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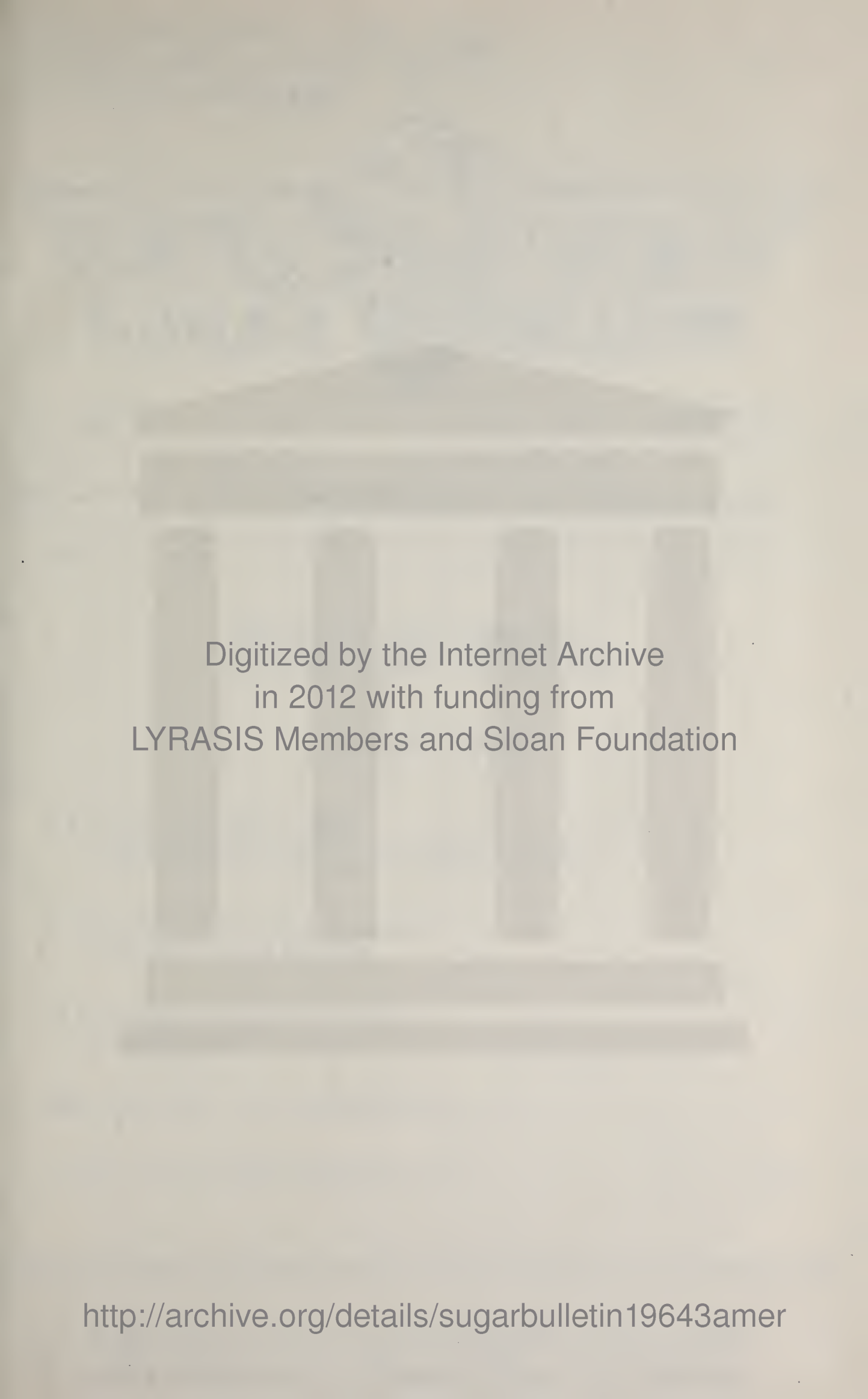
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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

. 43 — No. 1 OCTOBER 1, 1964

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In This Issue

Up From With The League 3
Meetings Held—League Elects—Award Winners—R. T. Balch Dies—Proportionate Shares

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 4
Early Start—Grind Full Crop

In Washington With Joe Ferris 5
A Baby Is Born

1964 Crop Fair Price Determination 6

Address Of President Andrew P. Gay 10

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

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by A. W. Dykers

Meetings Held

The Ninth Annual Sugar Cane High Yields Awards Luncheon and the Forty-Second Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League were held in New Orleans on September 24th. The activities were in the Blue Room of the Roosevelt Hotel with more than 150 ladies and gentlemen present.

The featured speaker at the High Yields Awards Luncheon was Dr. Doyle Chambers Director of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. Pointing out that the production efficiency of American agriculture is envied the world over, Dr. Chambers had high praise for the sugar cane high yield award winners. He said that their accomplishments were "truly outstanding and even amazing" and that these Louisiana sugar cane farmers had again demonstrated that the present day American farmer is the most productive and efficient agriculturalist the world has ever known.

Dr. Chamber was introduced by Dr. Norman J. Efferson, Dean of the Agricultural College of Louisiana State University, who also read the names of the award winners. President Gay presented the certificates to the winners.

League Elects

Beginning on page 10 of this issue we are printing the talk that President Gay made at the Annual Meeting of the League. Immediately following his talk the new Executive committee was elected. The names and addresses of those elected to serve on this Committee will be found on the mast-head of this issue.

FLASH! — The 1964 Wage Determination has been issued. The hourly harvesting wage rates, effective October 5, 1964, are harvester and loader operators $1.05; tractor drivers, truck drivers, harvester bottom blade operators and hoist operators $1.00; hand cutters and scrappers behind loaders 90 cents; all other harvesting workers 85 cents. The rates per ton are $1.35 for large barrel varieties and $1.55 for small barrel varieties.

Award Winners

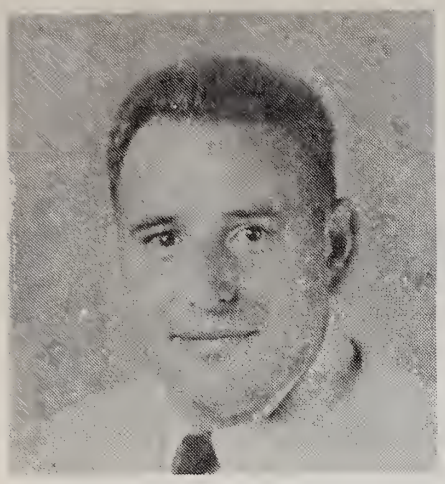
The high yield awards activities are under the supervision or the Louisiana Agricultural Extension Service with the cooperation of the American Sugar Cane League. As everyone knows, the 1963 crop was an exceptionally good one and it goes without saying that the high yields were really high.

Just to get into the contest a farmer has to produce 20% more cane per acre than his district average. The sugar belt is divided into five districts and each district is divided into 6 acreage groups. The first acreage group is 5 to 49.9 acres, the second 50 to 99.9 acres, the third 100 to 199.9 acres, the fourth 200 to 499.9 acres, the fifth 500 to 999.9 acres, and the sixth 1000 acres or more. The winners for the 1963 crop are listed below.

District I — Vermilion, Lafayette and St. Martin Parishes (average yield, 29.16 standard tons per acre; 20% above average, 34.99 std. t/a).

Group 1—Paul Guidry, Rt. 1, Box 75, St. Martinville, La, 49.0 t/a on 8.4 acres.

(Continued on page 9)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Early Start—Grind Full Crop

Many sugar mills are scheduled to begin grinding operations sometimes during the first week of October if sucrose and purity are satisfactory. Cane growers as well as factory operators are anxious to begin grinding this large cane crop. The U.S.D.A. Crop Reporting Board has estimated that Louisiana will produce 29 net tons of cane per acre for the State average. Using this figure and multiplying it times the number of acres of cane to be harvested for sugar shows that this crop will produce about 9,400,000 net tons of cane. This will mean approximately 1,000,000 more net tons of cane to be milled this year than was processed during the 1963 cane crop. This will be a large harvest and a new record.

Many of Louisiana's 46 sugar factories anticipated the increased cane production from the additional acreage planted last year and increased their daily milling capacities. In addition, two new factories will be ready to help grind this big crop. Growers should not let these two facts lull them into a false sense of security. Growers should begin delivery of their full daily cane quota the first day the mill operates and continue this policy throughout the crop. Freeze damaged cane left in the field after all mills have stopped grinding is a total loss. A bird in the hand, in this case, is better than two in the bush. Don't wait. Start with the mill.

Stale cane cost the growers and the processors. A large number of experiments carried out by the U.S.D.A Southern Regional Laboratory, the L. S. U. Sugar Factory and the League proved beyond any doubt that growers suffer losses as high as ten percent when cane is left in the field seven days after being cut. Weight loss alone amounts to almost ten percent in a seven day period. The writer helped in these experiments and suggests that anyone who wishes to demonstrate weight loss in cane can do so by weighing several arm loads of cane the day it is cut, place the cane back on the heap-row, and re-weigh this same cane each day for about a week. Any country store platform scale can be used for this experiment. Growers who do this will see that stale cane costs money. Even more important is the fact that dirty, trashy, and stale cane cost both the grower and the processor more money than stale cane alone.

Purity and sucrose goes down in stale cane. Occasionally one sample taken in stale cane may be slightly higher in sucrose than a sample taken in fresh cane but if more than one or several samples are taken in both the fresh and the stale cane the average sucrose of the samples from the fresh cane will be higher and the grower will be paid more money for the fresh cane.

Growers should insist that custom harvesters not cut any more cane than can be delivered in a fresh condition. Growers can demand this since they foot the bill.

The grinding and processing of

(Continued on page 15)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

A Baby Is Born

After laboring for more than nine months the Administration, with Under Secretary Charles Murphy in the role of obstetrician, finally gave birth to an anemic little sugar bill. The bill will extend for only six months the foreign quota provisions of the Sugar Act which are scheduled to expire December 31, and continue the "import fee" for the same period.

Abandoned to stew in their own sucrose are the cane and beet processors who have been counting on government permission to dispose of the huge amount of over-quota sugar they produced at the urgent request of Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman when he feared a world-wide sugar shortage in 1963 and 1964.

In the Nation's capital, a city where confusion is the normal order of the day, the battle over sugar legislation has compounded the confusion many times over. Each day has brought charges and counter charges, claims and counter claims, offers and counter offers within the sugar industry and within the government departments.

A king-size battle royal has been in progress for months. The State Department and the United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association have inflicted terrific punishment on their adversaries the Department of Agriculture and the domestic cane and beet producers. The fight did not stop with the borning of the baby sugar bill. It is still in full swing.

Referee in this fratricidal conflict is House Agriculture Chairman Harold Cooley, who on numerous occasions has called "time out" in unfruitful efforts to promote peaceful agreement between the warring factions.

On the baby sugar bill's birth day, September 25, Referee Cooley notified all contestants that the bill may die in his committee unless the doughty gladiators promise to accept it "as is" and actively support its passage without amendment in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Chirman Cooley has issued ultimatums before to the sugar boys and their governmental backers but minutes before the deadline he relented and permitted the fight to go on. This time, however, he probably means exactly what he says, "In view of the probable imminent adjournment of Congress there would appear to be no possibility of enacting this bill unless all important segments of the sugar industry are willing to actively support it without change in both the House and Senate". One thing is certain with only six days before Congress adjourns the little baby sugar bill will not die a lingering death.

If Mr. Cooley succeeds in forcing a truce it will be of short duration. Extention of the Act for only six months guarantees a bigger and more bitter fight early next year.

1964 CROP FAIR PRICE DETERMINATION

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (2) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation, and due consideration of the evidence presented at the public hearing held in Houma, Louisiana, on July 9, 1964, the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 874.17 *Fair and reasonable prices for the 1964 crop of Louisiana sugarcane.* A producer of sugarcane in Louisiana who is also a processor of sugarcane (herein referred to as "processor") shall have paid or contracted to pay, for sugarcane of the 1964 crop grown by other producers and processed by him, in accordance with the following requirements.

(a) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this determination the term:

(1) "Price of raw sugar" means the price of 96° raw sugar quoted by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., except that if the Director of the Policy and Program Appraisal Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250, determines that such price does not reflect the true market value of raw sugar, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such Exchange or other factors, he may designate the price to be effective under this determination, which he determines will reflect the true market value of raw sugar.

(2) "Price of blackstrap molasses" means the price per gallon of blackstrap molasses quoted by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., except that if the Director of the Policy and Program Appraisal Division determines that such price does not reflect the true market value of blackstrap molasses, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such Exchange or other factors, he may designate the price to be effective under this determination, which he determines will reflect the true market value of blackstrap molasses.

(3) "Weekly average price" means the simple average of the daily prices of raw sugar or blackstrap molasses, for the week (Friday through the following Thursday) in which the sugarcane is delivered.

(4) "Season's average price" means the simple average of the weekly prices of raw sugar or of blackstrap molasses for the period October 2, 1964 through May 13, 1965.

(5) "Net sugarcane" means the quantity of sugarcane obtained by deducting the weight of trash from the gross weight of sugarcane as delivered by a producer.

(6) "Trash" means green or dried leaves, sugarcane tops, dirt, and all other extraneous material delivered with sugarcane.

(7) "Standard sugarcane" means net sugarcane, containing 12 percent sucrose in the normal juice with a purity of at least 76.00 but not more than 76.49 percent.

(8) "Salvage sugarcane" means any sugarcane containing either less than 9.5 percent sucrose in the normal juice or less than 68 purity in the normal juice.

(9) "State Office" means the Louisiana State Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service Office, 3737 Government Street, Alexandria, Louisiana, 71303.

(10) "State Committee" means the Louisiana State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

(b) *Basic price:*

(1) The basic price for standard sugarcane shall be not less than $1.06 per ton for each one-cent per pound of raw sugar determined on the basis of the weekly average price or the season's average price in accordance with whichever pe-

riod was used by the processor during the 1963 crop, except that the processor may use the alternate period, and a new processor shall use the period agreed upon with the producer, upon written approval by the State Office: *Provided,* That the average price of raw sugar as determined above shall be increased 0.03 cent for all mills located in Freight Area (a); shall be unchanged for all mills in Freight Area (b); and may be decreased 0.03 cent in Freight Area (c).[1]

(2) The basic price for salvage sugarcane shall be determined in accordance with the method of settlement used by the processor for the 1963 crop, except that the processor and producer may agree upon a different method of settlement and a new processor shall use the method agreed upon with the producer, subject to written approval by the State Office upon a determination by the State Committee that the method of settlement and the resultant price are fair and reasonable.

---

[1] Freight Area (a) includes all mills except those located in Areas (b) and (c) below:

Freight Area (b) includes all mills located north of Bayou Goula between the Atchafalaya and Mississippi Rivers and southeast of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya River.

Freight Area (c) includes all mills located north and west of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya River.

(c) *Conversion of net sugarcane to standard sugarcane.* Net (except salvage sugarcane) shall be converted to standard sugarcane as follows:

(1) By multiplying the quantity of net sugarcane by the applicable quality factor in accordance with the following table:

Percent sucrose in normal juice	Standard sugarcane quality factor [1]
9.5	0.60
10.0	.70
10.5	.80
11.0	.90
11.5	.95
12.0	1.00
12.5	1.05
13.0	1.10
13.5	1.15
14.0	1.20
14.5	1.25

[1] The quality factor for sugarcane of intermediate percentages of sucrose in normal juice shall be interpolated and for sugarcane having more than 14.5 percent sucrose in the normal juice shall be computed in proportion to the immediately preceding interval.

and,

(2) By multiplying the quantity determined pusuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph by the applicable purity factor in the following table:

(d) *Payment for frozen sugarcane.*

(1) The payment for sugarcane determined pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section may be reduced upon certiifcation by the State Office that sugarcane has been damaged by freeze and that the processing of such sugarcane has adversely affected boiling house operations. Deductions from the payment for such frozen sugarcane shall be at rates not in excess of 1.5 percent of the payment for each 0.1 cc. of acidity above 2.50 cc. of N/10 alkali per 10 cc. of juice but not in excess of 4.75 cc. (intervening fractions are to be computed to the nearest multiple of 0.05 cc.). No payment is required for the amount of sugar recoverable from sugarcane testing in excess of 4.75 cc. of acidity.

(2) In the event a general freeze causes abnormally low recoveries of raw sugar by a processor in relation to the sucrose and purity tests of sugarcane, payment for such sugarcane may be made as mutually agreed upon between the producer and the processor, subject to written approval by the State Office: *Provided,* That the payment for each ton of net sugarcane shall be not less than an amount equal to the total returns from raw sugar and molasses actually recovered from such sugar-

(Continued on next page)

Percent Purity of Normal Juice		STANDARD SUGARCANE PURITY FACTOR[1] Percent Sucrose in Normal Juice															
		At least 9.50	9.70	9.90	10.10	10.30	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50
At Least	But not more than	But not more than 9.69	9.89	10.09	10.29	10.49	10.99	11.49	11.99	12.49	12.99	13.49	13.99	14.49	14.99	15.49	15.99
68.00	68.24	1.000	.989	.978	.967	.956	.945	.936	.929	.922	.915	.908	.901	.894	.887	.880	.873
68.25	68.49	1.005	.993	.982	.971	.960	.949	.941	.934	.927	.920	.913	.906	.899	.892	.885	.878
68.50	68.74	1.010	.998	.987	.976	.965	.954	.945	.938	.931	.924	.917	.910	.904	.897	.890	.884
68.75	68.99	1.016	1.003	.992	.981	.970	.959	.950	.943	.936	.929	.922	.915	.909	.902	.896	.890
69.00	69.49	1.021	1.009	.997	.986	.975	.964	.955	.948	.941	.934	.927	.920	.914	.908	.902	.896
69.50	69.99	1.025	1.013	1.001	.990	.979	.968	.960	.953	.945	.938	.931	.924	.918	.912	.906	.900
70.00	70.49	1.030	1.018	1.006	.995	.984	.973	.965	.958	.950	.943	.936	.929	.923	.917	.911	.905
70.50	70.99	1.035	1.023	1.011	.999	.988	.977	.969	.962	.954	.947	.940	.933	.927	.921	.915	.909
71.00	71.49	1.040	1.028	1.016	1.004	.993	.982	.974	.966	.959	.951	.945	.938	.932	.926	.920	.914
71.50	71.99	1.045	1.033	1.021	1.009	.998	.987	.978	.970	.963	.955	.949	.942	.936	.930	.924	.918
72.00	72.49	1.050	1.038	1.026	1.014	1.003	.992	.983	.975	.967	.960	.954	.947	.940	.934	.928	.922
72.50	72.99	1.055	1.043	1.031	1.019	1.007	.996	.987	.979	.971	.964	.958	.951	.944	.938	.932	.926
73.00	73.49	1.060	1.048	1.036	1.024	1.012	1.000	.991	.984	.976	.968	.962	.955	.948	.942	.936	.930
73.50	73.99	1.065	1.052	1.040	1.028	1.016	1.004	.995	.988	.980	.972	.966	.959	.952	.946	.940	.934
74.00	74.49		1.057	1.044	1.032	1.020	1.008	1.000	.992	.984	.977	.970	.963	.956	.950	.944	.938
74.50	74.99		1.062	1.049	1.036	1.024	1.012	1.004	.996	.988	.981	.974	.967	.960	.954	.948	.942
75.00	75.49			1.054	1.041	1.028	1.016	1.008	1.000	.992	.985	.978	.971	.964	.958	.952	.946
75.50	75.99			1.059	1.046	1.033	1.020	1.011	1.001	.996	.988	.981	.974	.967	.961	.955	.949
76.00	76.49				1.051	1.038	1.025	1.015	1.008	1.000	.992	.985	.978	.971	.965	.959	.953
76.50	76.99				1.054	1.041	1.028	1.019	1.011	1.004	.996	.989	.981	.975	.969	.963	.957
77.00	77.49					1.045	1.032	1.023	1.015	1.008	1.000	.993	.985	.979	.973	.967	.961
77.50	77.99					1.049	1.035	1.027	1.019	1.011	1.003	.996	.989	.982	.976	.970	.964
78.00	78.49						1.039	1.031	1.023	1.015	1.007	1.000	.993	.986	.980	.974	.968
78.50	78.99						1.042	1.035	1.026	1.018	1.010	1.003	.996	.989	.983	.977	.971
79.00	79.49							1.039	1.030	1.022	1.014	1.007	1.000	.993	.987	.981	.975
79.50	79.99							1.043	1.033	1.025	1.017	1.010	1.003	.996	.990	.984	.978
80.00	80.49								1.037	1.029	1.021	1.014	1.007	1.000	.994	.988	.982
80.50	80.99								1.040	1.032	1.024	1.017	1.010	1.003	.997	.991	.985
81.00	81.49									1.036	1.028	1.021	1.014	1.006	1.000	.994	.988
81.50	81.99									1.039	1.032	1.024	1.017	1.009	1.003	.997	.991
82.00	82.49										1.035	1.027	1.020	1.013	1.007	1.000	.995
82.50	82.99										1.038	1.030	1.023	1.016	1.010	1.004	.998
83.00	83.49											1.033	1.027	1.019	1.013	1.007	1.000
83.50	83.99											1.036	1.030	1.022	1.016	1.010	1.004
84.00	84.49												1.033	1.025	1.019	1.013	1.007
84.50	84.99													1.028	1.022	1.016	1.010

[1] Factors applicable to higher or lower sucrose and purity of the normal juice than shown in this table shall be determined by the same method of calculation used to compute the factors specified and shall be furnished by the State Office upon request.

cane, determined on the basis of the season's average prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses less an amount not to exceed $3.00 per gross ton of sugarcane for processing and less the actual costs of hoisting, weighing, and transporting such sugarcane.

(e) *Molasses payment.* The processor shall pay an amount equal to the product of 6.8 gallons times one-half of the average price per gallon of blackstrap molasses in excess of 6 cents for each ton of net sugarcame processed except for (1) salvage sugarcame where settlement is based on the so called "Java Formula," (2) frozen sugarcane testing in excess of 4.75 cc. of acidity, and (3) sugarcame damaged by a general freeze which is tolled by the processor and settlement is based on the net proceeds from the sugar and molasses recovered from such cane. The average price of blackstrap molasses shall be the weekly average price or the season's average price in accordance with whichever period was used by the processor during the 1963 crop, except that the processor may use the alternate period, and a new processor shall use the period agreed upon with the producer, upon written approval by the State Office.

(f) *Hoisting, weighing, and transportation.* The price for sugarcane established by this section shall be applicable to sugarcane delivered by the producer (1) to a hoist for loading into the conveyance for transportation to the mill, or (2) from the farm directly to the mill. With respect to sugarcane delivered to a hoist, the costs of hoisting, weighing, and transporting sugarcane from the hoist to the mill shall be paid by the proc-

essor or the processor shall make allowances to the producer for such services, based on net sugarcane, at per ton rates not less than those made with respect to sugarcane of the 1963 crop, except that the rates for a new processor shall be not less than the rates paid for the prior crop by other processors in the immediate vicinity, subject to written approval by the State Office upon a determination by the State Committee that such rates are fair and reasonable: *Provided,* That the processor shall not be required to make hauling allowances to the producers in excess of the rates charged by a contract or commercial carrier or the rates which such carrier would have charged for performing such service. With respect to sugarcane delivered directly from the farm to the mill the processor shall pay the cost of transportation or shall make an allowance to the producer for such service based on net sugarcane, at per ton rates not less than those made with respect to the 1963 crop, except that the rates for a new processor shall be not less than the rates paid for the prior crop by other processors in the immediate vicinity, subject to written approval by the State Office upon a determination by the State Committee that such rates are fair and reasonable: *Provided,* That the processor shall not be required to make an allowance to the producer for hauling sugarcane directly from the farm to the mill at rates in excess of 30 cents per ton for distances of one mile or less, 40 cents per ton for distances of 1.1 to 2 miles, plus 5 cents per ton for each mile or fraction thereof in excess of 2 miles: *Provided, further,* That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as prohibiting negotiations between the processor and the producer, any change to be approved in writing by the State Office upon a determination by the State Committee that the change results in allowances which are fair and reasonable.

(g) *Mutual plan for improving harvesting and delivery.* If a processor and the producers delivering sugarcane to such processor mutually agree upon a plan for improving harvesting and delivery operations, the processor may deduct from the price per ton of sugarcane an amount equal to one-half of the per ton cost of such plan. Such deduction may not be made until the plan has the written approval of the State Office and it has been determined by the State Committee that the plan is fair and reasonable.

(h) *Toll agreements.* The rate for processing sugarcane produced by a processor and processed under a toll agreement by another processor shall be the rate they agree upon.

(i) *Subterfuge.* The processor shall not reduce the returns to the producer below those determined in accordance with the requirements of this section through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

Group 2—Elmore Lasseigne, Rt. 2, Box 183, St. Martinville, La. 38.6 t/a on 54.2 acres.

Group 3—Clet L. Lasseigne, Rt. 1, Box 129, St. Martinville, La. 40.5 t/a on 129.5 acres.

Group 4—Regis Lagrange, Arnaudville, La. 40.8 t/a on 249.6 acres.

Group 5—NO WINNER (none 20% above district average).

Group 6—NO WINNER (none 20% above district average).

Guidry received a special plaque for having the lowest trash deduction among all of the winners in the state. The cane he delivered to the mill included only 1.60 per cent trash.

District II—St. Mary and Iberia Parishes (average yield 32.23 std. t/a; 20% above district average, 38.68 std. t/a).

Group 1—Albert Broussard, Rt. A., Box 7, Loreauville, La. 49.3 t/a on 5.5 acres.

Group 2—Ralph Judice, Rt. 1, Box

(Continued on page 14)

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ANDREW P. GAY

At The Forty-Second Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League (September 24, 1964)

Members of the American Sugar Cane League and our distinguished guests.

It is, of course, a great pleasure for me to stand before you today as the President of the American Sugar Cane League. Serving in this high office is indeed a privilege and I want the records to show that I consider it a great honor.

I, like the high yield award winners today, am a professional cane farmer. Growing sugar cane is my way of life. When the Louisiana Sugar Industry prospers I prosper with it, and when our industry suffers I, too, suffer.

Fortunately, the fiscal year that will come to a close shortly after I complete this report to you today, has been a good one. The 1963 Louisiana cane crop was the largest on record and the price we received for our cane and our sugar was the highest since the 1919-20 Cubans "dance of the millions" when, incidently, Louisiana produced only 121,000 tons of sugar and only a fortunate few producers made any money.

It is very seldom that farmers are able to enjoy a good crop and a good price at one and the same time. Therefore, the developments of last season were nothing short of phenomenal. The Louisiana Sugar Industry not only had its largest cane crop, and its largest sugar production, but we also produced more cane per acre than ever before. We produced more sugar per acre and, as previously stated, enjoyed the highest sugar price, except for one year in this, the twentieth century.

The price of blackstrap molasses, while not setting a record, was also very good. The 1963 cane crop was worth a hundred and one million dollars to us, the cane farmers, and fifty-seven million dollars to the processors. This is a total of one hundred and fifty-eight million dollars ($158,000,000) at the first processing level.

When a new industrial plant moves into our State, much publicity is given to the jobs it will create and the size of the payroll it will have. We wonder how many people in and out of our industry realize that the Louisiana sugar industry, year in and year out, pays its field workers wages in excess of twenty-two million dollars ($22,000,000) and that the mills have a payroll each season of more than nine million dollars ($9,000,000).

The Louisiana sugar industry, pumps millions of dollars into the economy of South Louisiana for labor, materials and services. These millions find their way directly or indirectly into practically every business in South Louisiana and play a major role in the economic well-being of our State.

In recounting the surprising happenings concerning the 1963 crop it has not been my intentions to give the impression that it is easy to make a living raising sugar cane in Louisiana. Last season was the exception.

There was a shortage of sugar in the world and the people in Washington, who usually keep the price of sugar so low that we barely manage to make a living, lost control of the price situation. The history of the administration of the Sugar Act clearly demonstrates that the governmental officials in Washington become very aggravated when the price of sugar goes up but are extremely calm and collected when the price of sugar goes down. Today the price of sugar is more than forty points below the price objective set forth in the Sugar Act, and, so far,

Washington has done nothing to improve the situation.

As we look back through the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee it becomes very evident that sugar legislation has been the top subject for most of the year. We have known for a long time that the various segments constituting the domestic sugar industry were not seeing eye to eye on the subject of quotas, and we have also known for a long time that unless some semblance of unity could be achieved, there existed the frightening possibility that the foreign quota portion of the Sugar Act would expire on December 31st with nothing to take its place.

For many months the Legislative Committee of the League, headed by the very able Wallace C. Kemper, has tried to bridge the gap that existed between the beet sugar producers, who felt that there should be no controls on their production, and the cane sugar refiners, who felt that domestic cane and beet sugar production should be drastically curtailed so that they might refine more offshore raws. Wallace, Gilbert Durbin, Bill Chadwick and I have made several trips to Washington, where, with Joe Ferris and the Florida people, we have tried to reconcile the differences between the beet people and the refiners. On August 13th we finally succeeded in getting the beet people to support a compromise, approved by Louisiana and Florida on July 30th. This would have permitted the mainland cane sugar and the beet sugar area to sell surplus sugar from the 1963 and 1964 crops in 1964 and 1965. This sugar was produced at government request.

Under the compromise, the 1965 crop acreage of cane would have been cut about 12 per cent below the 1964 crop, and the beet acreage of old growers about 5 per cent under the 1964 crop. The beet acreage increase in 1964 over 1963 is 13 percent, whereas, the cane acreage increase is 21 percent. Most of the cane increase has been in Florida. The cane sugar refiners would not support the compromise and the Administration people, despite the fact that the over-quota sugar was produced at *their* request, were noncommital.

Last week Gilbert, Bill Chadwick, and I, along with the Florida people, were in Washington again, still trying to do what we could to save the foreign quota provisions of the Sugar Act and get some increased marketing rights for our over-quota sugar. Again we and the beet representatives agreed on a compromise. This one covered 1964 only and allowed the beet area to market up to 275,000 tons of over-quota sugar in 1964 and the cane area to market up to 225,000 tons of over-quota sugar in 1964, *provided the Secretary of Agriculture felt that the marketing of this 500,000 tons of sugar would not unduly depress the market.*

This proposal was discussed in a closed hearing with Under Secretary of Agriculture Charles Murphy on September 17th, at which representatives of the State Department, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Department of Agriculture were present, along with the representative from Louisiana and Florida, the beet area, and the refiners. The refiners opposed the proposal and again the Administration was noncommital.

In discussing our legislative problems, we believe that it may be significant to point out that this year, for the first time since World War II, refiners who usually contract for the Louisiana crop on either a weekly or a season's average price basis have not done so.

The League has continued to promote scientific research in all phases of our industry.

In conjunction with the sugar industries of Florida and Puerto Rico, we were successful in obtaining a Federal appropriation of $100,000 to begin work on the improvement of harvesting equipment. A Farm Ma-

(Continued on next page)

chinery Committee from the three areas was established to work with the U.S.D.A. The Executive Committee of the League appropriated $30,000 to match similar amounts from Florida and Puerto Rico for use on this subject, and I appointed Roland Toups and Gilbert Durbin as our representatives on the Farm Machinery Committee.

We, here in Louisiana, are very fortunate in having Federal and state scientists who are dedicated to the preservation and the promotion of the Louisiana Sugar industry. These people are always in search of new methods that will help us to do a better job in our fields and in our factories. When federal or state funds are not available, the American Sugar Cane League supplies the necessary funds to carry forward experiments that seem to us to be worthwhile.

All of us are aware of the fact that the chemical endrin, which we use so extensively to kill the cane borer, has been under heavy attack from outside sources in recent months, mostly because it is credited with killing fish in the Mississippi River. The League's Agronomist, Lloyd L. Lauden, has testified at three Government hearings to show that the endrin used in our cane fields has nothing to do with the "fish kill" in the Mississippi River and I do not believe there is any real present danger that the use of endrin in our cane fields will be forbidden. However, there is a real danger that the cane borer will become immune to endrin and related insecticides. In fact, some farmers already are finding that endrin is no longer an effective poison for the cane borer.

Dr. W. Henry Long, of the L.S.U. Entomology Department, thinks he and a graduate student may have a new approach to the borer problem. This happy thought is based on some of their work which proved that female borer moths have a chemical sex attractant. If this chemical can be identified and produced synthetically, it can be used to lure the male borers to their death. This is a lowdown thick to play on the male borer, but life, I quess, is like that.

Seriously, if the sex deception works as well in the case of the cane borer as it did with the screw worm, the borer problem will be licked. The American Sugar Cane League has agreed to spend up to $34,000 during the coming year on this experiment.

Year in and year out, the work of developing new cane varieties goes forward.

Again this year, the Mosaic Control Committee, composed of representatives of L.S.U, the U.S.D.A., and the League, made available to growers rogued and inspected seed cane. This is a service that is calculated to help the smaller growers control mosaic and the stunting disease, either of which is capable of reducing cane yields many tons per acre.

The activities of the American Sugar Cane League are so wide and varied in scope that it is hard to cover them in one report. Our organization has twenty standing committees, in addition to its Executive Committee.

More than 200 people serve on these committees and on other special committees of the American Sugar Cane League. Right here I want to extend my personal thanks to the chairman and members of each commitee. I also want to give a word of praise to the people who work for us.

Gilbert J. Durbin, our General Manager, has done his usual superb job in coordinating all of our many and various activities. He handles the difficult tasks that confront him with a finesse which at times amazes those of us who have had the pleasure of working closely with him.

Josiah Ferris, the Manager of our Washington Office, has performed nobly and well under very trying conditions. Joe has had what we farmers call "a hard row to hoe" during the past year, and he has re-

peatedly warned us of the dangers facing us because of the lack of co-operation among the refiners and the beet people. It is certainly no fault of his that we find ourselves in the position we are in today.

Paul G. Borron, Jr., our very able attorney, has been by our side throughout the entire year and without his friendship and astute legal advice we most certainly would have been lost in a maze of legality. Paul, who has been the attorney for the American Sugar Cane League for the past 25 years, knows more about the laws effecting our industry than any other person.

Lloyd L. Lauden, our Agronomist and Field Representative, has had another good year in the field and has continued to enhance his reputation as an expert in cane culture and as a grass roots diplomat. Lloyd is probably known by more Louisiana cane farmers than anyone else in Louisiana and his fame is spreading to other cane growing countries of the world.

Last November the Executive Committee of the League decided to add an Economist to the staff of the New Orleans Office and about a month later we had the good fortune to obtain the services of J. Nelson Fairbanks to fill this position. Nelson is an L.S.U. graduate with a Master's Degree in Agricultural Economics. It is his job to ferret out and explore possibilities for reducing costs in our industry. He is off to a fine start and will, unquestionably, be a valuable addition to our working staff.

Andrew Dykers, the Managing Editor of The Sugar Bulletin, who helped tremendously in the writing of this report, says that his memory is rather short and he can't think of anything really spectacular to say about himself at this particular time. He assures us, however, that sooner or later he will come up with something good. But, seriously, we owe a debt of gratitude to Andrew. He has been a source of sage advice to me and many others in the industry. As the creator of the Sugar Market character "The Old Mule" he has gained world wide fame.

To all of these people who are in key places and to Mrs. Dowling and the other ladies in our New Orleans and Washington offices, I extend my heartfelt thanks for a job well done.

In closing I want to stress the fact that the increase in sugar production that has taken place in Louisiana and Florida, and in the domestic beet sugar area, during the past two years is the result of an appeal by the Secretary of Agriculture that this be done.

Because they were asked by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a patriotic duty, to increase their production of sugar, the cane and beet sugar farmers of this country have invested millions of dollars during the past two years to expand sugar farming and sugar factory facilities. Now we find ourselves in the amazing position of being denied the right to sell the sugar which has resulted from our response to the Secretary's appeal.

This is an unbelievable development and we call upon our Congressional delegation to do everything in their power to halt this gross miscarrage of justice.

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(Continued from page 9)

184, New Iberia, La. 48.3 t/a on 53.0 acres.

Group 3—Andrew Gonsoulin, 21-28 E. Main St., New Iberia, La. 43.5 t/a on 169.7 acres.

Group 4—Viator Brothers, Rt. 2, Box 29, Jeanerette, La. 42.71 t/a.

Group 5 — John Broussard, 202 Bourg St., Jeanerette, La. 42.0 t/a on 593.2 acres.

Group 6 — NO WINNER (none 20% alove district average).

John Broussard had the state's highest yield in the 500-999.9 acre category. Albert Broussard received a special plaque for the highest sucrose content, 14.8 per cent, achieved by an award winner.

District III—Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes (average yields, 32.15 std. t/a; 20% above district average, 38.58 std. t/a).

Group 1—Edmond Trahan, Rt. 1, Box 381, Houma, La. 57.43 t/a on 10.6 acres.

Group 2—Lawrence J. Blanchard, Rt. 2, Box 198, Napoleonville, La. 46.2 t/a on 84.8 acres.

Group 3—Talbot Farms, Rt. 2, Box 269, Napoleonville, La. 44.1 t/a on 139.3 acres.

Group 4—Matherne Brothers, RFD 1, Box 523, Thibodaux, La. 46.1 t/a on 344.5 acres.

Group 5 — NO WINNER (none 20% above district average).

Group 6 — NO WINNER (none 20% above district average).

Trahan had the state's highest yield in the 5-49.9 acre category, and the Matherne brothers had the best yield in the 200-499.9 acre category.

District IV—Ascension, Iberville, St. James, St. John, St. Charles and West Baton Rouge Parishes (average yield, 32.19 std. t/a; 20% above district average, 38.63 std. t/a).

Group 1—Mrs. Rosalie Boudreaux, Donaldsonville, La. 53.7 t/a on 14.5 acres.

Group 2—David Folse & Son, Rt. 1, Box 427, White Castle, La. 53.0 t/a on 63.2 acres.

Group 3 — Lynn & Stanley Simoneaux, Rt. 1, Box 434, White Castle, La. 44.2 t/a on 126.2 acres.

Group 4—Fernand Falgoust Co., Rt. 2, Box 445, St. James, La. 43.2 t/a on 442.2 acres.

Group 5—Everett Caballero, Rt. 1, Donaldsonville, La. 40.4 t/a on 609.5 acres.

Group 6 — NO WINNER (none 20% above district average).

The Folse farm had the state's highest yield in the 50-99.9 acre category and the Simoneaux farm topped the 100-199.9 acre category.

District V — Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupe and West Feliciana Parishes (average yield, 32.15 std. t/a; 20% above district average, 38.58 std. t/a.).

Group 1—Tennis Webre, Maringouin, La. 42 t/a on 23 acres.

Group 2—Felton Bizette, Maringouin, La. 41 t/a on 91 acres.

Group 3—Carpenter & Jackson, Le Compte, La. 43.07 t/a on 137.7 acres.

Group 4 — NO WINNER (none 20% above district average).

Group 5 — NO WINNER (none 20% above district average).

Group 6 — NO WINNER (none 20% above district average).

Terry Boudreaux, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kearney Boudreaux of Baldwin, was named the state winner in the 4-H Sugarcane Production Program. He was presented a check for expenses on an educational trip to Chicago by C. S. Shirley, State 4-H Club agent with the LSU Agricultural Extension Service. The money was donated by the American Sugar Cane League.

He won the award on the basis of his project record book, his scores in sugar cane judging competition and a written test, and his 1963 yield of 49.25 standard tons per acre on 3.36 acres.

R. T. Balch Dies

We have just learned of the death of Mr. R. T. Balch who passed away at his home in Mobile, Ala. on July 19 of this year. Mr. Balch was a

research chemist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture for more than 39 years when he retired in 1956. His early career was devoted to research on maple sugars and syrups; he later made many contributions to the sugar beet industry. During the early 1930's he helped develop a process for extracting a usable starch from sweetpotatoes. The greatest part of his career, however, was spent on the development of improvements in sugarcane technology, and finding new and better uses for byproducts of the sugarcane industry. He was associated with the Sugarcane Experiment Station in Houma, La., from its inception. He was a well-known authority on the sugarcane lipids and developed a process for economically recovering was from sugarcane filterpress mud. His studies on the starch content of sugarcane led to some simplified techniques which are still used in starch analytical work.

Mr. Balch is survived by his wife, the former Ruth White of Laurel, Miss., and one daughter to whom we extend our deepest sympathies.

FLASH!

The Proportionate Shares order has been released and allows the larger of 91 per cent of your three-year average acreage or 81.9 per cent of your 1964 acreage. The 10,000 acreage reserve for Louisiana is continued.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 4)

trashy, poorly topped, and stale cane delays grinding. This delay could cause cane that otherwise may have been ground to be left in the field after all mills have stopped grinding because of freeze demaged cane. A mill with a 76 day grinding period which grinds 3000 gross tons per day containing 9 per cent trash actually grinds 20,520 tons of trash. It takes more than six and one-half days to grind this trash. Juice from stale cane is more difficult to clarify and often times this condition causes an additional delay in milling. It is a fact that many years where cane was left in the field, three additional days of grinding time would have allowed the completion of the harvest, and no farmer would have loss cane.

Another feature usually not considered is the fact that trash contains no sugar when it enters the factory but during milling it robs sugar by absorbing it on the bagasse. In the long run this hurts every segment of the industry.

The facts about clean fresh cane mentioned here should apply to factory administration cane as well as to growers cane. Administration cane should set the example. There is a big crop to grind. Harvest and grind all of it.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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In This Issue

LOUISIANA STATE ... LIBRARY

Up Front With The League 19
Mill Marketing Allotments—Field Workers

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 20
Hurricane Hilda

In Washington With Joe Ferris 21
"The Baby Died"

1964 Wage Rate Determination 23

Mainland Cane Sugar Area Proportionate Shares 1965 Crop 24

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

1964 Mill Marketing Allotments

We are printing below the official news release from the U.S.D.A. covering 1964 mill marketing allotments for Louisiana and Florida mills.

(Official Release)

On October 12th the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced processor allotments of the 1964 quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area of 911,410 short tons, raw value.

These allotments are based on the record of a public hearing held in New Orleans, La., on Aug. 7.

The crop about to be harvested in Louisiana appears to have been severely damaged by Hurricane Hilda. It is not possible to estimate now the extent to which the harvest may be reduced and delayed. If during the course of the harvest it becomes apparent that allotment of the 1964 quota is unnecessary, the allotment order will be rescinded.

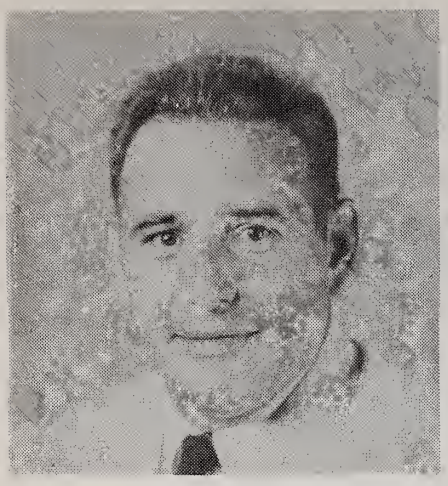
The individual allotments of the various processors which become effective when published in the Federal Register, scheduled for Oct. 15, are shown in the following table:

Processor	Allotments (Short tons, raw value)
Albania Sugar Company, Inc.	11,813
Alma Plantation, Ltd.	10,421
J. Aron & Company, Inc.	16,322
Billeaud Sugar Factory	9,580
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop. Inc.	8,532
William T. Burton Industries, Inc.	8,098
Caire & Graugnard	6,164
Caldwell Sugars Coop., Inc.	16,241
Catherine Sugar Company, Inc.	4,338
Columbia Sugar Company	8,441
Cora-Texas Manufacturing Company, Inc.	7,167
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.	15,428
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Company	12,491
Erath Sugar Company, Ltd	8,559
Evan Hall Sugar Coop., Inc.	25,334
Florida Sugar Corp.	9,635
Frisco Cane Company, Inc.	2,811
Glades County Sugar Growers Coop., Inc.	20,120
Glenwood Coop., Inc.	17,552
Helvetia Sugar Coop., Inc.	12,798
Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc.	20,471
LaFourche Sugar Company	20,498
Harry L. Laws & Company, Inc.	10,557
Levert-St. John, Inc.	15,049
Louisa Sugar Coop., Inc.	12,003
Louisiana State Penitentiary	2,657
Meeker Sugar Coop., Inc.	8,153
Milliken & Farwell, Inc.	14,162
Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc.	52,304
Osceola Farms Company	20,823
M. A. Patout & Son, Ltd.	15,907
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Company	9,969
Savoie Industries	16,106
St. James Sugar Coop., Inc.	16,603
St. Mary Sugar Coop., Inc.	15,772
South Coast Corp.	77,492
Southdown, Inc.	48,435
South Florida Sugar Company, Inc.	3,435
Sterling Sugars, Inc.	29,211
Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative of Florida	58,043
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Company, Inc.	6,146
Talisman Sugar Corporation	3,121
United States Sugar Corp.	162,712
Valentine Sugars, Inc.	14,967
Vida Sugars, Inc.	6,209
A. Wilbert's Sons Lbr. & Sh. Company	10,909
Young's Industries, Inc.	7,701
Louisiana State University	150
All Other Persons	0
Total	911,410

Field Workers

The American Sugar Cane League has taken the necessary steps to speed the arrival of field hands from the British West Indies if they are needed by Louisiana growers.

(Continued on page 30)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Hurricane Hilda

With the exception of the sugar cane in the Bunkie-Meeker area, virtually all of the cane in Louisiana was pushed to the ground on October third and fourth by the winds of Hurricane Hilda. Although Hilda's wind velocities were greater in the Teche area than elsewhere, there is less tangled and broken cane in that area than in the remainder of the belt, excepting the Bunkie-Meeker area. The Terrebonne-Schriever area and the Bayou Lafourche area between Belle Rose and Raceland appear to have more broken and tangled cane than elsewhere. The West Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupe, and the entire Mississippi River area also have a considerable amount of broken and tangled cane. The break in the cane is in the top section about one to five inches from the terminal or topmost bud. Only rarely is a break found on the lower part of the stalk.

Most sugar factories were scheduled to begin grinding this predicted big cane crop during the week beginning October fourth, sucrose content of cane and purity of juice permitting. However, following the storm most factories delayed the beginning of grinding operations because of the poor quality of the juice.

According to Mr. Lester Davidson of the U.S.D.A., Houma Sugar Station, experiments conducted last year on both lodged and erect cane showed that lodging reduced the sucrose content about one and one half points below that of erect cane. The experiment also showed that the lodged cane, like the erect cane, continued to gain in sucrose content during the remainder of the year but the sucrose content of the lodged cane never reached the sucrose content of erect cane. In effect, the one and one half points spread between the lodged and the erect cane remained throughout the harvest.

Mr. Davidson's work thus far this year indicates that the average sucrose content of the many varieties in the test were the same on both dates October 1 and October 9. In this period at least one full point or more in sucrose gain could have been normally expected. This reflects a loss.

Of interest to growers will be the results of a study conducted to determine the effect of broken cane stalks on sucrose and purity of cane juice. The study was done in 1945 and 1946 at the Houma Station by Dr. George Arceneaux, Dr. Leo Hebert and Mr. L. C. Mayeux, Jr. using Co. 290, C.P. 29-120 and C.P. 34-120.

Of primary importance in the study was the fact that the results showed that although plant cane stalks were broken on August 20, 1945 and first stubble stalks were broken on August 19, 1946, at a time when there was very little sugar in the cane, these broken stalks increased in sugar content during the year. The broken stalks of the plant cane averaged 10.44 in sucrose and 75.5 in purity when harvested. The broken stalks in the stubble cane averaged 12.71 in sucrose and 82.8 purity.

(Continued on page 27)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

"The Baby Died"

Sure enough, the little baby sugar bill died. For too brief an interval it appeared to thrive in the Senate where it was attached to the House passed Tariff Bill. It actually gained stature when Senator Wallace Bennett's amendment authorizing overquota marketings for domestic beet and cane producers was enthusiastically adopted. The Senate's kindly attention had the little "baby" purring like a kitten when it was sent to the House of Representatives but the rough treatment accorded it there resulted in its demise.

Heroic first aid treatments given the "baby" by House Majority Whip, Hale Boggs, who was ably assisted by House Agriculture Committee Chairman, Harold D. Cooley and his Vice Chairman, Bob Poage, in a vain attempt to get the U. S. Cane Refiner's support, kept the little bill alive for a few hours but it finally expired when Congress adjourned sine die without sending it to Conference.

The big guessing game is in full swing. What will the Government do — and when? Speculations run from the probability of a special session of Congress right after the election, which incidentally is a possibility but a very, very remote probability, to an inflated estimate of consumption for the remainder of 1964 which would permit the sale of a small amount of beet and cane overquota sugar.

For next year, some individuals say the Secretary of Agriculture may determine the overall estimate of consumption, deduct the quotas for domestic areas and the Philippines and allocate the quantity remaining to foreign suppliers from a huge global quota, with such allocations based on the foreign countries' basic quotas. Some speculators say they expect quick Congressional action early in the new year so that no administrative action would be required. In the Senate during the debate on the sugar rider to the Tariff Bill, it was pointed out that two provisions in our laws provide for just such emergencies as now exist — Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and Section 403 of the Sugar Act. It was pointed out in the debate on the Senate Floor that it is true Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act authorizes the President of the United States to restrict the importation of commodities by quota or tariff if such importation interferes with the successful operation of a domestic agricultural program. But grave doubt was expressed that the President would utilize either a quota or a tariff to restrict the importation of sugar because of the adverse effects on our foreign relations.

It is understood from reliable sources that the Government's program for the administration of the Sugar Act has been carefully formulated and may be announced at any moment. Government spokesmen have given assurances that the program will be continued and in their opinion will be administered equitably and effectively.

1964 WAGE RATE DETERMINATION

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation, and consideration of the evidence obtained at the public hearing held in Houma, Louisiana, on July 9, 1964, the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 864.11 *Fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Louisiana.* (a) *Requirements.* A producer of sugarcane in Louisiana shall be deemed to have complied with the wage provisions of the act if all persons employed on the farm in production, cultivation, or harvesting work shall have been paid in accordance with the following:

(1) *Wage rates.* All such persons shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid wages in cash therefor at rates as agreed upon between the producer and the worker, but not less than the following:

(i) *For work performed on a time or piecework basis:*

Class of Worker or Operation	Rate Per Hour
Harvest Work	
Harvester and loader operators	$1.05
Tractor drivers, truck drivers, harvester bottom blade operators, and hoist operators	1.00
Hand cutters, and scrappers behind loaders	.90
All other harvesting workers	.85
	Rate Per Ton
Cutting top and bottom:	
Large barrel varieties[1]	$1.35
Small barrel varieties[2]	1.55
Production and Cultivation Work	
Tractor drivers	$ .95
All other production and cultivation workers	.85

[1] Large barrel varieties: Co. 290; C.P. 29/103; C.P. 29/116; C.P. 32/243; C.P. 36/13; C.P. 36/105; C.P. 29/120; C.P. 43/47; C.P. 44/101; C.P. 44/155; N.Co. 310; C.P. 47/193; C.P. 48/103; C.P. 52/68; and C.P. 55/30.

[2] Small barrel varieties: All other.

(ii) *Workers between 14 and 16 years of age when employed on a time basis.* For workers between 14 and 16 years of age, the wage rate per hour (maximum employment is 8 hours per day for such workers without deduction from Sugar Act payments to the producer) shall be not less than three-fourths of the applicable hourly wage rates for adults provided under subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(iii) *Other piecework rates.* For any piecework performed on a unit basis for which a rate is not specified in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph, the rate shall be as agreed upon between the producer and worker: *Provided*, That the hourly rate of earnings of each worker employed on piecework during each pay period (such pay period not to be in excess of two weeks), shall average for the time worked at piecework rates during such pay period not less than the applicable hourly rate prescribed in subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph.

(2) *Compensable working time.* For work performed under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, compensable working time includes all time which the worker spends in the performance of his duties except time taken out for meals during the work day. Compensable working time commences at the time the worker is required to start work and ends upon completion of work in the field. However, if the producer requires the operator of mechanical equipment, driver of animals, or any other class of worker to report to a place other than the field, such as an assembly point or a tractor shed, located on

the farm, the time spent in transit from such place to the field and from the field to such place is compensable working time. Any time spent in performing work directly related to the principal work performed by the worker, such as servicing equipment, is compensable working time. Time of the worker while being transported from a central recruiting point or labor camp to an assembly point located on the farm, or from a central recruiting point to the field, is not compensable working time.

(3) *Equipment necessary to perform work assignment.* The producer shall furnish without cost to the worker any equipment required in the performance of any work assignment. However, the worker may be charged for the cost of such equipment in the event of its loss or destruction through negligence of the worker. Equipment includes, but is not limited to hand and mechanical tools and special wearing apparel, such as boots and raincoats, required to discharge the work assignment.

(b) *Workers not covered.* The requirements of this section are not applicable to workers performing services which are indirectly connected with the production, cultivation or harvesting of sugarcane, including but not limited to mechanics, welders, and other maintenance workers and repairmen.

(c) *Evidence of compliance.* Each producer subject to the provisions of this section shall keep and preserve, for a period of two years following the date on which his application for a Sugar Act payment is filed, such wage records as will fully demonstrate that each worker has been paid in full in accordance with the requirements of this section. The producer shall furnish upon request to the appropriate Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committee such records or other evidence as may satisfy such committee that the requirements of this section have been met.

(d) *Subterfuge.* The producer shall not reduce the wage rates to workers below those determined in accordance with the requirements in this section through any subterfuge or device watsoever.

(e) *Claim for unpaid wages.* Any person who believes he has not been paid in accordance with this section may file a wage claim with the local County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee against the producer on whose farm the work was performed. Such claim must be filed within two years from the date the work with respect to which the claim is made was preformed. Detailed instructions and wage claim forms are available at the local County ASCS office. Upon receipt of a wage claim the County office shall thereupon notify the producer against whom the claim is made concerning the representation made by the worker. The County ASC Committee shall arrange for such investigation as it deems necessary and the producer and worker shall be notified in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If either party is not satisfied with the recommended settlement, an appeal may be made to the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, 3737 Government Street, Alexandria, Louisiana 71303, which shall likewise consider the facts and notify the producer and worker in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If the recommendation of the State ASC Committee is not acceptable, either party may file an appeal with the Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250. All such appeals shall be filed within 15 days after receipt of the recommended settlement from the respective committee, otherwise such recommended settlement will be applied in making payments under the act. If a claim is appealed to the Deputy Administrator, State and

(Continued on page 30)

MAINLAND CANE SUGAR AREA
PROPORTIONATE SHARES 1965 CROP

Pursuant to the provisions of section 302 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, (hereinafter referred to as "act") § 855.10 (29 F.R. 6521) is hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 855.10 *Proportionate shares for sugarcane farms in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area for the 1965 crop.*

(a) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section, the terms:

(1) "Secretary", "Deputy Administrator", "State Committee", "County Committee", "Producer" and "Operator" shall have the meaning set forth in Part 892 of this chapter.

(2) "Farm" shall have the meaning set forth in Part 822 of this chapter.

(3) "Accredited acres" or "Accredited acreage" shall have the meaning set forth in Part 892 of this chapter; *Provided,* That for the purpose of establishing farm proportionate shares (hereinafter referred to as "shares"), consideration of 1962 and 1964-crop acreages shall be limited to the acreages of sugarcane determined by the County Committee to have been planted prior to April 16, 1962, and May 2, 1964, respectively.

(4) "New Producer" means the operator of a farm for which a share may not be established pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) *General provisions.* General provisions pertaining to conditional payments, including instructions for filing applications for payment, are set forth in Part 892 of this Chapter; and provisions governing requests for reconsideration and review of determinations by county and State committees or the Deputy Administrator are set forth in Part 780 of this Chapter.

(c) *Farm bases.* A farm base shall be established by the County Committee for each farm, as constituted for the 1964 crop at the time the 1965-crop share is established, which is located in such county or parish, and which has accredited acres in either of the crop years 1962 or 1963, or on which the County Committee determines that 1964-crop sugarcane is being grown which may qualify as accredited acreage. Such farm base shall be the larger of (1) 90 percent of the 1964 accredited acreage on the farm or (2) the average accredited acreage on the farm for the crop years 1962, 1963 and 1964, which acreage shall be determined by the County Committee from the best information available at the time the farm base is established.

(d) *Farm proportionate shares.* The County Committee shall establish a 1965-crop share for any farm for which a farm base is established by applying to such farm base an adjustment factor of .91.

(e) *Redetermination of farm bases and shares.* Farm bases and shares shall be cancelled and new bases and shares shall be redetermined and established by the County Committee under the following circumstances:

(1) *Use of incorrect acreage data.* Where incorrect acreage or estimated acreage which differs from the acreage finally determined was used in the original establishment of the farm base and share, a redetermination shall be made in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section using correct or final acreages.

(2) *Improper constitution of a farm.* If the County Committee determines after a 1965-crop share is established that the farm was not properly constituted for the 1965 crop pursuant to the definition of a farm, the farm or farms involved shall be reconstituted in accordance with such definition. A farm base and a share shall be established for each reconstituted farm for purposes of the 1965-crop sugarcane program in accordance with paragraphs (c) and

(d) of this section, if permitted under the provisions of such paragraphs, on the basis of the accredited acreages which are credited to the newly constituted farm or farms in accordance with paragraph (d) of Part 892 of this chapter, except that the share for a reconstituted farm which is a new-producer farm shall be established as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, if permitted under the provisions of such paragraph. Shares established for reconstituted farms shall be subject to adjustments as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, within the acreage, if any, used for adjustments in the shares for the farm or farms prior to reconstitution. In making such adjustments, County Committees shall particularly take action to avoid the unnecessary plowing out of sugarcane acreage which normally would be harvested in accordance with customary crop rotation practices or to avoid the retention of sugarcane acreage which normally would be plowed out in accordance with customary crop rotation practices.

(f) *Adjustments in shares.* Adjustments in shares may be made in the following circumstances and within the limitations provided:

(1) A maximum of 850 acres is established for Louisiana, and a maximum of 550 acres is established for Florida. Whenever the County Committee determines that the share established for a farm, as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, is not reasonably comparable to the shares for other farms in the county, considering the availability and suitability of land, adequacy of drainage, availability of production facilities, production experience of the operator and the ability of the operator to plant sugarcane, the County Committee shall forward to the State Committee the factual information upon which the share was determined, together with its recommendations as to the level of a suitable adjustment and the reasons therefor. The State Committee shall review the information submitted and the County Committee's recommendation and make such modification in the recommendation as it deems necessary in consideration of the foregoing factors. If the total of the recommendations of the County Committee as modified by the State Committee does not exceed the acreage made available under this subparagraph (1), the State Committee shall authorize County Committees to adjust the shares in accordance with such recommendations and modifications. If the total of the recommended adjustments as modified by the State Committee exceed the acreage made available under this subparagraph (1), the State Committee shall prorate the acreage available to all farms for which adjustments have been recommended on the basis of such recommendations as modified and shall authorize County Committees to adjust the shares in accordance with such proration.

(2) To offset proportionate share acreages which will be unused on farms in Florida, the State Committee may distribute such unused acreages to farms on which acreages may be utilized in excess of the shares determined pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section as adjusted pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (f) and for which requests for additional acreage are filed with the Glades-Hendry ASCS County Office on or before August 1, 1965. Such distribution shall be prorated among such farms on the basis of the shares determined pursuant to paragraph (d) and as adjusted pursuant to such subparagraph (1).

(3) To offset proportionate share acreages which will be unused on farms in Louisiana, 10,000 acres are available. Any operator of a farm in Louisiana for which a share is determined under paragraph (d) of this section may within 7 days after the notice of such proportionate share is mailed to him file a request with

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the County Committee for an increase in such share, on a form available at the local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service County Office (hereinafter referred to as "County Office"). However, requests may be accepted after such date if acreage is available under this subparagraph and if the State Committee determines that the persons desiring such increases were prevented from filing by such date because of absence, due to illness or other reasons beyond their control. The County Committee shall recommend to the State Committee the extent that each such request should be granted by considering the ability of the farm operator to use additional acreage in light of the availability and suitability of land, adequacy of drainage, availability of production and marketing facilities, establishment of proper sugarcane rotation practices, the maintenance of a proper relationship between total sugarcane acreage and suitable cropland and the need for minimum acreages in his mill area. The County Committee shall forward the request and its recommendation to the State Committee. The State Committee shall examine each request and the recommendation of the County Committee and make such modifciation as it deems necessary in consideration of the foregoing factors. If the total of the requests for additional acreage, as recommended by the County Committees and as modified by the State Committee, does not exceed the acreage made available under this subparagraph (3), the State Committee shall authorize County Committees to increase the shares of farms in accordance with such recommendations and modifications. If the total of the requests for additional acreage, after modification by the State Committee, exceeds the acreage made available under this subparagraph (3), the State Committee shall prorate the acreage available to all farms for which increases have been requested on the basis of the shares determined in Louisiana pursuant to paragraph (d), as adjusted pursuant to subparagraph (f) (1), and including any acreages requested pursuant to this subparagraph (f) (3) as modified by the State Committee. The State Committee shall authorize County Committees to increase shares for such farms in accordance with the proration. If the total measured acreage of 1965 crop sugarcane covered by shares established for farms in Louisiana under paragraph (d) including adjustments as provided in subparagraph (f) (1) and this subparagraph (f) (3), exceeds the total acreage of shares for farms in Louisiana authorized under paragraph (d) including adjustments as provided in subparagraph (f) (1), the State Committee shall deduct such excess acreage from the shares that have been increased by adjustments pursuant to this subparagraph (f) (3), by reducing such shares by distributing pro-rata such deduction, based on the amount of the increase in each share under this subparagraph and which is utilized.

(g) *Establishment of shares for new producer farms.* Shares may be established within the following limitations for farms to be operated in the 1965-crop season by new producers. A maximum of 1,100 acres and any acres made available to Florida under subparagraph (f) (1) and not used are available to that State and 1,700 acres and any acres made available to Louisiana under subparagraph (f) (1) and not used are available to that State. Any person desiring a new producer share shall file a request therefor with the County Committee on or before October 16, 1964, on a form available at the local County Office (in Florida, at the Glades-Hendry ASCS Office by October 30, 1964). Each County Committee receiving a request for a new producer share shall rate the applicant on a form provided by the State Committee, as outstanding, qualified or not qualified by taking into consideration whether sugarcane has

been planted for 1965-crop harvest, the ability of such person to utilize sugarcane acreage in light of the availability and suitability of land, adequacy of drainage, and the availability of production and marketing facilities. Only those applicants on whose farms sugarcane is growing and who are qualified under the other considerations shall be rated as outstanding. These rating forms shall be forwarded by the County Committee to the State Committee. The State Committee shall review the ratings and make such changes as are appropriate to reflect consideration of the foregoing factors. If the acreage made available to the State under this paragraph is insufficient to establish shares of 50 acres or a lesser acreage, if requested, or if the available cropland will not support a share of 50 acres, for all farms whose operators are rated as outstanding and qualified under the aforestated considerations, shares shall be established for farms whose operators are rated as outstanding. Any acreage made available to the State under this paragraph and remaining after establishing shares for all farms whose operators are rated as outstanding may be utilized to increase the shares for such farms on which more than 50 acres of cane are growing. Any acreage made available to the State and remaining after the foregoing actions have been taken shall be used to establish shares of 50 acres, or a lesser acreage, if requested, or if the available cropland will not support a share of 50 acres, for farms whose operators are rated as qualified and who are selected by lot. Any remaining acreage may be used to increase the shares for farms whose operators are rated as qualified and for which farm shares in excess of 50 acres were requested. If the acreage made available to the State under this paragraph is insufficient to establish shares of 50 acres or a lesser acreage, if requested, or if the available cropland will not support a share of 50 acres, for all farms whose operators are rated as outstanding under the aforestated considerations, shares shall be established for those farms whose operators are rated as outstanding and who are selected by lot. Whenever selection is by lot, each drawing shall be supervised by a representative of the State Committee. Each person requesting a new-producer share and who is rated as outstanding or qualified shall be given a reasonable advance notice of the drawing and an opportunity to attend. The names (or corresponding numbers) of all such persons shall be placed in a container in such a manner that they are indistinguishable to the person making the "draws". Before the drawing, the person in charge shall announce whether the selections are to be made on consecutive draws or on some other specific basis. All acreage set aside for new producers shall be allotted to qualified new producers, if requested.

(h) *Eligibility for payment under the act.* In addition to fulfilling the conditions of payment set forth in Part 892 of this chapter, a producer of sugarcane also must comply with the provisions of this paragraph in order to be eligible for payment under the Act.

(1) The total acreage of 1965-crop sugarcane on the farm harvested for seed or marketed (or processed) for the production of sugar or liquid sugar shall not exceed the share determined in accordance with this section, except that any sugarcane grown on acreage in excess of such share may be marketed (or processed) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar for livestock feed or for the production of livestock feed, if the operator of the farm furnishes weight tickets to the County Committee evidencing that such sugarcane was sold by him, or was processed by or for him for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar for livestock feed or the production of livestock feed, and if so sold, was purchased

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by the processor for such purpose. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subparagraph, the producer shall be deemed to have met the requirements for payment with respect to marketings (or processings) within the share where sugarcane was marketed (or processed) for sugar or liquid sugar from an acreage on the farm exceeding the share; *Provided,* That (i) such excess acreage is not more than the larger of two-tenths acre or one percent of the share but not in excess of three acres, (ii) the County Committee finds that the farm operator did not intentionally market (or process) sugarcane from an acreage in excess of the share for the farm and the State Committee concurs in such finding, and (iii) within one year from the date of the processing of such excess sugarcane, the operator has arranged for the raw value equivalent of sugar produced from sugarcane in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area, which had not been marketed to fill a quota for such area as provided in Part 816 of this chapter, to be made subject to a bond given pursuant to the provisions of Part 816 of this chapter which provides that a condition of such bond be that the sugar shall be used for livestock feed or for the production of livestock feed. The Sugar Act payment in any such case shall be limited to the amount of Sugar commercially recoverable from the sugarcane marketed (or processed) from the acreage within such share.

(2) The number of share tenants or sharecroppers engaged in the production of sugarcane of the 1965-crop on the farm shall not be reduced below the number so engaged with respect to the previous crop, unless the reduction is approved by the County Committee. In considering such approval, the County Committee shall be guided by whether the reduction was the result of a voluntary action of the share tenants or sharecroppers, or was otherwise beyond the control of the producer.

(3) The producer shall not have entered into any leasing or cropping agreement to divert any payments to which share tenants or sharecroppers would be entitled if their leasing or cropping agreements for the previous crop were in effect.

(4) If the County Committee determines there is excess acreage of sugarcane on a farm;

(i) Any excess acreage which the operator elects to plow-out, abandon, or harvest separately must, except as provided in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph, be so disposed of before or after the harvest of sugarcane for sugar or seed. Appropriate notification must be given by the operator to permit verification, by a County Committee representative, of the action taken.

(ii) Any excess acreage of sugarcane which is disposed of concurrently with acreage being harvested for sugar, liquid sugar or seed within the share must be staked out or similarly and clearly identified by a representative of the County Committee. The designated excess acreage must be so located that it may be disposed of without interfering with the harvest of the proportionate share acreage. The identity of the sugarcane harvested from excess acreage must be maintained separately after harvest to assure its disposition; *Provided,* That, if sugarcane is harvested from excess acreage for the manufacture of sirup concurrently with the harvest of sugarcane for seed or the production of sugar or liquid sugar, other than sugar for livestock feed, and such acreage is not clearly identified as provided above in this subdivision (ii), the producer shall not market a quantity of sugarcane for the production of sugar or liquid sugar or seed greater than the total of the tonnages of sugarcane marketed for sugar, liquid sugar, seed and sirup multiplied by the percentage that the acreage harvested for sugar, liquid sugar and seed on the farm is of the

total acreage of all sugarcane marketed.

(iii) An estimate of the average tons of sugarcane per acre growing on excess acreage which has been staked-out or otherwise identified and which has been designated for harvest for sirup or sugar for livestock feed must be made before harvest by a representative of the County Committee and the farm operator. The estimate must be in writing, signed by the operator and filed at the county office.

(iv) Any farm operator who markets sugarcane for sirup from excess acreage must furnish weight tickets to the County Committee evidencing that such sugarcane was sold by him or processed by or for him for such purpose, and in the case where excess acreage is staked-out and an estimate is made as provided in subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph, if the average tonnage of sugarcane per acre grown on such excess acreage, as computed by dividing the total tonnage of sugarcane marketed for sirup by the excess acreage, is less than 80 percent of the estimate made pursuant to subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph, no payment shall be made until the operator furnishes acceptable proof to the County Committee that the sugarcane from all excess acreage on the farm was marketed or disposed of other than for seed or the production of sugar or liquid sugar except sugar or liquid sugar for livestock feed.

(v) The farm operator must maintain a record of the excess acreage in each field or parts of fields and the method and purpose of disposal of sugarcane grown on excess acreage in each such case, until receipt of the Sugar Act payment for the 1965 crop of sugarcane.

Note to the authors: After all, fellows, getting us common people a little confused is one thing, but this is ridiculous!

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 20)

Unbroken stalks in the test plot left standing in the plant cane averaged 14.30 in sucrose and 84.2 purity. Unbroken stalks in stubble plots left standing averaged 16.09 in sucrose and 87.7 in purity. Note the unbroken stalks were left standing and not lodged. It is not intended here to say positively that similar results will occur this year with broken cane and with present day varieties but this information is encouraging.

Other encouraging notes are the reports from growers who have already begun harvesting this tangled and broken cane. A few reports have indicated that growers are averaging 6 to 8 acres of cane per harvester in about a 10 hour day. Some growers are going both with and bucking the lodged condition of the cane particularly where the harvester is new and in good shape and the operator is experienced. According to Mr. Roland Toups of South Coast Corporation, the Georgia Division at Mathews, Louisiana averaged 7 acres per day per harvester over a five day period. Mr. Toups also said that many more scrappers than usual are needed to scrap cane behind the harvester. A survey conducted by Mr. Marcel Mitchie of Thomson Machinery Company shows that growers in and around Thibodaux, La. are also averaging around 6 to 8 acres per day per machine.

It now appears that the mechanical harvester will probably be able to operate in about 90% of the cane fields but many more than the normal number of scrappers will be needed to scrap the cane left by the machine.

On many farms the harvester will be able to operate in only one direction and the machine will have to dead-head back. This method of operation will reduce the daily output of a harvester. Growers who find this true should give serious consideration to the installati

(Continued on next page)

light on the harvester for almost around the clock operation. Both South Coast Corporation and Southdown, Inc. operated harvesters at night last year and were satisfied with the operation. Growers should use the best operator and the best machine on the farm for night work. Mr. Calvin Burleigh, Field Manager, Southdown Plantation, Houma, La. is now installing lights on other harvesters and night harvesting will begin as soon as this job is completed.

Growers who have not yet operated in badly lodged and tangled cane will find it much more difficult to pick up this cane during the first week of harvest than after a week or two of experience. This was true last year on Bayou Lafourche and will probably be true in other areas this year.

Everything possible must be done to supply factories with enough cane to operate at full capacity. A reduced daily grinding rate in factories will certainly extend the grinding season into a period when severe freezes are more likely to occur. Cane left in the field after the last mill has stopped operations is a total loss. This crop can be saved. Everyone has to work a little harder to get it all in. Growers know that it is much easier to cut broken and tangled cane during dry weather than during muddy conditions and the figures quoted in this article were taken during good ground conditions. However, cane must also be delivered to the mills during rainy and muddy conditions to insure the grinding of the full crop. Remember the story about the bird in the hand being worth two in the bush.

Earlier estimates of 825,000 tons of sugar raw value for the State have been reduced to 500,000 tons. It is now estimated that the State will produce an average of 22 net tons of cane per acre. This means about a 44 million dollar loss to growers and processors. Growers will also suffer another loss by the greatly increased cost of harvesting lodged and tangled cane.

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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 19)

All cane farmers who need extra workers to harvest the crop, and cannot obtain them locally, should contact the mill to which they ship cane, or the American Sugar Cane League in New Orleans, to ascertain the procedure to follow to obtain B.W.I. workers.

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PRICES

(Continued from page 23)

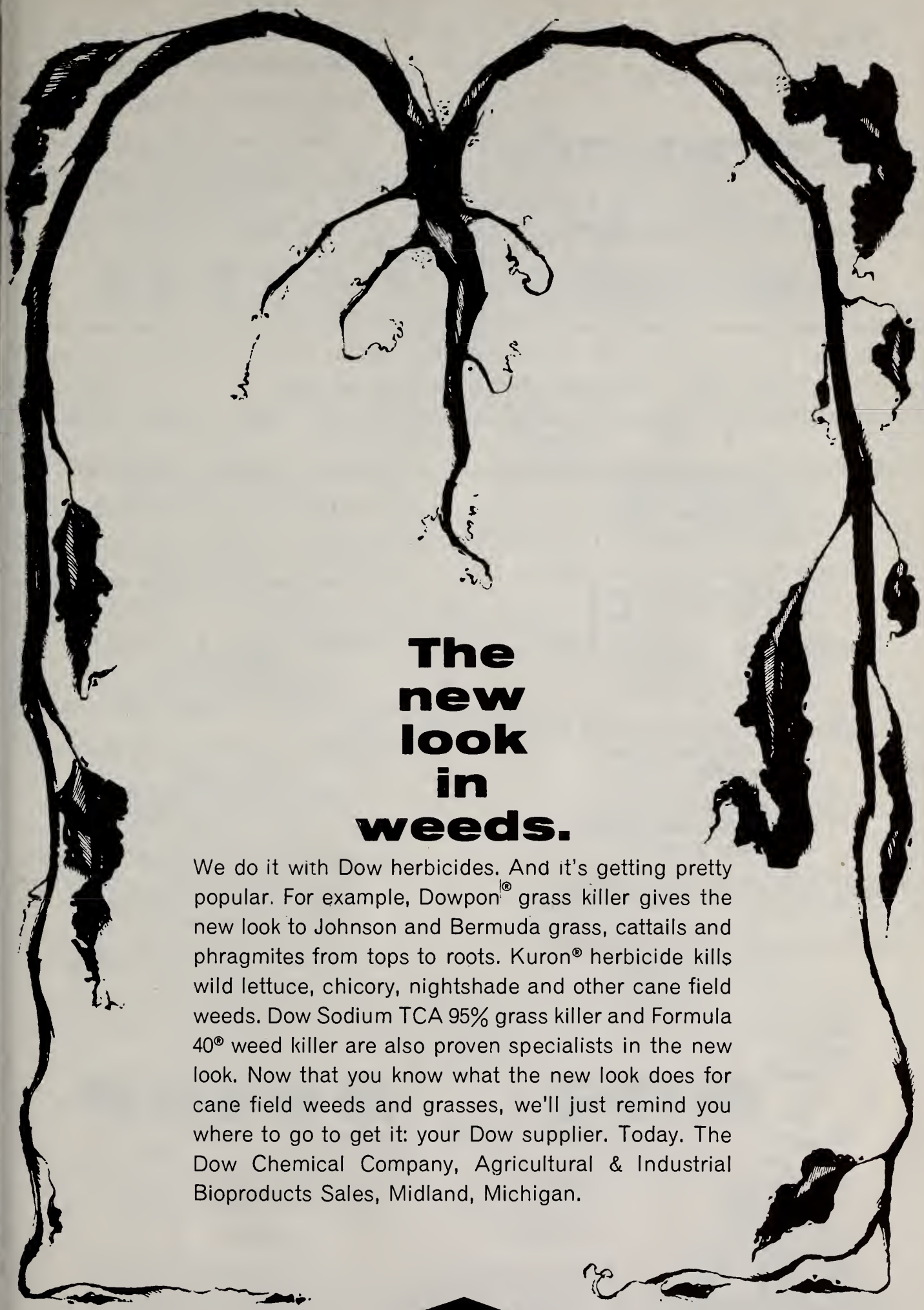
County Operations, his decision shall be binding on all parties insofar as payments under the act are concerned. Appeals procedures are set forth and explained fully in Part 780 of this Chapter (29 F.R. 8200).

CONSULTANT **CHAS A. LEVY** BROKERAGE

Sugar & Molasses

AREA CODE 504
865 - 1914
866 - 2845

1632 AUDUBON STREET - NEW ORLEANS - LOUISIANA 70118



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In This Issue

Up Front With The League 35
The Old Mule—Secretary Freeman Proposes 1965 Sugar Action—Personals

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 36
Hilda Takes Her Toll

In Washington With Joe Ferris 37
Mixed Reactions

Sugarcane Processing Polyelectrolytes In Juice Improve Mud Filtration 38

Statement Of Ownership 41

Control Of First-Generation Sugarcane Borer Population In Lousiana 42

Critical Period For Controlling The Sugarcane Borer In Sugarcane In Louisiana 42

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

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by A. W. Dykers

The Old Mule

"Trouble, trouble, boil and bubble", this is one of those years. Here we were going happily along with a so called "bumper" crop and along comes Hilda and the bumper crop is now just a bump.

And look at the Old Mule. He's behaving like a dope. We estimate that Hilda blew away at least 300,000 tons of his raw sugar load but did he appreciate it? Definitely not. The day after the big blow our market character was acting like Hilda had blown him down instead of the cane crop. He dropped to 6.08 for his lowest mark in three years and it has taken a major move by the Secretary of Agriculture to keep him from sinking out of sight (see below). Right now he is doing a little better, but certainly not as well as could be expected.

We wish this sad saga ended here, but it doesn't. The trouble caldron is still boiling and bubbling. Refiners who, since World War 11 and before, have taken Louisiana sugars at market prices, picked this year to demand a discount. Most processors have had to either sell sugar at approximately 10 points under the quoted price or not sell it at all. Things are in a mess, and that's for sure.

Secretary Freeman Proposes 1965 Sugar Actions

(Official Release)

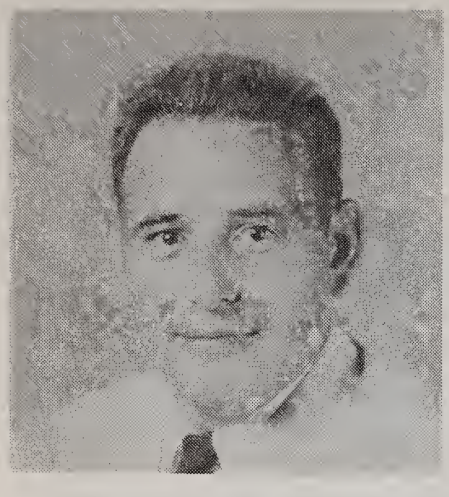
On October 19th secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman announced certain actions he proposes to take with respect to the administration of the sugar program in 1965.

The actions would result in (1) determining sugar requirements and establishing quotas for the calendar year 1965 totaling 9,200,000 short tons, raw value; (2) Prorating the quota for foreign countries, other than the Republic of the Philippines, to countries which imported sugar into the United States during the calendar years 1963 and 1964; (3) In view of legal limitations, applying no fee to imports.

At the present time the domestic price for raw sugar is almost one-half cent per pound below the price reference point in Section 201 of the Sugar Act. Actual consumption of sugar in 1965 is expected to be of the order of 9.8 or 9.9 million tons. Quotas would be set at the conservative level of 9.2 million tons to encourage the maintenance of sugar prices in line with the objectives of the Act.

The quotas established for the five domestic areas and for the Republic of the Philippines would be pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Sugar Act. The Section of the Act which directed the manner of prorating the remainder of requirements to foreign countries will have expired at the end of 1964. Accordingly, under general authority included in the Sugar Act, the quota for such countries would be prorated on the basis of a formula which gives single weighting to 1963 imports into the United States and double weighing to 1964 imports. Basing the pro-

(Continued on page 40)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Hilda Taking Her Toll

It has been a full month since Hurricane Hilda struck the Louisiana cane crop and her effects are being felt. Although there has been some slight improvement in juice quality in some areas since the storm, sucrose and purity in normal juice are far below normal for this period in all areas of the belt. Sugar recovery per ton of cane is low. Not enough cane is being delivered to mills for normal or full grinding speed. Some dehydration has taken place within the cane plant because of leaf and stalk damage, and field yields reflect this condition. In addition to this, more cane in the way of scrap is being left in the field even though more men are employed to cut, scrap, and load the crop. All of these conditions add up to more cost and less profits to both the growers and the processors of sugar cane in Louisiana.

Everyone in the industry realizes that these conditions are not good but it may be important at this time to point out how conditions can become even worse. This will be done in an effort to show the importance of time and not to exemplify the negative or to play the part of the dying dog. Frequent heavy rainfall and muddy and boggy fields during the remainder of the crop can further materially aggravate the present situation, and more important, it can further reduce the quality of the cane as well as the speed of the harvest. Too much rainfall would be bad but not as bad as if another catastrophe, a severe early December freeze or even a severe mid-December freeze, would occur. If either or both of these adversities happen much cane will be lost particularly if this harvest is not speeded up.

To reduce or minimize the effect of a possible severe early freeze growers must do everything in their power to deliver as much cane as humanly possible or as much as the mill can grind. Time is much more important now than most growers realize. Only a small portion or about 10 per cent of the crop has been ground. Growers who have been lagging behind on cane deliveries for any reason should visit the mill operators to ask two questions: (1) How many tons are yet to be ground? and (2) If present grinding rates are continued and not speeded up, when will all the crop be harvested and ground? Many growers will be shocked at the answers. A few mill operators will answer the second question by saying, "About the middle of FEBRUARY." Many will answer this question with, "Late *January.*"

It is rather difficult to determine exactly the reason why most mills are not receiving enough cane. Some growers are not now able to do any better unless they decide to make some major changes in their harvesting methods. Some growers are purposely going slowly with the harvest, waiting for quality to improve. And as of October 29, some growers had not yet started the har-

(Continued on page 41)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Mixed Reactions

The recent announcement by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman that he was setting a low estimate of sugar requirements for 1965 and his intention to allot country-by-country foreign quotas has caused mixed reactions within the domestic industry.

Practically all segments of the industry agree that the Secretary's action seeks to clarify the sugar program for the coming year and to exert a strong influence on the price which the Secretary said is almost one-half cent per pound below the price reference point in the Sugar Act, but there agreement ends.

Considerable fear is expressed that the Secretary erred in allocating "annual" quotas for 1965 to foreign countries. In the absence of an import fee it would be perfectly natural, according to some sources, for certain countries to push shipments to the United States in the early months of 1965 where their sugar would sell for more than it would bring in the world market and, too, there would be an additional incentive to rush shipments to the United States early in the year before Congress could impose import fees or possibly modify some foreign country quotas. The Secretary should, in the opinion of some well informed sources, establish quarterly quotas or semi-annual quotas, or otherwise restrict importation so as not to adversely affect the price structure which the Secretary has built up through his low estimate of consumption.

Also, there are some strong opinions that the Secretary's announced intention to allocate foreign quotas for the year may tie the hands of Congress and prevent any authorization to market excess quota sugar by mainland beet and cane producers, which is all the more reason why the Secretary should release foreign quotas quarterly.

Other equally well informed persons expressed the opinion that the Government's program is "well thought out and equitable to both domestic and foreign producers and completely workable."

There is another school of thought which indicates that if this Government program by administration rather than by law succeeds, then Congress will have a relatively simple problem and perhaps will take no action in 1965, or in 1966 until just prior to the expiration of the entire Sugar Act.

When the Secretary of Agriculture announced beet acreage allotments for 1965 many persons felt that the bitter industry struggle between beets and U. S. Cane Refiners would be resolved and Congress could without controversy enact long-term revision of the Sugar Act. That feeling, however, was short lived. The cane refiners have formally requested the Secretary of Agriculture to reconsider his proposed cut of beet acreage on the grounds that it was too low. The controls established by the Secretary were 1,375,000 acres for 1965, a reduction from uncontrolled plant-

(Continued on page 42)

SUGARCANE PROCESSING POLYELECTROLYTES IN JUICE IMPROVE MUD FILTRATION

By W. F. Guilbeau, J. T. Jackson, E. E. Coll, and S. J. Cangemi
Southern Regional Research Laboratory[1], New Orleans, Louisiana

Two commercial flocculants, Separan AP-30[2] and Nalco D-1782[2], were tested on a pilot-plant (1) scale during the 1963 grinding season for their effect on mud filtration.

The flocculants were added to the limed, heated juice at the flash tank before the juice entered the clarifier. In order to minimize the effect of variables, the pilot-plant clarification equipment was altered in 1963 as described (2) so that juice drawn from a common liming tank was processed simultaneously in twin juice heaters, flash tanks and clarifiers. Using this system, it was possible to compare the effect of flocculant treatment on mud filterability with that of an untreated control, or compare two different flocculant treatments directly with each other. Mud from the clarifiers without further additions was filtered under vacuum and filtrate volume recorded at intervals to 20 minutes. A leaf-type filter, supplied by Dorr Oliver, Inc.,[2] 4-1/4 inches in diameter with 0.1 sq. ft. of filtering area, was used. The filter medium, supplied by American Felt Co.,[2] was a mechanical interlocked fiber, nonclogging felt of polypropylene (similar cloth of Nylon and Dacron are also available). Filter media of this type are now being used in industry and Arthur C. Wrotnowski (3) has recently discussed their effectiveness.

As previously reported (4) the present data show considerable variation due to variety and foreign matter (soil) introduced into the process as a result of climatic conditions.

In order to facilitate discussion of the results the data was rearranged as presented in Table II using for calculation the average values of Table I. The data in colum one of Table II are considered to be the controls for purposes of comparison,

TABLE I
Effect of Flocculent Addition to Clarifier Juice on Mud Filterability

Run No	Variety	Time Minutes 3	6	10	15	20	Clarifier Mud Lbs/TC	% Insol. in Mud	Time Minutes 3	6	10	15	20	Clarifier Mud Lbs/TC	% Insol. in Mud
		Filtrate Volume ml							Filtrate Volume ml						
	Part I	Lime Clarification							Lime-Separan Clarification						
1	CP44-101S	46	64	79	93	104	134.2	4.97	45	60	71	84	96	86.3	7.46
2	CP44-101S	38	50	58	67	75	111.5	5.78	34	50	58	67	75	87.5	7.34
3	CP55-30S	38	56	66	75	83	121.4	4.94	47	70	82	92	105	89.6	6.94
5	CP52-68S	23	31	36	41	44	143.0	5.50	24	31	37	43	48	115.4	7.26
9	CP55-30S	40	62	80	95	108	105.4	4.64	42	66	85	102	118	87.5	5.96
11	CP52-68S	22	30	39	40	51	91.1	10.03	26	42	56	67	74	84.8	10.36
17	CP44-101P	29	40	52	63	72	97.4	7.22	34	47	59	71	81	85.3	7.99
21	CP52-68P	23	37	46	55	64	105.1	9.00	38	54	70	82	94	98.8	9.67
23	CP44-101P	33	49	61	74	84	104.0	8.14	49	70	91	112	131	105.2	8.10
	Average	32.4	46.6	57.4	67.0	76.1	112.6	6.51	37.7	54.4	67.7	80.0	97.3	93.4	7.89
	Part II	Lime Clarification							Lime-Nalco Clarification						
7	CP44-101S	36	46	54	63	70	127.4	5.51	46	51	59	68	78	88.8	7.64
19	CP55-30P	28	44	57	69	79	109.5	8.03	31	46	60	72	83	95.0	9.23
25	CP55-30P	47	66	84	102	118	90.6	7.33	58	86	96	128	153	82.8	7.86
	Average	37.0	52.0	65.0	78.0	89.0	109.2	6.85	45.0	61	71.7	89.3	104.7	88.87	8.27
	Part III	Lime-Separan Clarification							Lime-Nalco Clarification						
8	CP44-101S	29	40	51	60	69	89.7	5.73	31	42	53	63	71	78.1	7.82
10	CP55-30S	60	72	100	110	122	97.5	5.75	58	68	80	89	100	92.0	6.27
12	CP52-68S	22	33	38	45	53	115.0	9.98	22	32	38	45	52	109.0	10.37
18	CP44-101P	45	65	82	102	110	89.3	3.79	54	74	95	118	130	90.6	8.69
20	CP55-30P	60	78	93	108	124	88.6	10.16	34	50	64	81	96	88.6	10.13
22	CP52-68P	40	60	78	94	105	104.5	8.27	30	46	55	70	80	108.7	7.78
24	CP44-101P	53	72	90	108	123	112.0	8.44	57	77	95	113	128	115.7	8.19
	Average	44.1	60.0	76.0	89.6	100.9	99.5	8.34	40.9	55.6	68.6	82.7	93.9	97.5	8.28

TABLE II

Effect of Flocculant Addition to Clarifier Juice on Mud Filterability

PART I	Lime Clarification	Lime-Separan Clarification	Percent of Control	COMMENTS
Clarified Mud Lbs. per T. Cane	112.57	93.38	83	17% less mud produced
% Insoluble in Mud	6.51	7.89	121	21% more insoluble in mud/unit wt.
Insoluble in Mud Lbs. per T. Cane	7.33	7.37	101	1% more insoluble in mud/ T. Cane
Filter Cake Lbs./T. Cane(70% H_2O)*	24.43	24.57	101	1% more filter cake
Available Juice from Mud, Lbs.	88.14	68.81	78	22% less juice to filter
Volume Filtered in Lbs./sq.ft./Hr.	14.29	16.62	116	16% faster filtering
Filtering Area Required sq. ft.	6.17	4.14	67	33% less filtering area required

PART II	Lime Clarification	Lime-Nalco Clarification	Percent of Control	
Clarifier Mud Lbs. per T. Cane	109.27	88.89	81	19% less mud produced
% Insoluble in Mud	6.85	8.27	121	21% more insoluble in mud/unit wt.
Insoluble in Mud Lbs. per T. Cane	7.48	7.35	98	2% less insoluble in mud T. Cane
Filter Cake Lbs./T Cane(70% H_2O)*	24.93	24.50	98	2% less filter cake
Available Juice from Mud Lbs.	84.34	64.39	76	24% less juice to filter
Volume Filtered in Lbs./sq. ft./Hr.	16.31	19.84	122	22% faster filtering
Filtering Area Required sq. ft.	5.14	3.25	63	37% less filtering area required

PART III	Lime-Separan Clarification	Lime-Nalco Clarification	Percent of Control	
Clarifier Mud Lbs. per T. Cane	99.51	97.53	98	2% less mud produced
% Insoluble in Mud	8.34	8.49	102	2% more insoluble in mud/unit wt.
Insoluble in Mud Lbs. per T. Cane	8.30	8.28	100	No change in insoluble in mud/T. Cane
Filter Cake Lbs./T. Cane (70% H_2O)*	27.67	27.60	100	No change in quantity of filter cake
Available Juice from Mud Lbs.	71.84	69.97	97	3% less juice to filter
Volume Filtered in Lbs./sq.ft./Hr.	19.44	18.03	93	7% slower filtering rate
Filtering Area Required sq.ft	3.70	3.88	105	5% more filtering area required

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*Calculated from the weight of insolubles in mud. Wt. of Mud X % insolubles in mud equal wt. of insolubles.

The headings for columns one and two indicate which flocculant was added to the juice where additions were made. The addition of Separan or Nalco to the juice before settling produced a heavier, less voluminous mud as shown by clarifier mud weights of 17 and 19 percent less than controls. These figures are obviously an expression of the greater compaction of the mud which reduced its juice content by 22 and 24 percent. (See line 5, Parts 1 and 2, Table II). This represents a substantial reduction in the amount of juice from mud filtration which must be reprocessed by sending it back to the clarifier.

In spite of their lower juice content, the muds from flocculant-treated juices showed a higher filtration rate than did controls. (See Table I and lines 6 and 7, Parts 1 and 2, Table II). Considering the fact that the mud samples from flocculant-treated juices had a higher filtering rate and lower juice content, the capacity of the filtering system is increased by 33 and 37 percent (Line 7 Parts 1 and 2, Table II).

Calculation of insolubles expressed on a per ton of cane basis shows practically no difference in the quantity produced with or without a flocculant in the juice. (See lines 3 7, Parts 1 and 2, Table II).

The data in Part 3, Tables I and II representing a limited number of experiments shows that there is no practical difference in any of the values listed when mud filtration of Nalco-treated juice is compared directly with that from Separan-treated juice.

Summary

Mud filtration experiments were conducted on sugarcane juices which were processed with the addition of two commercial flocculants, Separan AP-30 and Nalco D-1782. Both flocculants improved the quality of the mud by increasing the concentration of insolubles in the mud, reducing the amount of mud to be processed

(Continued on next page)

and increasing the filtering rate of the mud.

Acknowledgement

This work was possible only with the full cooperation of the American Sugarcane League, Audubon Sugar Factory of Louisiana State University, and the State of Louisiana Farm at St. Gabriel, Louisiana.

[1] One of the laboratories of the Southern Utilization and Development Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[2] It is not the policy of the Department to recommend the products of one company over those of any others engaged in the same business.

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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 35)

ration on recent imports recognizes the performance of countries which committed supplies to this market when sugar was scarce throughout the world.

More than half of the 1965 quota for foreign countries other than the Philippines, stems from the portion of the market reserved for Cuba when friendly relations are resumed with that country. The full quantity of 1965 prorations to individual countries, therefore, should not be regarded as a precedent for quotas in later years.

No import fee is provided for solely in view of legal limitations. The Administration intends to recommend to the Congress reinstitution of a system of import fees in connection with long-term legislation.

Personals

Mr. J. J. Munson, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of The South Coast Corporation, has announced that the Board of Directors of this big Louisiana sugar cane growing and processing enterprise has elected Roland L. Toups, President of the Corporation. Mr. Toups' former title was Vice-President and General Manager.

Mr. Chas A. Levy, who for so many years was head man of the Supreme Sugar Refinery, has asked us to announce again that he is now in business as Consultant and Broker exclusively for the producers of Louisiana sugars and molasses. His headquarters are at 1623 Audubon St., in New Orleans.

Mr. Julio Lobo, President of the Godchaux Sugar Refining Co., has announced that Eugene R. Fleming has been promoted to Vice-President in charge of sales. Mr. Fleming formerly was assistant Vice-President and sales manager.

Mr. Lobo also has announced that Gerard Ascher, Executive Vice-President, has severed his connections with the Godchaux organization effective December 31, 1964, and that Pablo Lancella, who was assistant Vice-President and refinery manager, has been named Vice-President in charge of operations.

Mr. Frank C. Staples, President of SuCrest Corporation, has announced the appointment of Gerard Ascher as Vice-President of the Company. Mr. Ascher will assume his new post on January 1st with his headquarters in New York City.

Mr. George R. Dinkel, President of Lamborn & Company, Inc., has announced that on December 31st our good friend Walter Bentz will retire. Mr. Bentz has been Vice-President and Manager of the New Orleans office of Lamborn for many years. President Dinkle says, "he leaves with our sincere respect, affection and good wishes." We would like to second this motion.

The President of Lamborn & Com-

pany, Inc., has also announced that, effective January 1, 1965, another good friend, Donald D. Cole, will succeed Walter Bentz as Vice-President and Manager of the New Orleans office of Lamborn. Mr. Cole has been connected with Lamborn for thirty years and, certainly, needs no introduction to the people in the sugar business. To him we extend our congratulations and best wishes.

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 36)

vest. It is time—or past time. A freeze will be more damaging because of the low quality of cane this year. There is no canopy of leaves to offer protection against freezes since many leaves have been torn and destroyed by the hurricane.

Growers should make every effort to get the machinery companies to install larger sprockets and idlers where needed on the front end of the harvester. Growers can install much of this equipment themselves to save time. Small changes in the front end can make a big difference. Visit the grower who is cutting plenty of cane per day to see what he has done to his harvester.

Cane can be mechanically cut at night. It is being done. Use the best operator and the best harvester for this practice. Southdown, Inc., and South Coast Corporation are now cutting cane at night. Growers may not like this type operation but if it will save cane it can be tolerated. Harvesters can be repaired at night even if the cost is greater for this type of repair. To lose a full day of harvest can also be an expensive item.

Growers should not overlook the possibility of using hand labor to cut some portion of the cane. According to Mr. Andrew P. Gay, cane grower of Iberville Parish and President of the American Sugar Cane League, using the task or incentive type work system instead of the hourly rate system increased the productivity of his Jamaican labor from an average of four and one half tons of cane per 9 hour day to an average of about 6 tons of cane per 9 hour day. Mr. Gay is paying 4 cents per 6 linear feet of cane cut in 30 ton cane per acre. Mr. Gay has 18 workers and if these workers continue to cut cane at the present rate, they will harvest 6500 tons in the next 60 days which will be more than 35 per cent of Mr. Gay's crop. Mr. Gay will use these workers only in the heavy tonnage fields. A surprising feature is that only 4 of the 18 workers had ever cut cane before in their lives.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

(Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Of The Sugar Bulletin, published semi-monthly at New Orleans, La., for October 1, 1964, State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and parish aforesaid, personally appeared Gilbert J. Durbin, who, having been duly sworn the Editor of the Sugar Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Editor, Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.; Managing Editor, Andrew W. Dykers; Business Manager, none.

2. That the owner is the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La., President; Ed. Schexnayder, White Castle, La., Vice President; J. J. Munson, Houma, La., Secretary; F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La. Treasurer.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are none.

4. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.) 6,000.

A. W. DYKERS,
Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1964.

BRITTMAR P. LANDRY.
Notary Public.

(Seal)

(My commission expires at death.)

Control of First-Generation Sugarcane Borer Populations in Louisiana[1,2]

S. D. Hensley,[3] W. H. Long,[4] E. J. Concienne, and W. J. McCormick[3]

Abstract

Studies were conducted in 1960 to reevaluate the feasibility of controlling first-generation infestations of the sugarcane borer, *Diatraea saccharalis* (F.), in stands of C.P. 44-101 ratoon-crop sugarcane. Results of one small-plot test in which damage by first-generation borers was simulated show that stand reductions ranging from 10 to 33% caused no significant losses in cane yield. In another small-plot test, there was also no significant loss in yield when first-generation larval infestations were responsible for stand reductions averaging 7.1%. In two large-acreage experiments, 79 and 76% control, respectively, of first-generation infestations was obtained with 2% endrin granules. No appreciable reduction in density of second-generation populations occurred, with migration of first-generation moths from adjacent fields probably responsible.

For many years, control of first-generation sugarcane borer, *Diatraea saccharalis* (Fabricius), was recommended to Louisiana sugarcane growers as a means of reducing the population density and damage by subsequent generations. As early as 1900, Stubbs & Morgan (1902) advocated cutting and burning all infested stalks in heavily infested fields. Holloway et al. (1928) also recommended this practice but indicated it might be too expensive to be practical.

Insecticides have been used since the early 1920's to control the borer in Louisiana. Sodium fluosilicate and ryania were both recommended to control first, second, and third generations (Dugas 1943, Ingram et al. 1951). However, very few sugarcane growers applied these chemicals against the first generation. Endrin, used extensively since 1958, was recommended only for control of the sec-

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[2] Grateful acknowledgment is made to Milliken-Farwell Inc. and the Southcoast Sugar Corp. for assistance in carrying out these studies.
[3] Entomology Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana. Senior author now with Department of Entomology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.
[4] Department of Entomology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

(Continued on opposite page)

Critical Period for Controlling the Sugarcane Borer in Sugarcane in Louisiana[1]

W. H. Long and E. J. Concienne
Department of Entomology, Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge

ABSTRACT

Endrin granules were applied to sugarcane in small field plots to control natural infestations of the sugarcane borer, *Diatraea saccharalis* (F.). Different numbers and combinations of insecticide applications were made at various times under different conditions of infestation and plant development.

The sugarcane crop, under Louisiana conditions, normally is not susceptible to important losses from borer infestation until visible internodes have begun to form. This condition usually coincides with the beginning of the second borer generation during the latter half of June or early July. After this time crop susceptibility to borer losses gradually decreases until insecticide application normally cannot be justified after August.

In Louisiana frequent reference has been made to first, second, and third generation populations of the sugarcane borer, *Diatraea saccharalis* (F.). Recommendations have been made in the past for insecticidal control of all 3 generations (Dugas 1943; Ingram et al. 1951). In 1958 growers were advised to apply 2% endrin granules 4 times at 14-day intervals to control only second- and third-generation borers (Long et al. 1958). Studies by Hensley et al. (1963) showed why insecticide application for first-generation borer control could not be justified.

In 1962 recommendations were modified to increase the minimum infestation justifying treatment from 2 to 5% plant infestation by young larvae, and to place greater emphasis on the need for continuous field checking during June, July, and August to determine both need and effectiveness of insecticide treatments. Nevertheless, too many growers still prefer an automatic program, and some have been concerned about controlling late-summer and fall infestations, since harvest normally is not complete in some fields until December.

This paper reports studies which generally indicate the most critical seasonal period for controlling the sugarcane borer to increase crop yields.

Procedure and Results.—Band or broadcast application of 2% endrin granules were made using hand equipment in small field plots 3 rows wide by 24 ft long (1/100 acre) to control natural borer infestations. Treatments were replicated and assigned to plots in randomized complete blocks. All experiments were conducted in plots of the sugarcane variety C.P. 44–101. Plant cane was used in all but Experiment 3, in which stubble cane was used.

In some experiments infestation counts were made on successive dates by examination of 40 or more randomly selected stalks from each treatment for the presence of young larvae (mostly first, second, and third instars) in

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(Continued on page 45)

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 37)

ings of 1,460,000 acres. The refiners previously had urged that the total be cut to 1,240,000 acres.

Top Administration officials and Congressional Leaders had hoped to move for sugar legislation early next session but forecasters now envision prolonged delays in resolving the dispute and writing new sugar legislation.

Table 1.—Crop yields following different degrees of stand elimination of C.P. 44–101 ratoon-crop sugarcane during period of maximum appearance of stalks destroyed by first generation sugarcane borers, Oaklawn Plantation, Franklin. 1960.[a]

Per Cent of Plants Eliminated	Yield per Acre	
	Tons of Cane	Pounds of Sugar[b]
0	34.0	5,582 a
10	33.5	5,386 ab
20	32.2	5,286 ab
33	33.2	5,345 ab
50	30.3	4,820 bc
67	27.8	4,418 c

[a] Test plots harvested November 3, 1960. All figures are means of 6 replications.
[b] Means not followed by the same letter differ significantly at the 5% level of probability.

ond and third generations (Long et al. 1958). A 2% granular formulation, applied biweekly at the rate of 12 pounds per acre per application, has provided excellent control against these two generations, accompanied by large increases in sugar yields.

Studies were begun in 1960 to reevaluate the feasibility of controlling first-generation infestations. Two small-plot tests were conducted to measure the effects of damage by larvae of the first generation on yields. Two other tests were conducted on large acreages of cane to determine whether controlling first-generation infestations would reduce the severity of attack by subsequent generations. The results of these studies are presented in this paper.

Small-Plot Experiments.—Damage by first-generation larvae was simulated in a test at Oaklawn Plantation near Franklin. Treatments, replicated 6 times, consisted of systematically cutting 0, 10, 20, 33, 50, or 67% of the stalks from 1 in. below the soil surface at the time of maximum appearance of stalks that had been killed by tunneling of first-generation larvae. The stand reductions were accomplished on June 10. All plants destroyed were severed with a knife below ground level and removed from the field. A randomized complete-block experimental design was employed. Plots were 3 rows wide and 24 ft. in length (1/100 acre). Four applications of 2% endrin granules were later applied biweekly to all plots at a broadcast rate of 12 lbs. per acre per application to control the second and third borer generations and thus prevent interference in the study by these generations.

Crop yields were measured at time of harvest. Net weights of cane were obtained by weighing all the cane in each plot and deducting 10% for dead leaves and trash. Sucrose percentages in the juice of cane from different treatments were determined by polarimetric analysis of the juice from 20 stalks selected at random from each plot. These analyses were then utilized with empirical data on commercially recoverable sugar from Louisiana sugar mills (Anonymous 1959) to compute pounds of sugar per ton of cane. Analyses of variance were made on some of the yield data and Duncan's multiple-range test applied to the means as recommended by LeClerg (1957).

The proportion of plants destroyed in each treatment and the effects of these stand reductions on yield are shown in table 1. Reductions in stand ranging from 10 to 33% caused no significant losses in yield.

The effect on yield of controlling natural infestations of different generations was studied in another small-plot test located at Waterford Plantation near Killona (table 2). Treatments consisted of biweekly applications of 2% endrin granules applied in a 3-foot band on the cane row at a rate of 12 lbs. per acre per application. Four applications were made against the first generation; 4 against the second and third; and 8 against the first, second, and third. Applications were made with a specially designed granule applicator carried through the plots by two men. A randomized complete-block experimental design was also employed in this test with treatments replicated 6 times. Plots were 3 rows wide and 24 ft. in length (1/100 acre).

The direct effect of endrin treatment on first-generation infestations was estimated by comparing the numbers of plants destroyed by tunneling of larvae of this generation in treated and untreated plots. All dead plants were dissected to determine whether they had been killed by sugarcane borer larvae, other insects, or mechanically injured during cultivation. The effect of treatments on second- and third-generation populations was measured by determining the percentages of stalk internodes showing external signs of borer tunneling at time of harvest. Twenty stalks randomly selected from each plot were examined.

Sugar yields were calculated and statistical analyses performed in the manner described above.

Table 2 shows the most effective control of borer infestations was obtained when 8 endrin applications were made against the first, second and third generations. However, sugar yields from plots receiving this treatment were not significantly higher than those obtained when 4 applications were made against only the second and third generations. Yields from both of these treatments were significantly higher than those obtained in untreated plots and plots treated for first-generation control only.

Stand reduction caused by first-generation borers averaged only 0.3% where 4 applications of endrin were made against only this generation, as compared with 7.1% in the untreated plots. Yield gain following treatment against the first generation actually averaged 329 lbs. of sugar per acre based on yields of 4,827 and 4,498 lbs. of

Table 2.—Crop damage and yields of variety C.P. 44–101 ratoon-crop sugarcane following applications of endrin for control of different generations of the sugarcane borer, Waterford Plantation, Killona. 1960 (6 replications per test).

Generations Treated	Insecticide Applications[a]		Plants Destroyed by 1st Generation Borers			
	Number	Date of First and Last	Number per Acre[b]	Per Cent of Stand	Per Cent of Joints Bored[b]	Pounds of Sugar Per Acre
First, second, and third	8	May 4, Aug. 24	41	0.1	2a	6,004 a
Second and third	4	July 13, Aug. 24	3,843	9.3	10b	5,540 ab
First only	4	May 4, June 15	124	0.3	23cd	4,827 cd
Untreated	—	—	2,934	7.1	27d	4,498 d

[a] Endrin granules (2%) applied in all treatments biweekly, at rate of 12 lbs. per acre application banded on the row.
[b] Means not followed by the same letter differ significantly at the 5% level of probability.

(Continued on next page)

sugar per acre, respectively, in treated and untreated plots. Although these differences in yields were not statistically significant, some increase in yield in the treated plots may have resulted from partial effectiveness of the first-generation treatment against second-generation infestation.

LARGE-ACREAGE EXPERIMENTS.—Tests were conducted at 2 plantations to determine whether controlling first-generation infestations in relatively large acreages of cane would reduce the density of second-generation infestations. At Little Texas Plantation near Napoleonville, 139 acres were treated with 1 application of endrin for first-generation control and compared with an adjacent untreated area of 178 acres. The crop in both areas was similar with respect to varieties planted and cultural practices.

The density of first- and second-generation infestations was estimated by weekly counts of the numbers of small larvae found in the leaf sheaths of 50 stalks, 1 step apart, along a single row of cane at 20 randomly distributed locations in each area. The effect of treatments on first-generation infestations was measured by counting the number of borer-killed stalks on 200 ft. of row at these same locations.

The endrin application was made on May 11, 1960, when approximately 3% of the plants were infested with first-generation larvae. A 2% granular formulation of endrin was applied with a ground machine at a rate of 8 lbs. per acre banded on the row.

In a similar test at Oaklawn Plantation about 200 acres were treated and compared with an adjacent untreated acreage of comparable size. The insecticide application was made May 9, 1960, when infestations ranged from 1.0 to 1.4% in the two acreages. Application was by airplane at a broadcast rate of 12 lbs. per acre of the 2% endrin granules. A summary of the results obtained in these two tests is presented in table 3.

At Little Texas Plantation about 79% control of first-generation infestations was obtained, based on an average of 52 borer-killed stalks per acre in the treated area and 243 in the untreated. This control apparently had little effect in reducing the density of the second generation. On July 7, about 10 days after second-generation larvae were first found in leaf sheaths, an average of 5.7% of the plants were infested in the treated area and 6.7% in the untreated.

At Oaklawn Plantation about 76% control of the first generation was obtained, based on 120 borer-killed stalks per acre in the treated and 500 in the untreated area. By July 6, 2.8% of the plants in the treated area were found infested with second-generation larvae as compared with 0.5% in the untreated area.

DISCUSSION.—Results from the two small-plot experiments indicate little value from the standpoint of direct increase of sugar yields in controlling first-generation infestations. Stand reductions ranging from 10 to 33%, accomplished at the time of maximum damage by first-generation larvae, caused no significant losses in sugar yields in the test at Oaklawn Plantation (table 1).

Data from annual surveys of first-generation damage conducted since 1958 in 50 to 100 fields distributed throughout the Sugarcane Belt indicate that larvae of this generation seldom destroy more than 3% of the plant stand, or an average of about 950 plants per acre each year. Damage by first-generation larvae was much heavier in 1960 at Waterford Plantation (table 2). An average of 2,934 plants per acre, or 7.1% of the stand, was destroyed. However no significant increase in sugar yields was obtained when this infestation was effectively controlled with 4 biweekly applications of endrin granules and damage reduced to a level of about 124 borer-killed plants per acre.

Table 3.—Two large-acreage tests on first-generation populations.

OBSERVATION	LITTLE TEXAS PLANTATION		OAKLAWN PLANTATION	
	Treated	Untreated	Treated	Untreated
Per cent of plants infested with first-generation larvae at time of treatment	3.1	3.1	1.4	1.0
Number of borer-killed stalks per acre 1 month after treatment	52	243	120	500
Per cent of plants infested with second-generation larvae 2 months after treatment	5.7	6.7	2.8	0.5

Sugarcane normally tillers extensively early in the crop season when the plants are attacked by first-generation borers and then undergoes a progressive decline in stand as the crop matures. The number of plants normally destroyed by first-generation larvae apparently is too low to cause appreciable losses in sugar yields.

There was no appreciable reduction in density of second-generation populations when about three-quarters of the first-generation was eliminated in each of the two large-acreage tests. Migration of first-generation moths from adjacent untreated areas was probably responsible for much of the second-generation infestation found in the treated area. For this reason it is believed that if any appreciable reduction in population density of the second-generation is to be attained, the area treated for first-generation control must be considerably larger than 200 acres.

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CRITICAL PERIOD

(Continued from page 42)

Table 1.—Sugarcane borer infestations and crop yields in plots treated 4 times with endrin to provide crop protection during different portions of the summer, Experiment I. Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1959.[a]

Treatment number	Dates of 1st and last insecticide application	% of plants infested with young larvae on successive dates							% joints bored	Cane per acre (tons)	Sugar per acre (pounds)
		6/12	6/26	7/10	7/27	8/10	8/24	9/7			
1	June 12–July 27	—*	—*	3*	35*	8	8	28	18 a	38.7 a	5933 a
2	June 26–August 10	—	—*	3*	43*	3*	3	13	15 a	34.4 b	5380 ab
3	July 10–August 24	—	—	25*	35*	8*	3*	3	14 a	31.8 bc	4846 bc
4	July 27–September 7	—	—	25	58*	3*	15*	10*	24 a	28.9 c	4217 cd
5	Untreated check	7	20	23	65	28	23	10	56 b	25.3 d	3431 d

[a] Asterisk (*) indicates that endrin was applied to plots on this date. Means not followed by at least 1 letter in common differ significantly at the 5% level by Duncan's multiple range test.

or behind leaf sheaths, but not yet inside the stalks. Close examination was made for larvae only when characteristic sheath-feeding signs were visible as typical irregular discolored patches on the outer surfaces of leaf sheaths. At harvest final determinations of treatment effects on borer populations were made in all experiments by recording the percentage of internodes showing external signs of borer tunneling in 20 or more randomly selected stalks from each plot.

Yields were determined by hand cutting and weighing all of the cane in each plot. Sugar per ton of cane was estimated by polarimetric determination of sucrose in the juice from each stalk sample which had been taken for determining the percentage of joints bored. Data on sucrose were then converted to sugar per ton by reference to tables of empirical data on commercially recoverable sugar for different sucrose values of Louisiana sugarcane.

Experiment I.—Results from this experiment are summarized in Table 1.

Endrin granules were applied to the row in a 3-ft band at rates of from 9 to 19 lb per acre per application on all application dates from June 12 to August 24, 1959. The plots of treatment 4 were treated September 7 at the unintentionally high rate of 63 lb of granules per acre. All treated plots received 4 approximately bi-weekly insecticide applications with the date of first application differing among the different treatments. Each treatment was replicated 4 times.

Plants infested with young larvae in the untreated check plots ranged from 7% on June 12 to a high of 65% on July 27, and down again to 10% by September 7. Infestations observed during July and August were always lighter in plots which previously had been treated than in untreated plots. However, by September 7 infestations averaged slightly higher in plots last treated 4 weeks earlier (treatment 2) than in untreated check plots, and were almost 3 times as heavy in plots last treated 6 weeks earlier (treatment 1) as in check plots. Significantly fewer joints were found bored at harvest (December 1) in treated than in untreated plots.

The best yields of cane and sugar per acre were obtained when 4 endrin applications were made from June 12 to July 27. Yield responses to an equal number of applications declined progressively as the date of first insecticide application was delayed.

Experiment II.—Results from this experiment are summarized in Table 2.

Endrin granules were applied to the row in a 3-ft band at rates exceeding the equivalent recommended rate for broadcast application. Insecticide applications were made bi-weekly beginning on successively later dates among the different treatments, but all treated plots received their final application August 21, 1959. Plots treated June 25 for the first time received 5 applications, while other treatments included 4, 3, 2, 1, or no insecticide applications, respectively. Each treatment was replicated 6 times.

Infestation during most of the season was relatively light in these plots. Plants infested with young larvae in previously untreated plots ranged from 1% on June 25 to 17% on August 21. The percentage of joints bored by harvest (November 24) was only 18% in untreated plots, was significantly reduced by all insecticide treatments, and increased as the total number of insecticide applications decreased.

Although average yields of cane and sugar generally

Table 2.—Sugarcane borer infestations and crop yields in plots which received different numbers of endrin applications to begin crop protection at successively later dates during summer, Experiment II. Franklin, Louisiana, 1959.[a]

Treatment number	Insecticide applications		% plants infested with young larvae at time of 1st insecticide application	% joints bored	Cane per acre (tons)	Sugar per acre (pounds)
	Dates of 1st and last	Number				
1	June 25–August 21	5	1	2 a	26.3 a	5663 a
2	July 9–August 21	4	8	3 ab	26.3 a	5606 a
3	July 23–August 21	3	3	5 b	24.4 a	5112 a
4	August 7–August 21	2	14	8 c	23.7 a	4962 a
5	August 21	1	17	9 c	23.2 a	4840 a
6	Untreated check	0		18 d	23.8 a	4887 a

[a] Means not followed by at least 1 letter in common differ significantly at the 5% level by Duncan's multiple range test.

(Continued on next page)

Endrin granules were sprinkled over the row from an inverted quart-size fruit jar equipped with a perforated cap at undetermined heavy rates of application on August 31 and September 14, 1961. Treatments included 1 with both applications, 2 each with a single application, and an untreated check. There were 6 replicates of each treatment.

Borer infestation had been very light until late August when 23% of the plants were infested with young larvae 1 day prior to the first insecticide application.

Joints bored at harvest (December 13) averaged 34% in the untreated check plots. All insecticide treatments significantly reduced percentages of joints bored, although the August 31 application was more effective in this respect than the September 14 application. However, there was no significant yield increase from insecticide treatment.

Experiment VI.—Results from this experiment are summarized in Table 4.

The details of conduct of this experiment were identical to those described for Experiment V, but were carried out the following year, 1962. Infestation by young borer larvae was lighter than in Experiment V, being only 4% on August 31 when the first insecticide application was made.

Joints bored at harvest (December 21) averaged only 17% in the untreated check plots. All insecticide treatments significantly reduced percentages of joints bored. The August 31 and September 14 applications were about equally effective in this respect. However, both applications were more effective than either one alone. There was no significant yield increase from insecticide treatment.

Discussion.—Second-generation sugarcane borer eggs begin to hatch in June in Louisiana. Joints or internodes normally begin to appear on sugarcane here during late May or June. Experiment station recommendations are for plant protection during June, July, and August only after visible joints have begun to form, and when at least 5% of the plants are infested with young larvae.

Data from Experiments I, II, and III (Tables 1–3) all emphasize the importance of early summer borer control to prevent crop losses. Experiments I and III show that one or more early summer insecticide applications prevented more crop loss than equal numbers of applications later in the summer. Exception to this was found in Experiment IV (Table 4) which was conducted during an unusually dry and hot summer, which is considered to have retarded normal sugarcane growth and normal development of borer populations.

Data on relative yields of sugar from different portions of the sugarcane stalk were obtained in Experiment III, but are not reported in detail in this paper. These data indicated that lower joints on the stalk contained more sugar than higher joints. Where maximum borer control was obtained (treatment 1), first, second, third, and fourth stalk quarters contained 34%, 33%, 25%, and 8%, respectively, of the total sugar yield.

In Experiments V and VI, late August and mid-September applications of insecticide reduced the amount of borer tunneling in stalks, but had no effect on crop yields. The highest percentage of joints bored at harvest in these experiments was 34 in the untreated check plots of Experiment V. In previous studies by Long et al. (1959, 1961) and Hensley et al. (1961) substantial crop losses were prevented by insecticidal control of borer infestations of approximately the same magnitude which occurred earlier in the summer.

It was particularly desirable for Experiments V and VI to be conducted in fields of plant cane since the first crop after planting (the plant crop) normally becomes infested and matures later than subsequent stubble crops. This should tend to make late season borer control relatively more important in plant than in stubble cane.

Data from Experiments I and III (Tables 1 and 3) show that endrin had the effect of reducing infestation by young larvae for periods up to a month after insecticide application. Heavier infestation by young larvae in treated plots than in untreated check plots 6 weeks after treatment in both experiments is believed to have resulted from a preference of female moths for depositing eggs on the healthier, more vigorously growing plants. However, it might also have resulted from an adverse effect of endrin on natural enemies of the sugarcane borer.

The value of borer control to the sugarcane grower is readily apparent from the fact that growers currently receive total payments of approximately $8.00 per ton of cane. One endrin application currently costs approximately $2.00 per acre, which includes costs of insecticide and broadcast application at the recommended rate of 15 lb of granules per acre. Good crop protection seldom requires more than 3 endrin applications during 1 season.

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Table 3.—Sugarcane borer infestations and crop yields in plots treated during summer at different times and with different numbers of endrin applications, Experiment III. Franklin, Louisiana, 1959.[a]

Treatment number	Insecticide applications	% of plants infested with young larvae on successive dates					% joints bored	Cane per acre (tons)	Sugar per acre (pounds)
		6/29	7/13	7/28	8/11	8/25			
1	1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th	20*	16*	5*	7*	5	6 a	29.7 a	6021 a
2	1st, 2nd & 3rd	24*	18*	2*	7	15	12 b	28.0 ab	5470 b
3	1st & 2nd	18*	18*	8	22	32	14 b	27.3 bc	5514 b
4	2nd, 3rd, & 4th	12	44*	7*	12*	8	13 b	25.9 bc	5190 b
5	1st	22*	14	17	37	28	26 c	25.4 c	5059 b
6	3rd and 4th	20	72	48*	20*	8	27 c	22.8 d	4543 c
7	4th	18	54	53	42*	13	41 d	20.7 e	3952 d
8	Untreated check	14	50	42	45	20	50 e	19.2 e	3592 d

[a] Asterisk (*) indicates that endrin was applied to plots on this date. Means not followed by at least 1 letter in common differ significantly at the 5% level by Duncan's multiple range test.

decreased with decreasing length of the period of plant protection provided, differences were not statistically significant.

Experiment III.—Results from this experiment are summarized in Table 3.

Endrin granules were applied in a band over the row on 4 dates: June 29, July 13, July 28, and August 11, 1959. A 3-ft band applicator was used on the first 3 dates, while the fourth and last application was made by sprinkling insecticide granules from an inverted quart-size fruit jar with a perforated cap. The rate of application on different dates varied from 11 to 18 lb of insecticide granules per acre. Different treatments received different numbers and combinations of these 4 applications. Each treatment was replicated 10 times.

Plants infested with young larvae in the untreated check plots increased from 14% on June 29 to 50% by July 13, and remained above 40% from this time until approximately the middle of August, after which infestation decreased to 20% by August 25. Infestation was lower in previously treated than in untreated plots until August 25. At this time infestation in plots which had been treated at least 6 weeks earlier (treatments 3 and 5) exceeded that in all other plots including the untreated checks.

The percentage of joints bored by harvest (October 27) was significantly decreased by all insecticide treatments. One or 2 applications of endrin during late June and July (treatments 3 and 5) gave significantly better borer control, in terms of percentages of joints bored and yields of cane and sugar than comparable numbers of applications later in the season (treatments 6 and 7).

No benefit was derived from the endrin application made July 28 in plots which had been treated twice previously (compare treatments 2 and 3). However, this application was quite valuable where insecticide had not been applied previously (compare treatments 6 and 7).

The first, second, and third applications (treatment 2) produced slightly though not significantly better results than the second, third, and fourth applications (treatment 4). However, the combination of all 4 applications (treatment 1) gave significantly better borer control and yield than any other treatment.

Experiment IV.—Results from this experiment are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4.—Sugarcane borer infestations and crop yields in plots treated with endrin once or twice during summer, Experiments IV, V, and VI. Franklin, Louisiana, 1960–1962.[a]

Treatment number	Dates of insecticide application	% joints bored	Cane/acre (tons)	Sugar/acre (pounds)
	Experiment IV, 1960			
1	July 20 & August 17	27 a	21.8 a	4432 a
2	August 17	37 b	20.9 ab	4124 a
3	July 20	63 c	19.0 b	3201 b
4	Untreated check	63 c	19.0 b	3347 b
	Experiment V, 1961			
1	August 31 & September 14	17 a	34.6 a	6412 a
2	August 31	17 a	33.4 a	6478 a
3	September 14	25 b	36.9 a	6813 a
4	Untreated check	34 c	36.8 a	6896 a
	Experiment VI, 1962			
1	August 31 & September 14	3 a	17.7 a	3573 a
2	August 31	7 b	18.7 a	3677 a
3	September 14	6 b	18.7 a	3783 a
4	Untreated check	17 c	18.6 a	3670 a

[a] Means not followed by at least 1 letter in common differ significantly at the 5% level by Duncan's multiple range test.

Broadcast applications of endrin granules were made July 20 and August 17, 1960 at rates of 16 and 21 lb per acre, respectively. Treatments included 1 with both applications, 2 each with a single application and an untreated check. There were 6 replicates of each treatment.

Second- and third-generation infestations were unusually light this season owing to a severe drought and higher than normal temperatures. Infestation of plants by young larvae in the test plots was estimated at 3% on July 13, and only 4% by July 20 when the first insecticide application was made.

Joints bored at harvest (December 1) averaged 63% in the untreated check plots and in plots treated only on July 20. A single insecticide application on this date had no significant effect on borer damage or crop yields. However, when 1 application of endrin was made August 17, or when applications were made on July 20 and August 17 the percentage of joints bored at harvest was significantly reduced, and yields were significantly increased.

Experiment V.—Results from this experiment are summarized in Table 4.

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In This Issue

Excerpts From Testimony of W. S. Chadwick At The 1965 Mill Marketing Hearing In Miami, Florida, November 12, 1964 ... 51

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden ... 52
Don't Plow Stubble Too Early—The Harvest And The Crop

In Washington With Joe Ferris ... 53
Synthetic Sweeteners

Economic Structure Of The Sugar Beet Industry In The United States ... 54

Pictures Of Some Of The Award Winners 1963 Crop ... 58

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THE
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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

EXCERPTS FROM TESTIMONY OF W. S. CHADWICK AT THE 1965 MILL MARKETING HEARING IN MIAMI, FLORIDA, NOVEMBER 12, 1964

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The processors on whose behalf I make this appearance constitute 40 of the 48 Mainland Cane Sugar processors who processed sugar cane and marketed sugar from the 1963 crop, and all of the 40 Mainland processors who in 1963 operated in the State of Louisiana. My reference to 48 Mainland Cane Sugar processors who processed sugar cane and marketed sugar from the 1963 crop, does not include three new processors, two in Louisiana and one in Florida, who are processing sugar cane from the 1964 crop.

Even though allotment of the quota for 1965 is unquestionably necessary, it is most desirable to defer allotment proceedings with respect to the full quota until all or at least the major portion of the 1964 crop has been processed. It is only at that time that it will be possible to obtain reasonably accurate 1964 crop processing figures which are so important in establishing allotments in 1965. In view of these facts, it is necessary that a preliminary allotment of a portion of the 1965 quota be made and that the allotment order be effective January 1, 1965. This interim allotment action is necessary because the quantity of sugar from the 1964 crop that will be available for marketing early in 1965 will make it possible for some processors to market a quantity of sugar larger than their eventual allotments to be subsequently determined.

We propose and recommend that there be allotted, effective January 1, 1965, a quantity of sugar equal to 80% of the indicated 1965 quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. The indicated quota is 895,000 tons, and 80% thereof is 716,000 tons. This preliminary allotment would be effective for the period January 1, 1965 to the date allotments of the entire quota for the calendar year are established. We also recommend that this 80%, or 716,000 short tons raw value, be allotted to the respective allottees in the same proportion of the total as their 1964 basic allotments were of the total 1964 allotments established in Sugar Regulation 814.2. Obviously allotments on this basis, alone, do not make provision for the new processors who had no allotments in 1964. To protect these processors, we recommend that the preliminary order also provide that no allottee shall receive an allotment of less than 50% of the amount of his actual 1964 crop processings. In making preliminary allotments on the basis here proposed, consideration is given to the three factors cited in Section 205 of the Sugar Act in the same manner as was given in allotting the full quota for 1964. Consequently, it appears such basis for allotment of a portion of the 1965 quota to be in effect for the early part of the year cannot be substantially improved.

The minimum of 50% of 1964 crop processings is equitable and does not do violence to Section 205 of the Sugar Act. This provision not only would provide marketing opportunities for new processors who have not operated prior to the 1964 crop, but would afford a measure of relief to processors with extremely low 1963 crop processings resulting from freeze damage and whose 1964 crop processings are substantially increased.

We have mathematically tested our proposal under various assumed levels of production to evaluate the safety factor. It appears the 80% figure will not result in any allottee marketing more sugar than may eventually be his allotment of the total quota. The 50% minimum figure has also been tested by us at

(Continued on page 62)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Don't Plow Out Stubble Too Early

Even though this year's stubble stands were generally good even in areas where cane had been badly lodged and where many stools had been pulled from the ground during 1963 harvest, this does not mean that good stubble stands will occur in all fields following this harvest where many stools are again being pulled from the ground. Therefore, do not plow out all old stubble too early. Keep enough stubble around to have a choice of what to keep this spring.

Occassionally a small amount of plant cane will not make a good stand. If this happens, and the grower has some extra stubble cane, it may be more profitable to keep second year stubbles and destroy the plant cane. The writer has heard the following statements many times. "I plowed out all but those two cuts of cane in early December. I wish I would have kept the whole field. Stands are much better here in these two cuts than in some of the first year stubble cane I'm keeping." Hind sight is always almost perfect. Look forward and keep a few extra cuts of cane just in case other fields intended to be kept do not produce satisfactory stands. This is a cheap insurance and on many years it will pay off in tons of cane per acre on the farm.

The Harvest and the Crop

In general it can be said that the outlook in the industry today is somewhat brighter than it was two weeks ago. Although sucrose and purity are not high, both have improved to some extent all over the belt. Some areas are slightly higher in juice quality than others with the Western or Teche area leading the industry by more than one half percent sucrose. There are signs of steady improvement in quality in all areas.

Tons of cane per acre are still below pre-harvest estimates but some improvement in cane yields have occured since the first three weeks of the harvest. Although many growers are not delivering their full daily cane quota to the mill, more tons of cane per day are being delivered now than when the harvest began. This has come about for a number of reasons. Some of the more important reasons are: operators have learned through experience; adjustment and modifications have been made to the harvester; growers are operating longer hours; and there is a greater desire to deliver more cane now since the quality has improved.

Unfortunately, some growers are getting behind in their daily deliveries to the mills to the point where without change or outside harvesting help it appears that some cane will probably be lost on these farms. It should be pointed out that it is always very difficult to get outside mechanical help when harvesting conditions are bad, either at this time or toward the end of the harvest. If a grower's mill quota is 250 tons per day and if, thus far, the average daily delivery is only 210 tons, this grower is probably in trouble. This will be true if the quota was correct to begin with and if the usual severe freeze occurs in middle to late December.

There are only 45 more days till the first day of January. It is time to buckle down. Growers who are behind in cane deliveries should try a few hand cutters. It will pay to offer a good price to a near-by grower for one or two hours of use per day for his harvester and his operator. Growers should not overlook calling harvester representatives. Many times a small change on a harvester will materially help. Some growers can work even longer hours. Growers can put lights on the harvesters and work at night. Cane left in the field is more than a total loss. It cost money to cut the cane after it is no longer useful and it hurts any good man's pride to loose cane.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Synthetic Sweeteners

Neil Kelly, President of Sugar Information, Inc., spoke on "The Challenge of the Synthetic Sweeteners" at a meeting of the Sugar Club in New York City, October 28, 1964.

Mr. Kelly opened his talk with a statement which applies equally to every individual in the sugar trade. He said, "Every man in this room is affected directly—in his pocketbook—by the challenge of the synthetic sweeteners."

Kelly pointed out that one pound of cyclamates, the common name for synthetic sweetners, is equivalent in sweeting power to 57 pounds of sugar. In terms of equivalent sweetness the synthetics are far cheaper than sugar. The principal producer of cyclamates, Kelly said, has a wholesale price of 85 cents a pound. Divide that by 57 and you can understand what I mean when I said the synthetics are far cheaper than sugar".

Chemical Week Magazine in a recent article disclosed that in 1963 4½ million pounds of synthetic sweetners were produced, the equivalent in sweetening power of 270,000 tons of sugar. In 1964 the report said volume is expected to reach 9½ million pounds, equivalent to 360,000 tons of sugar. Numerous new plants are being built and during the next four years production is expected to soar to 25 million pounds, equivalent to 750,000 tons of sugar by 1967. "While new plants are going up the price of synthetics is going down," Kelly said.

"Synthetics are cheap—and they are sweet", Mr. Kelly said, "but they are not sugar substitutes. They are not foods. They can not build desirable properties into other foods like sugar does. Widespread indiscriminate use of synthetics raises two basic questions. FIRST, has the safety of their use been demonstrated for persons of all ages and in all conditions of health? "SECOND, are they useful in weight-reduction or weight-control programs? The first question was raised by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences and more recently by publications of the medical profession.

The Food and Nutrition Board in its Policy Statement on Artificial Sweeteners, among other things, said, "The Board is impressed with the fact that cyclamate has physiologic activity in addition to its sweetening effect, that prolonged experience with its use has not accumulated, and that little is known of the results of its continued ingestion in large amounts in a variety of situations in individuals of all ages and states of health. The priority of public welfare over all other considerations precludes, therefore, the uncontrolled distribution of foodstuffs containing cyclamate."

Dr. Frederick J. State, Chairman of the Department of Nutrition at Harvard, speaking at the Newspaper Food Editors' conference in New York City last month said: "I know of no evidence that they (the cyclamates) help in weight reduction and of some evidence that they do not. . . . "Let's not go overboard on synthetic sweeteners. After all we do need calories, sugar in moderation is not harmful, and some carbohydrate is necesary in the diet to provide the sugar of the blood, glucose. Those who think their weight problems will be solved by artificial sweeteners are in for a disappointment as they were with the nonsense that calories don't count."

According to Mr. Kelly, you don't have to be a chemist to question whether nutritional blanks should be fed without limit to the youngsters of this nation. And you don't need specialized knowledge to doubt that the use of synthetics, without any other adjustments in the diet, will

(Continued on page 62)

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

Its Relationship and Influence on the Louisiana Sugar Industry
By J. Nelson Fairbanks

The sugar beet industry in the United States is a relatively new industry compared to the Louisiana sugar cane industry. The first successful commercial production of sugar from Louisiana sugar cane was in 1795. Successful beet sugar production on a commercial scale did not occur until 1879.

Up until about two years ago, the geographical area producing beet sugar in the United States could be described as covering a "wedge-shaped" area having its point in the Michigan-Ohio region and its base along the West Coast. Now, a new beet factory has been built in Texas and construction of new beet processing plants in New York, Arizona and Maine have been authorized. Sugar beets are being produced in 22 states this year. According to the U.S.D.A. October estimates of the 1964 sugar beet crop, 29 percent of the nation's beets will be produced in California, 13 percent in Idaho and 13 percent in Colorado. More than half the total production for the country is concentrated in these three states.

The domestic beet sugar industry of the United States has continued to increase its relative share of the U.S. market (Table 1). In 1953, beet sugar accounted for 21.1 percent of total marketings. By 1963, beet sugar had increased its share of the U.S. market to 28.2 percent. Indications are that the 1964 marketing statistics will show a further relative increase for beet sugar.

The mainland cane sugar area (Louisiana and Florida) has also increased its share of the total U. S. market. Of the total sugar marketings in the continental United States, the mainland cane area's marketings have accounted for 6.2, 7.5 and 10.2 percent, respectively, for the years 1953, 1958 and 1963. The data for the area are included in the figures for "Cane Sugar" in Table 1.

These few statistics on sugar marketings are presented as a background and to give the reader a better understanding of the problems and conflicting interests now existing in the United States sugar industries.

Sugar Beet Producers—Diversified Farmers

Unlike sugar cane producers in Louisiana and Florida, farmers who grow sugar beets in the United States are usually diversified, producing

TABLE 1. Marketings of Sugar in the Continental United States, by major categories, for selected years.

Type	1953		1958		1963	
	THOUS. SHORT TONS	PERCENT OF TOTAL	THOUS. SHORT TONS	PERCENT OF TOTAL	THOUS. SHORT TONS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Domestic Beet Sugar	1,749	21.1	2,240	24.7	2,966	28.2
Cane Sugar (Refined in U.S.)	5,963	72.0	6,237	68.7	7,337	69.8
Imported Direct-Consumption Sugar	570	6.9	599	6.6	215	2.0
Total	8,282	100.0	9,076	100.0	10,518	100.0

Source: Computed from data presented in Sugar Statistics and Related Data, and Sugar Reports, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

several other crops and livestock. In fact, it is considered a good agronomic practice to plant one crop of beets on land every 4 years. Many farmers consider sugar beets, planted in the rotation with grain crops, to have a favorable effect on the tilth of the soil and thereby increase the yields of grain crops grown in the rotation.

Sugar beets are also a complementary enterprise to livestock production. The harvesting and processing of beets into sugar gives such by-products as beet tops, beet molasses and beet pulp which are excellent feeds for ruminating animals, especially beef cattle, dairy cattle and sheep. Beet farmers usually retain the beet tops for feed, and the factory markets the other by-products. Agricultural experiment stations in many western states have made the statement that "the by-products alone from an average acre yield of beets will provide as much or more net livestock feed as an entire average acre yield of grain or hay."

It can readily be seen that many farmers are anxious to have sugar beets in their diversified enterprise. It is also evident that these farmers are only partially dependent on the price of sugar for their income, since they can depend on other cash crops and livestock for income. Sugar cane farmers, on the other hand, are almost totally dependent on their cane crops and the price of sugar for their income.

Refined Sugar in One Process

The process of converting sugar beets into refined sugar is completed in one continuous operation in the factory. Beet processing plants, therefore, render the functions performed in the cane industry by both the raw sugar factory and the refinery. The average beet factory is larger than the average cane factory.

Slicing and processing beets into refined sugar begins when the harvesting of beet starts and usually lasts for about 2 months after the harvest ends, since a portion of the beet crop is stored in huge piles by the factories. Most processing plants usually begin operations in October and finish the latter part of January. California is an exception. In the Imperial Valley, beet processing begins in July.

Most beet processing plants are owned by a parent company, which markets the sugar and which owns plants in other beet producing areas. Thirteen companies own the 61 factories which will process the 1964 beet crop. The largest beet sugar company operates 18 of these plants and usually produces more sugar than the total produced from all of Louisiana's sugar cane.

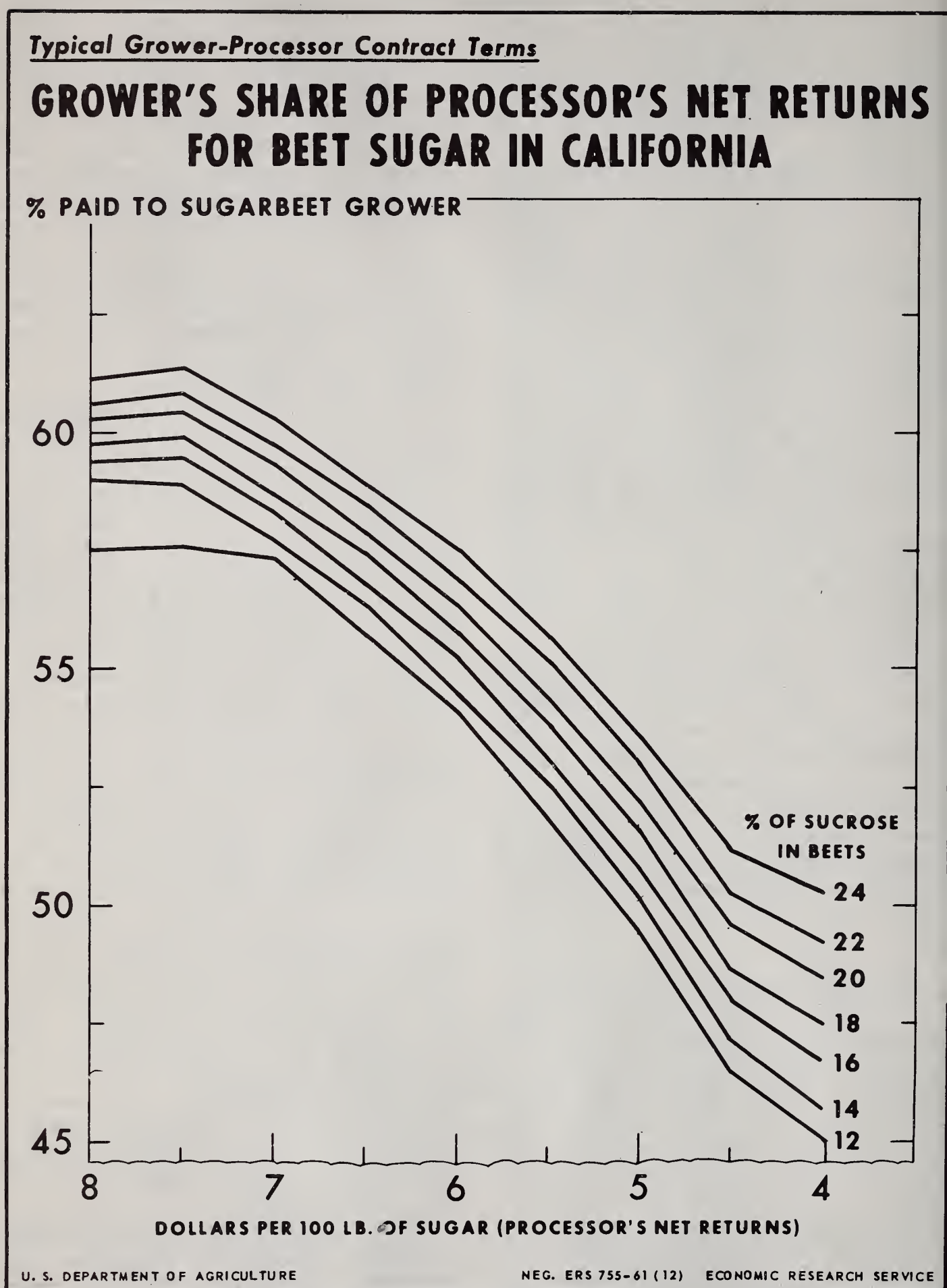
The sale of by-products from beets is an important source of income. By-products from a ton of beets are relatively more valuable than the by-products from a ton of cane. Even though molasses is a major by-product of both industries, beet factories have a marketing advantage because of their geographic location. Many beet factories are located in areas where livestock feeding is done on a large scale. Some plants also feed and market livestock. Transportation costs are therefore minimized in marketing the by-products which are utilized in livestock feeding.

In addition to receiving a considerable income from the sale of by-products, beet factories receive revenue from other sources. Beet processors produce sugar beet seed, and the contracts with growers usually stipulate that all planting seed must be bought from the factory. Also, many beet factories sell fertilizer and chemicals, offer credit and rent beet harvesting equipment. All these additional means of obtaining revenue reduce the beet factory's dependence on the sale and the price it receives for refined sugar.

Most sugar cane processors grow a large portion of the cane they process. The sugar beet processor grows none of the beets he processes.

(Continued on next page)

Figure 1


Typical Grower-Processor Contract Terms
GROWER'S SHARE OF PROCESSOR'S NET RETURNS FOR BEET SUGAR IN CALIFORNIA
% PAID TO SUGARBEET GROWER
60
55
50
45
% OF SUCROSE IN BEETS
24
22
20
18
16
14
12
8
7
6
5
4
DOLLARS PER 100 LB. OF SUGAR (PROCESSOR'S NET RETURNS)
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 755-61 (12) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Marketing Contracts

Sugar beets have been produced under contracts between processor and grower since the beginning of the industry. Even though the United States Department of Agriculture holds public hearings on fair and reasonable prices, and issues a fair price determination for the purchase of sugar beets, these determinations usually do not set out the specific provisions on prices to be paid the growers for beets. The determination usually stipulates that the prices paid growers for beets shall be not less than those specified in the individual contracts between growers and processors.

The type of contract made between growers and processors is determined by the relative bargaining strength of the two. The bargaining strength of each segment is dependent upon many factors. Some of the most important factors are density of beet production, competition between individual processors, size and cohesiveness of local growers associations, and grower returns from alternative crops.

In general, the price provisions of marketing contracts do not vary widely between individual plants and producing areas. Nonprice provisions, however, do vary considerably. A recent USDA study pointed out that multiple-plant processors located in areas of dense beet production and with no outside competition have a definite bargaining advantage especially in the nonprice provisions. Even though grower associations have considerable bargaining strength, the multiple-plant firms have the advantage of being able to close down a plant and to divert production from the area when certain factors develop which would cause the operation to appear uneconomical.

A typical beet contract between producer and processor is a toll agreement whereby the producer and processor share in the "net returns" from the sale of the refined sugar. The processor, in arriving at the net returns, deducts such costs as sales and marketing commissions, storage costs, insurance, advertising, and other sales department expenses.

Figure 1 shows net returns (not refined sugar price) and how these net returns are divided between growers and processors in California, at various levels of returns and various percentages of sucrose. In arriving at net returns, the processor deducts, as stipulated in the contract, various marketings expenses as previously indicated. The amount the processor deducts from gross returns in arriving at net returns fluctuates very little regardless of the price for which the sugar is sold. As net returns increase, which correspond to higher price levels of refined sugar, the grower's percentage share of net returns, at all levels of sucrose, increases.

Conversely, the processor's relative share of net returns declines as the price of sugar is increased. Or stated another way, as the sale price of refined beet sugar is reduced, except for extremely low prices, the relative loss suffered by the grower is considerably greater than the processor's loss.

The nature of the contract between the beet grower and beet processor seems to have a depressing effect on the sale price of refined beet sugar. An understanding of the economic structure of the sugar beet industry is important to Louisiana sugar cane producers and processors because the price competition presented by beet sugar is beginning to have a significant economic impact on the cane sugar refining industry of Louisiana. This in turn may have a significant effect on Louisiana cane growers and processors, unless steps are taken to avoid this possibility.

HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS

Clarence, Francis, Kirlin and J. C. Matherne, Matherne Brothers, Thibodaux, La.
46.1 tons per acre on 344.5 acres

Wilson, J. C., Dudley and Roy Viator, Viator Brothers, Jeanerette, La.
42.71 tons per acre on 306.6 acres

C. S. Carpenter & Howard Jackson, Le Compte, La.
43.07 tons per acre on 137.7 acres

Eddie, Claude and Laurent Talbot, Talbot Farms, Napoleonville, La.
44.1 tons per acre on 139.3 acres

John Smith, Fernand and "Bud" Falgoust, Fernand Falgoust Co., St. James, La.
43.2 tons per acre on 442.2 acres

Charles Profito for
Mrs. Rosalie Boudreaux, Donaldsonville, La.
53.7 tons per acre on 14.5 acres

Edmond Trahan, Houma, La.
57.43 tons per acre on 10.6 acres

John Broussard, Jeanerette, La.
42.0 tons per acre on 593.2 acres

Elmore Lasseigne, St. Martinville, La.
38.6 tons per acre on 54.2 acres

Everett Caballero, Donaldsonville, La.
40.4 tons per acre on 609.5 acres

Regis Lagrange, Arnaudville, La.
40.8 tons per acre on 249.6 acres

TESTIMONY

(Continued from page 51)

various assumed levels of production. At relatively high levels of production in the entire area, it appears the processors who would receive allotments pursuant to the 50% provision probably would be allotted slightly more than 80% of their eventual quota. However, no harm is done unless a processor receives more than 100% of his eventual quota, and under our proposal such does not appear to be reasonable to anticipate under any realistic assumptions. Also, we believe every allottee will eventually receive an allotment equal to at least 50% of the amount of his 1964 crop processings.

In this connection it is also pertinent to here bear in mind that it is generally conceded the present allotment of 895,000 tons will be increased prior to the end of 1965. Therefore, we are considering 80% of a smaller figure than will eventually be applicable, and therein lies another safety factor.

In presenting our testimony at this hearing, we desire to emphasize that our proposal pertains to temporary allotments only. When actual figures are available at a later date, another hearing will be held by the Department and pertinent facts and recommendations will be then submitted in connection with the allotment of the total quota for the year 1965.

—o—

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 53)

give a middle-age woman a sylph-like figure."

Everyone who has a stake in the well-being of the sugar industry should roll up their sleeves and get into the fight. Talk to your friends, neighbors, business associates and tell them the true facts about synthetic sweeteners.

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In This Issue

Up Front With The League 67
B. C. Thomson Dies—New Cane Handling System—The Old Mule

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 68
Florida Industry and Research Tour—Scrapping

In Washington With Joe Ferris 69
The 1965 Sugar Bill—Has The Deadlock Been Broken?

A Review Of Recent Investigations Of Sugarcane Diseases At The Houma Station 70

Determination Of Commercially Recoverable Sugar For The 1964 Crop Of Louisiana Sugarcane 78

Pictures Of Some Of The Award Winners 1963 Crop 79

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

B. C. Thomson Dies

In this issue, it is our unpleasant task to record the death of a gentleman who, for more than half a century, has been the symbol of progress in the business of raising sugar cane in Louisiana. B. C. Thomson, world famous developer of mechanical equipment for the cane fields of Louisiana and the world, died in a New Orleans hospital on Wednesday, November 23, 1964 after a short illness. He was 77 years old.

It is almost frightening to think of the condition the Louisiana sugar industry might be in today if there had been no B. C. Thomson. As far back as 1917 he began the development of the mechanical equipment now being used in the Louisiana cane belt. His amazing insight allowed him to understand current problems and his great foresight permitted him to anticipate the problems of the future. The harder the job, the better he seemed to like it.

Mr. Thomson envisioned the possibility of high-speed tractors on rubber tired wheels and perfected plows and disc cultivators for six-foot rows. In 1937 he invented a windrowing machine and then converted it into a cane harvester. Many men before him had tried to build a cane harvester, but none had been successful. B. C. Thomson's machine worked and it revolutionized the harvesting of sugar cane in Louisiana and the world.

Old timers in Louisiana will remember the Thomson Machinery Company in New Orleans and later in Labadieville. In 1943 the present plant at Thibodaux was erected and it is in this plant that most of the famous Thomson Hurricane harvesters have been built. Several years ago Mr. Thomson sold his company to Lamb Industries, Inc., of Toledo, Ohio.

In 1943 Mr. Thomson was voted an Honorary Life Member of the American Sugar Cane League. Now he is dead, but his great achievements live. We unhesitatingly say that it is because of B. C. Thomson that ours is the most highly mechanized cane sugar industry in the world.

New Cane Handling System

The St. James Sugar Cooperative Factory is using a system of cane handling and hauling which is new to the Louisiana cane industry. Full-length cane is being hauled to the mill in side-dump field carts and side-dump trailers. Equipment and facilities were built by J & L Engineering Company.

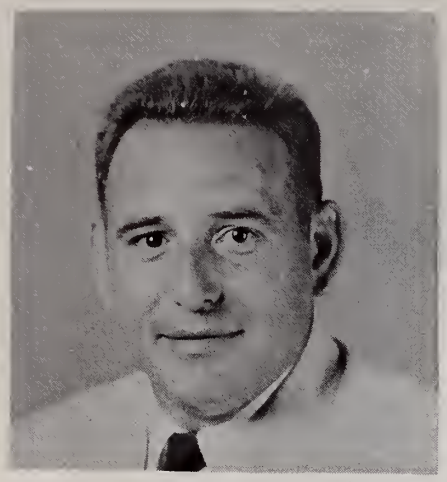
F. A. Graugnard, Jr., President-Manager of the Factory, extends an invitation to all interested persons to visit St. James and see the new facilities in operation during this harvest season.

The Old Mule

For the first time in weeks there is some good news to report. After a terrific sinking spell our Old Mule has rallied. Credit for this must go to Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman who has worked hard to revive our sagging beast since he started to skid early in November.

For seven days starting November

(Continued on page 77)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Florida Industry and Research Tour

Although most Louisiana cane growers will realize little or no profits from this cane crop, spirits are generally high in this industry. Most growers are saying one or all of these following statements. "This crop could have been worse." "We can have a good crop next year." "Perhaps the price of sugar will be better next year." Were it not for this type of philosophy this industry would no longer exist, because during more than a century and a half of history this industry has experienced a large number of adversities many far worse than the effect of Hurricane Hilda. There is always the next crop to think about. It is with this same type of spirit that a number of growers have asked the League to again sponsor another trip to the U.S.D.A., Canal Point, Florida Station and the Florida sugar industry.

Plans are now being made to visit the U.S.D.A. Canal Point Station and the Florida sugar industry. The tour will begin Sunday morning, January 10, 1965 from the Greyhound Bus Station in New Orleans. The tour will return to New Orleans Saturday afternoon, January 16, 1965. The cost of the tour for transportation and rooms will be $100.00 dollars. In addition to visiting the famous Canal Point Florida Cane Breeding Station, and a number of cane fields and factories in Florida, those who attend will have an opportunity to visit some of the important tourist sights of Florida. Included in the tour at no extra charge are the nationally known Silver Springs Glass Bottom Boat Tour, the Cypress Gardens and Ski Show, and the famous Marineland Porpoise and Whale Show.

Those who wish to be included on the tour should write the League as soon as possible. It takes time to make arragements.

Scrapping

There are two distinctly different bad practices regarding scrapping being used during this harvest. One bad practice has resulted from the following attitude. "The crop is bad. I am going to lose money so why throw good money after bad. I am not scrapping." This attitude may have been somewhat logical when cane quality was low and growers were receiving about one third as much as they usually get for a ton of cane; but now that cane is either at or near par growers should give this matter more thought.

The other practice has resulted from the attitude "Yields are much lower than I expected and I am going to get every stalk." Growers must remember that cane scrapped must be worth more than the cost of the labor used for the job. It should be pointed out clearly that there are fewer growers who are over scrapping than growers who are under scrapping. All growers should give this job a little more thought. Many growers have reported much less scrapping is necessary when cane is harvested from

(Continued on page 79)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

The 1965 Sugar Bill

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman announced to reporters on November 24th that his department will ask Congress for sugar legislation early next year.

Because USDA has sufficient stand-by powers to continue operating the foreign provisions of the Sugar Act which expire next month, until the basic authority for the entire Act terminate December 31, 1966, the opinion had been expressed that legislation next year might not be required or desirable. Mr. Freeman settled that idea with the definite statement that there would still be need for a sugar bill in 1965.

In commenting on the problems confronting sugar legislation Freeman expressed the hope that the deadlock within the industry which defeated legislation this year would be broken and an equitable agreement reached on the provisions of a new sugar bill.

An interdepartmental task force has been working on the government's proposal which, among other things, is presumed to provide for import fees in 1966 and thereafter on foreign sugar; marketing by beet and cane processors of a portion of their excess quota sugar in 1965; dropping the global quota concept for country by country quotas.

It will not be in a rider attached to the Sugar Bill but Secretary Freeman wants authority to change the name of his Department of Agriculture to Department of Food and Rural Affairs.

Has The Deadlock Been Broken?

The long and bitter feud between the U. S. Cane Refiners and the domestic beet sugar industry has come to an end—we hope. Believe it or not, Irvin A. Hoff, Executive Director of the Refiner's Association and Robert H. Shields, President and General Counsel of the U. S. Beet Sugar Association, recently appeared on the same platform as guest speakers and never made a single rhetorical pass at one another. They appeared on the Sugar Symposium at the 1964 Annual Convention of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages in Chicago on November 11. The Symposium was on "CONGRESSIONAL DILEMMA — SUPPLYING AMERICA'S SUGAR", a subject which should have provided opportunity for a fullscale display of the forensic abilities of Messrs. Hoff and Shields but Irv Hoff sounded the keynote when he said "Today you have participating in this symposium Robert H. Shields, representing the U.S. Beet Sugar Association, and myself, representing the U. S. Cane Sugar Refiner's Association.

"We're not going to get into an argument. Neither of us is disagreeable and you don't have to make a choice between these equally unfavorable alternatives.

"Bob's members produce more beet sugar than they should. My members buy more cane sugar than they can sell. And you bottlers bottle more diet drinks than either of us think the market should absorb.

(Continued on page 77)

A REVIEW OF RECENT INVESTIGATIONS OF SUGARCANE DISEASES AT THE HOUMA STATION

By Natale Zummo and E. V. Abbott, plant pathologists, and R. L. Tippett, agricultural research technician, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Since the identification of ratoon stunting disease (RSD) in Louisiana in 1951 and of a new strain of sugarcane mosaic virus in 1956, these diseases have been the principal subjects of investigation by the pathologists at the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station at Houma. Major emphasis has been placed on means of transmission of the diseases and their spread in the field, resistance of commercial and promising unreleased sugarcane varieties, and methods of control. Recommendations for control have been formulated by the respective Committees on RSD and Mosaic Control appointed by the American Sugar Cane League, and composed of representatives of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the League, the three agencies which are cooperating in the varietal improvement program in Louisiana.

Ratoon Stunting Disease

An important phase of the work on RSD has been to determine the effect of the disease on yields of cane and sugar of commercial and promising unreleased varieties. Yields from field plots (4-5 replications, 1/160-acre in size) grown from first progeny of heat-treated seedcane (58° C for 8 hours) are compared with those from similar cane inoculated with the RSD virus. At harvest, the cane is cut with sterilized knives, weighed, and a 10-stalk sample taken from each plot for sucrose analysis. The experiments are carried through the first stubble crop.

Results with four commercial and two unreleased varieties are in table 1. Although weather, particularly rainfall, has an important influence on the effect of RSD, and the results with a given variety may therefore vary from year to year, RSD has generally caused an appreciable decrease in yield of cane per acre of C.P. 44-101, a slight increase in sugar per ton of cane, and a decrease in sugar per acre. C.P. 52-68, on the other hand, does not appear to be adversely affected by RSD to a significant degree, although reductions in yield of cane of up to 5 percent were obtained in some experiments. Even though C.P. 52-68 is tolerant of RSD, it becomes infected with the virus, and, if not heat treated, may serve as a source of spreading infection to other varieties on cutting knives or mechanical harvesters. Yields of N. Co. 310 and C.P. 55-30 were reduced by RSD, and evidence from other experiments in progress indicates that RSD is an important cause of decline of N. Co. 310.

C.P. 53-1 and L. 60-1, unreleased varieties, showed marked response to heat treatment. C.P. 53-1, which was advanced to the secondary increase stations, was not released because of its high susceptibility to RSD. Rate of reinfection and subsequent spread in cane grown from heat-treated seedcane were so rapid that control of RSD would not have been feasible. L. 60-1, now at the secondary increase stations, appears to be intermediate between C.P. 44-101 and C.P. 53-1 in susceptibility to RSD.

Hot air treatment of seedcane is generally used for RSD control in Louisiana, whereas hot water (50° C for 2½ hours) is preferred in most other sugarcane-growing areas. However, hot water has been successfully employed in Louisiana by the South Coast Corporation on some of its properties. Comparison of the two methods with respect to disease control, germination, and stand of the three leading commercial varieties, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, and N. Co. 310, showed that either method could

(Continued on page 72)

Table 1. Effect of RSD on yields of cane and sugar in plant cane and 1st stubble of 6 varieties of sugarcane in Louisiana, 1955-1963.

Variety	Expts.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of HAT cane compared with RSD		
		Cane per acre	Sugar per ton	Sugar per acre
		percent	percent	percent
Released:				
C.P. 44-101	18	+15	-4	+10
C.P. 52-68	14	- 1	-1	- 2
C.P. 55-30	4	+ 2	+1	+ 2
N. Co. 310	4*	+11	-7	+ 4
Unreleased:				
C.P. 53-1	8	+42	-5	+35
L. 60-1	2	+24	-5	+19

* Plant cane only.

Table 2. Effect of heat treatment on extraction, bagasse, and fiber of heat-treated and untreated cane of 4 sugarcane varieties, 1963.

Variety	Extraction 3/		Bagasse 3/		Fiber 3/	
	RSD	HAT progeny	RSD	HAT progeny	RSD	HAT progeny
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
C.P. 44-101 1/	72.48	71.36	25.89	26.38	12.64	12.71
C.P. 52-68 1/	70.95	72.01	28.18	26.62	13.54	12.93
C.P. 53-1 1/	69.39	71.90	29.43	28.02	14.55	14.27
N. Co. 310 2/	74.85	75.64	25.42	25.10	11.60	11.92

1/ First stubble of first progeny of heat-treated cane.
2/ Direct heat-treated plant cant.
3/ Differences between treatments not significant.-

be successfully used in Louisiana.[19] However, hot air has the advantages of lower initial cost of the heating unit and ready availability of electricity to all growers as a source of heat.

Heat-treated cane is generally more vigorous and produces higher tonnage than untreated, but with some varieties the sucrose content of the treated cane is usually slightly lower than that of the untreated.[14, 6, 15] However, with few exceptions the greater tonnage from heat-treated cane more than compensates for the small reduction in sucrose content (table 1).

Bourne[8] found that long hot-air treatment (50° C. for 24 hours) significantly increased fiber content of the variety Cl. 50-277 but not of Cl. 41-223. In 1963, a milling experiment was conducted with stubble cane of first progeny of heat-treated (58° C. for 8 hours) C.P. 44-101, C.P. 52-68, and C.P. 53-1, and with plant cane of direct heat-treated N. Co. 310, to determine the effect of heat treatment on fiber content and juice extraction. The results are in table 2. There was no significant difference in juice extraction, bagasse, and fiber content between heat-treated and untreated cane.

Mosaic

Investigations of mosaic at Houma include the study of factors influencing rate of spread of the disease, relationship of the virus to insect vectors, and the resistance of sugarcane varieties to the disease.

Date of planting sugarcane in Louisiana has an influence on the extent of mosaic spread. Cane planted in August or early September generally shows more infection than that planted in late September or in October.[18] So far as possible, mosaic-susceptible varieties should be planted in the latter part of the planting season, assuming they produce satisfactorily when planted late.[13]

An important factor in mosaic spread is proximity to a source of infection.[16] Cane to be used as a source of seedcane should be planted as far as possible from fields known to be infected with mosaic.

Seven aphids or plant lice are known to spread mosaic from infected to healthy sugarcane plants but hitherto information has not been available as to the time required for the aphid to acquire the virus when feeding on a diseased plant, or how long it would retain the virus. Knowledge on these points is important in studies of spread of the disease. In recent studies at the Houma station it was found that the corn leaf aphid and the brick-red sowthistle aphid can acquire the virus within 5 minutes after being placed on diseased plants, that they can transmit the virus to more than one plant, and that they can remain infective for as long as one hour.[20, 21]

The brick-red sow thistle aphid is one of the most efficient of the known vectors of sugarcane mosaic, i.e., a very high percentage of the insects that feed on diseased plants transmit the virus if they subsequently feed on healthy plants.[3] Sugarcane is not a natural host for this aphid but large populations of it develop during the winter and spring on the sowthistle, a common weed in and around sugarcane fields in Louisiana, and the insects are frequently observed on sugarcane plants. The sow thistle was unusually prevalent in cane fields during the 1963-64 winter and spring of 1964 and large populations of the aphid were present on it. Since this insect appeared to be the most prevalent of the known mosaic vectors active during the period of high mosaic spread, circumstantial evidence indicates that it may have played an important role in the unusually heavy spread of mosaic in the 1964 crop. Control of this insect by eliminating or reducing prevalence of its preferred host plant should be considered in the mosaic control program.

Attempts to reduce mosaic spread by controlling insect vectors with insecticides thus far have been unsuccessful.[10] Some insecticides reduced mosaic spread somewhat but not

nough to eliminate the need for guing. Systematic insecticides, i.e., ose applied to the soil and absorbed the cane plant, did not control mo- ic spread because the insect is ap- arently able to transmit the virus efore it is killed by the insecticide.

Sugarcane mosaic virus can infect embers of the grass family other an sugarcane. In the greenhouse, room sedge and johnsongrass, both ommon weeds in sugarcane fields in ouisiana, and varieties of wheat, arley, and rye were infected by arti- cial inoculation.[4] These are new rec- rds of plant host of the virus, in ad- ition to the 10 cultivated and 33 wild rasses,[16] varieties of rice,[7] and St. ugustine grass,[17] previously report- d as host plants. However, natural nfection of broom sedge and john- ngrass in the field has not been ob- erved.

Development of C.P. varieties re- istant to mosaic led to such satisfac- ory mosaic control by the late 1940's hat roguing was not necessary, and he disease ceased to be of concern o growers. However, this situation hanged in 1956 with the appearance nd identification of a new strain of he virus, later designated H,[2] to hich the then leading commercial ariety, C.P. 44-101, and other hither- o resistant varieties, are susceptible. he Committee on Mosaic Control was ppointed in 1959 to recommend con- rol measures. On the recommenda- ion of this Committee, and with the ssistance of the County Agents, oguing of seedcane plots was under- aken by many growers throughout he sugarcane district. For growers ho were unable to do their own oguing, the Committee arranged ith several growers for the produc- ion for sale, after inspection and ap- roval by the Committee, of heat- reated and rogued seedcane. This rogram has been very beneficial in elping many growers to combat mo- aic. For the most part growers who tarted soon enough with a good oguing program and have conscien- iously persisted with it, have suc- ceeded in holding mosaic to a low level in their seedcane supplies.

Even though there is subsequent mosaic spread into the mill cane grown from rogued seedcane, a great deal has been accomplished in reduc- ing loss from mosaic since important sources of loss are reduced germina- tion, suckering, and early growth of cane arising from mosaic - infected seedcane. Growers should by no means feel that they have completely lost the battle if mosaic spreads into cane grown from healthy seedcane.

Controlling mosaic in the three leading commercial varieties is par- ticularly important since only two re- leased varieties, C.P. 36-13 and C.P. 47-193, are sufficiently resistant that little or no roguing is necessary. Three others, C.P. 36-105, C.P. 44-155, and C.P. 48-103, are moderately resis- tant and mosaic can be controlled in them with some roguing. However, all of these varieties have defects which prevent them from being wide- ly grown, and together they consti- tute only 17.3 percent of the 1964 crop.[12]

Sugarcane varieties differ in their susceptibility to infection by mosaic and in effect the disease has on yields of cane. N. Co. 310, for example, is very susceptible to infection and spread of the disease in it is more rapid than in C.P. 44-101 and C.P. 52-68 (table 3), but the reduction in yield of cane of N. Co. 310 caused by mosaic is only about half that for the other two varieties.[1] Mosaic spreads slowly in C.P. 48-103 and can be controlled easily by roguing (ta- ble 3). C.P. 55-30 is less susceptible to infection than C.P. 44-101 and C.P. 52-68 and the disease spreads consid- erably less rapidly in it (table 3), but the reduction in yields of C.P. 55-30 caused by mosaic is greater than in those varieties. However, the lower rate of spread of mosaic in C.P. 55- 30 is an important advantage in con- trolling the disease by roguing.

The current mosaic epidemic has intensified the program of testing for

(Continued on next page)

Table 3. Percent mosaic in 5 released varieties in the Houma station agronomy outfield tests, May 1964.

Outfield location	C.P. 44-101	C.P. 52-68	N. Co. 310	C.P. 55-30	C.P. 48-10
Plant cane					
Bon Secour	2.3	2.9	0.5	1.7	Tr.
Georgia	10.0	0	Tr.	1.6	0
Greenwood	12.0	7.3	28.7	9.5	-
Landry	85.9	80.7	98.5	64.1	-
Oaklawn	4.0	6.5	10.0	2.1	1.7
St. John	14.6	25.4	18.2	9.9	5.0
1st Stubble					
Bon Secour	8.6	20.4	16.0	1.6	Tr.
Georgia	1.0	0	1.0	0	0
Greenwood	4.5	12.2	24.6	3.3	-
Landry	12.8	27.8	63.3	6.8	-
Oaklawn	0.9	0.8	8.6	Tr.	0
St. John	5.6	13.8	-	0.1	0
2nd Stubble					
Bon Secour	1.6	7.9	31.2	2.2	0
Georgia	0	6.3	8.6	0	0
Greenwood	11.4	20.3	-	2.4	-
Landry	-	-	-	-	-
Oaklawn	0	0	0	0	0
St. John	9.6	14.9	5.2	Tr.	0

mosaic resistance in the varietal improvement program. The 300-500,000 seedlings grown annually from true seed received from the Canal Point breeding station are inoculated by a severe artificial technique in the greenhouse,[9] and the 50 percent or more that become infected are discarded before the seedlings are transplanted to the field. Selections made by the agronomists in the seedling nurseries are again inoculated with mosaic in line tests, and the selections from this stage that receive C.P. numbers (and also the L. numbers assigned at Baton Rouge and sent to Houma) are planted at Greenwood Plantation* near Thibodaux, an area of high natural spread of mosaic. Varieties selected by the agronomists from the C.P. and L. nurseries for replanting in replicated plots are replanted at Greenwood and are reinoculated artificially in the greenhouse. Some may be dropped at each stage of testing because of mosaic susceptibility, but susceptible ones that have unusually good agronomic qualities are continued in the program because, until superior commercial canes that are fully resistant to

* Property of Southdown, Inc., whose cooperation is gratefully acknowledged.

able 4. Percent mosaic in 11 unreleased varieties in replicated plots, 1964 and in 22 unreleased varieties introduced at the agronomy outfield tests in the fall of 1963.

ariety	Bon Secour	Georgia	Greenwood	Landry	Oaklawn	St.John
n replicated plots						
C.P. 58-48	0.5	0	7.4	33.6	2.7	9.8
" 59-43	1.3	0	9.1	62.1	3.7	11.1
" 60-1	2.1	0	22.6	58.9	0.9	7.8
" 60-12	1.8	0	5.1	45.1	Tr.	9.4
" 60-16	Tr.	0	0.9	17.1	1.2	1.1
" 60-23	1.0	0	4.0	33.8	1.6	2.4
L. 60-1	0	0	3.5	17.3	0.5	1.5
" 60-9	Tr.	0	1.1	7.8	0	1.3
" 60-14	20.6	0	8.3	39.4	Tr.	10.4
" 60-25	0.3	0	12.1	72.7	2.8	11.3
" 60-40	1.6	0	9.8	29.1	1.4	7.2
ntroduced 1963						
C.P. 61-18	0	0	19.7	28	4.6	5.3
" 61-23	0	0	7.5	78	2.9	4.9
" 61-26	0	0	2.5	79	4.2	3.1
" 61-37	0	0	7.9	80	2.7	8.6
" 61-39	0	0	0	23	0.6	0
" 61-41	0	0	2.0	31	1.5	3.7
" 61-43	4	0	7.5	70	10.1	13.5
" 61-65	0	0	3.3	65	3.9	10.3
" 61-84	0	0	3.4	18	0.8	1.2
" 61-90	0	0	4.6	53	7.9	1.6
L. 61-9	0	0	6.0	72	0.7	8.2
" 61-17	0	0	6.4	56	2.5	10.8
" 61-40	0	0	2.9	75	0	14.5
" 61-41	11	0	1.8	96	14.5	4.5
" 61-43	0	0	10.5	60	3.8	8.6
" 61-45	0	0	5.0	51	3.0	10.1
" 61-46	0	0	-	84	4.5	2.8
" 61-52	0	0	21.1	86	38.8	26.5
" 61-55	0	0	9.8	83	0.4	15.2
" 61-63	9	0	7.8	76	0.8	3.9
" 61-67	8.5	0	6.7	91	10.2	10.4
" 61-74	0	0	-	-	0.7	-

nosaic are developed, it is evident hat some compromise with mosaic usceptibility must be made. Furthermore, mosaic - susceptible varieties may be grown successfully by growers who follow a good mosaic control program.

A further test of mosaic susceptibility in different areas of the district is obtained with the smaller number of selections that are introduced each year at the agronomy outfields. All of the 33 varieties introduced in recent years have become infected at several locations (table

(Continued on next page)

4), although a few show relatively low infection.

Mosaic resistance is receiving increased emphasis in the breeding work at Canal Point.[11] Most of the clones of *Saccharum spontaneum*, the wild canes which provided the source of resistance to mosaic in the early breeding work at Canal Point, are susceptible to the new strain H.[5] This has necessitated an extensive search for new sources of resistance to this virus. Hundreds of clones of *S. spontaneum* in the World Collection of sugarcane germ plasm maintained at Canal Point are being screened for resistance to strain H at Houma, and several hundred others recently imported from India are being tested for resistance to this strain in the quarantine greenhouse at Beltsville, Maryland. Fifty-nine of these that showed resistance in tests recently completed have been sent to Canal Point for use in breeding. Through arrangements with the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, India, a constant flow of new breeding material will be received from that station. Development of commercial-type canes from the wild canes, however, will require many more years of breeding and testing.

More immediate progress in incorporating resistance to strain H into commercially adapted varieties is anticipated from the use in breeding of 16 commercial-type canes, some released and others unreleased, and all either highly resistant to mosaic or which transmit resistance to their progeny. These 16 varieties will be crossed among themselves and with other good agronomic type canes in many combinations.

Red Rot

Although red rot is not currently causing appreciable losses in Louisiana, it is kept under surveillance, and determining the resistance of new varieties to the disease is a routine procedure in the varietal improvement program. Seedcane of the commercial varieties throughout the sugarcane district is inspected each year in February, when damage by the disease is most severe.

In determining varietal resistance, seedcane of unreleased varieties selected by the agronomists for advanced testing is inoculated with the red rot fungus in the laboratory. Later each variety is rated on susceptibility to the disease according to the degree of spread of red rot in the inoculated cuttings. Prospective parent varieties are included in the resistance tests in order to find sources of resistance for breeding.

In recent years no variety has been dropped from the testing program solely because of its susceptibility to red rot. Compared with earlier years, this indicates a generally higher level of resistance to red rot among seedlings now being produced in the breeding program. Also, some elimination of susceptible varieties probably occurs during the early stages of selection. During the selection process the seedlings are replanted several times in line test nurseries, where they are selected on stand before they reach the stage of receiving a permanent C.P. number. Any variety that is severely injured by red rot would probably be discarded because of poor stands before it reaches the stage of laboratory testing for red rot resistance.

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IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 69)

"Both of us should be talking about substitute and artificial sweeteners. On that subject we can be equally disagreeable. On that subject, we hang together—to avoid hanging separately."

Mr. Shields did not take issue with Mr. Hoff. Both gentlemen presented excellent papers and made a lot of friends for the sugar industry.

A sincere and lasting peace between the beets and refiners would go a long way toward solving the "Congressional Dilema".

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 67)

13th the price of raws in New Orleans was 6.03 cents a pound. Today the New Orleans quotation 6.38 cents a pound. This is an advance of 35 points, and it took place in two days, which is a pretty good spurt for a sagging Old Mule.

Perhaps the sugar trade is beginning to believe that Mr. Freeman means it when he says the price of raw sugar must approach the price objective set forth in the Sugar Act. We print below the latest news release from Washington on this subject.

"Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman said today that prices of raw sugar increased substantially last week, and he is hopeful that time limitations on the imports of raw sugar from foreign countries will be unnecessary.

"He added, however, that unless

(Continued on page 79)

DETERMINATION OF COMMERCIALLY RECOVERABLE SUGAR FOR THE 1964 CROP OF LOUISIANA SUGARCAN

Hundredweights of Sugar, Raw Value, Commercially Recoverable Per Net Ton of Sugarcane for Percentages of Sucrose in Normal Juice from 3.6% to 18.0% inclusive

% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Net Ton Cane	% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Net Ton Cane	% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Net Ton Cane
3.6	0.000	8.5	1.015	13.3	1.900
3.7	0.018	8.6	1.034	13.4	1.919
3.8	0.035	8.7	1.052	13.5	1.937
3.9	0.053	8.8	1.070	13.6	1.956
4.0	0.071	8.9	1.088	13.7	1.974
4.1	0.089	9.0	1.106	13.8	1.993
4.2	0.107	9.1	1.125	13.9	2.011
4.3	0.125	9.2	1.143	14.0	2.030
4.4	0.143	9.3	1.162	14.1	2.048
4.5	0.161	9.4	1.181	14.2	2.066
4.6	0.180	9.5	1.199	14.3	2.085
4.7	0.198	9.6	1.218	14.4	2.103
4.8	0.216	9.7	1.237	14.5	2.121
4.9	0.234	9.8	1.256	14.6	2.139
5.0	0.252	9.9	1.274	14.7	2.157
5.1	0.270	10.0	1.293	14.8	2.176
5.2	0.288	10.1	1.311	14.9	2.194
5.3	0.306	10.2	1.330	15.0	2.212
5.4	0.324	10.3	1.348	15.1	2.230
5.5	0.342	10.4	1.367	15.2	2.249
5.6	0.361	10.5	1.385	15.3	2.267
5.7	0.379	10.6	1.404	15.4	2.285
5.8	0.397	10.7	1.422	15.5	2.303
5.9	0.415	10.8	1.441	15.6	2.322
6.0	0.433	10.9	1.459	15.7	2.340
6.1	0.451	11.0	1.478	15.8	2.358
6.2	0.469	11.1	1.496	15.9	2.377
6.3	0.487	11.2	1.515	16.0	2.395
6.4	0.505	11.3	1.533	16.1	2.413
6.5	0.523	11.4	1.551	16.2	2.431
6.6	0.542	11.5	1.569	16.3	2.450
6.7	0.560	11.6	1.588	16.4	2.468
6.8	0.578	11.7	1.606	16.5	2.486
6.9	0.596	11.8	1.624	16.6	2.504
7.0	0.614	11.9	1.643	16.7	2.522
7.1	0.645	12.0	1.661	16.8	2.541
7.2	0.676	12.1	1.679	16.9	2.559
7.3	0.707	12.2	1.698	17.0	2.577
7.4	0.738	12.3	1.716	17.1	2.595
7.5	0.769	12.4	1.735	17.2	2.614
7.6	0.801	12.5	1.753	17.3	2.632
7.7	0.832	12.6	1.771	17.4	2.650
7.8	0.863	12.7	1.790	17.5	2.668
7.9	0.894	12.8	1.808	17.6	2.687
8.0	0.925	12.9	1.827	17.7	2.705
8.1	0.943	13.0	1.845	17.8	2.723
8.2	0.961	13.1	1.863	17.9	2.742
8.3	0.979	13.2	1.882	18.0	2.760
8.4	0.997				

JP FRONT

(Continued from page 77)

aw sugar prices soon more nearly pproach the price objective of the ugar Act, he would impose limitaions on the imports of sugar from all oreign countries as a group. These mitations would be on a monthly asis in the first quarter of 1965 and or such other periods as might be ecessary.

"He stated that if time limitations ecome necessary, regulations will be mended to provide that if evidence s presented that ship charters were revocably arranged prior to today's nnouncement applications will be acepted first covering such shipments. f the quantities of sugar covered by hese charters exceed the quantities pecified for a particular period to hich limitations apply, the quantiies for such period would be inreased by such amount and the uantities for subsequent periods ould be reduced by corresponding mounts. Any charters made after he time of this announcement will ot affect the limitation applicable o any period."

———o———

N THE FIELD

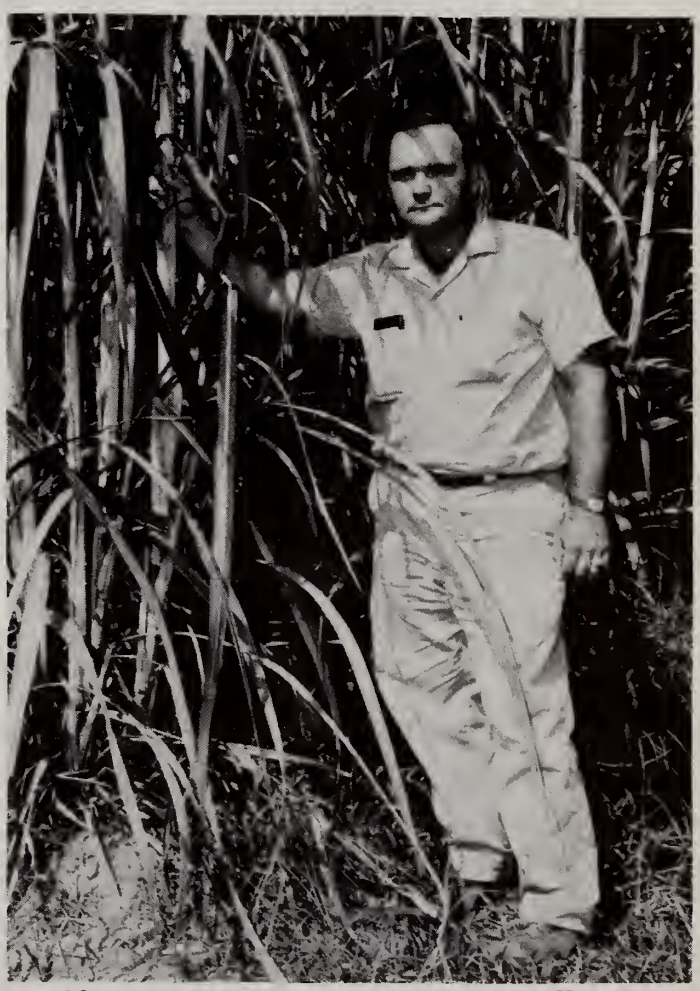
(Continued from page 68)

nly one direction. Where harvester apacity is adequate some growers re doing this mainly to reduce the umber of scrappers.

There are still a number of growrs who are not delivering their daily ane quota and these growers are alling farther behind each day. Although it is a fact that a few mills sually grind cane later than others nd these mills generally help growrs who were not able to complete heir harvest at the same time as the nill they usually deliver cane to, rowers should not depend upon this. When severe freezes occur, and cane s lost, the late harvesters usually oose more cane than other growers. And sometimes when severe freezes ccur all mills stop grinding about he same time in any given area ecause all the cane is too damaged o be used to make sugar.

AWARD WINNERS

Lynn & Stanley Simoneaux, White Castle, La.
44.2 tons per acre on 126.2 acres



Clet L. Lasseigne, St. Martinville, La.
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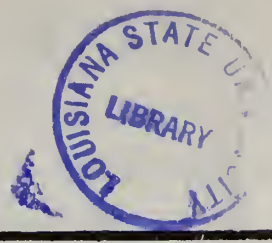

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

43 — No. 6 DECEMBER 15, 1964

cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

NOTICE TO LEAGUE MEMBERS

Each January and February the League offers its members the opportunity to apply for life insurance at wholesale premium rates.

This is an additional benefit available to you because of the mass purchasing power we have as League members acting through our organization.

Write a letter or postcard to the American Sugar Cane League, 414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130, and we will send you complete information about this insurance.

Andrew P. Gay
President

In This Issue

Up Front With The League 83
Dr. Upp Dies—"E" For Effort
In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 84
Freeze Damage—Florida Trip
In Washington With Joe Ferris 85
Washington Thunder
Calcium And Magnesium Uptake By Sugar Cane In Louisiana 86
Pictures Of Some Of The Award Winners 1963 Crop 89-91

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THE
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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Dr. Upp Dies

Dr. Charles Willis Upp, who only st June retired from his position as irector of the Louisiana State Agriultural Experiment Station, is dead. is passing was a shock to us as we now it must have been to all who new him.

On July 1, 1956 Dr. Upp succeeded r. J. Norman Efferson as head of he Experiment Station. Prior to that e had been a teacher, researcher and dministrator in the L.S.U. College f Agriculture for twenty-eight years. is first love was poultry and he was ecognized as an authority in the field f poultry breeding. It is noted, howver, that he served all Louisiana arming with distinction during the ight years that he guided the desinies of the world-renowned Louisina State Agricultural Experiment tation.

On Tuesday, December 2, 1964, Dr. Jpp was on his way from Laredo, exas after visiting one son, to visit nother son in Houston. He became ll enroute and died shortly after his rrival in Houston. He was sixty-six ears old.

"E" For Effort

Throughout the years, this department has not hesitated to criticize he administrators of the Sugar Act or their do-nothingness when the rice of sugar has dropped far below he price objectives spelled out in aid Act. Seldom have we been given he opportunity to demonstrate our reat sense of fairness with words f praise for our friends in Washingon. Now we have that opportunity nd it is a happy moment for us. We rint below excerpts from a communication issued by the General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League on December 4th.

"It is important that all of us understand and remember that the Department of Agriculture has earnestly tried to increase the price of sugar this fall. The fact that the price rise has been less than desired and came later than desired was apparently due to circumstances beyond the Department's control.

"There have been strong objections from some quarters to the Department's recent announcement that monthly limitations will be imposed on sugar imports unless sugar prices more nearly approach the Sugar Act Price objective. We believe the Department is determined to proceed with monthly limitations in spite of opposition unless the price rises to 6.60 or 6.65 cents a pound."

The following is a summary of recent actions taken by the Department:

August 13, 1964: Established import fees for foreign sugar.

September 16, 1964: Increased import fees.

October 19, 1964: Announced intention to establish conservative 1965 quotas in order "to encourage the maintenance of sugar prices in line with the objectives of the Act."

November 13, 1964: Stated current price of sugar below price objective due to the rush to get foreign sugar to U.S. before threatened waterfront strike. Clarified position on import fees in order to assure foreign suppliers there was no need to schedule more than normal quantities of sugar for shipment to U.S. in early 1965. Said a method of time scheduling of imports would be adopted in 1965 if necessary to maintain an orderly market and stable prices.

November 30, 1964: Announced monthly limitations on sugar imports would be imposed unless raw sugar prices more nearly approached the price objective.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Freeze Damage Tests

With the exception of the Upper Mississippi River, the Pointe Coupee and Northern Area, and a portion of the Upper Bayou Lafourche area, most of the cane in the sugar belt is still green and only very slightly damaged by the November 30 and December 7 freezes as of this date, December 10. An incomplete survey which did not include the parishes of Avoyelles, Rapides, Lafayette, Vermilion, and St. Martin showed that Pointe Coupee Parish suffered the greatest damage and reported a low of 25°F. The damages from these freezes, even in the Pointe Coupee area, will probably not cause any great amount of difficulty in the mill because temperatures since these freezes have not been excessive and growers in these areas have learned to harvest the worst freeze damaged cane as soon after the freeze as possible. However it is probable that there will be very little or no further improvement in most of the badly damaged cane in this area.

Growers all over the belt should learn to use the **Inside Stalk Tissue Damage Test** to tell how much damage has actually been done to cane by a freeze. This method is much better than either the "brown leaf", "pull top", or the "black or soft eye" method. Several heavy frosts, or one rather quick freeze, can make all leaves brown and do very little damage to the inside of the stalk. Another freeze having lower temperatures can later occur and make very little difference in the external appearance of this cane but in the lower areas of the farm, or in some areas of a field, the damage to cane may b far greater than in other areas. Aft er this second freeze all eyes may ap pear black or somewhat soft bu there still may be a great differenc in damage between varieties and lo cations on the farm. At this time al cane tops will pull out with about th same degree of force exerted, wheth er the cane is badly hurt all the wa to the ground or only the top fe inches are damaged.

The **Inside Stalk Tissue Damag Test** is easy to use. Cane should b split lengthwise from the botto joint at the ground all the way t the last joint at the top of the cane Wherever ice crysals were forme inside the stalk the area will appea water soaked and off color. Where ice crystals were not formed the tis sue will appear white. There is a great amount of difference in th two conditions in appearance and th test is very easy and very accurate The greater the amount of wate soaked area the greater the amoun of damage.

The use of this method to deter mine cane damage can, in many case save many tons of cane from tota loss and minimize the damages of se vere freezes.

Florida Trip

A reminder; the League is sponsoring again this year a trip to the Florida Sugar Industry and the U.S.D.A. Canal Point, Florida Cane Breeding Station. The tour will leave New Orleans Sunday at 8:00 o'clock January 10, 1965 and return to New Orleans about 3:00 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, January 16, 1965. The cost per person is $100.00.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Washington Thunder

A year ago, December 15, 1963, the United States Department of Agriculture was busily engaged in trying to "talk down" the price of sugar. Fear of a world-wide sugar shortage had caused prices to skyrocket. The Secretary of Agriculture on several occasions publicly assured American consumers that sugar supplies were plentiful but after each official pronouncement, buyers and sellers alike reviewed world production statistics and reacted unfavorably to the Secretary's suggestions.

As prices continued on their upward trend, some wiseacres mumbled, "whatever goes up must come down" . . . and sure enough down it came.

Now a year later, the USDA is trying its level best to "talk up" the price. Thirty days ago a departmental press release quoted Secretary Orville Freeman as saying, "Sugar is a bargain now"—the price should be higher, he said. But history repeated itself—prices failed to react. Two weeks ago, Secretary Freeman in another official news release said, "that unless raw sugar prices more nearly approached the price objective of the Sugar Act he would impose limitations on the imports of sugar from all foreign countries as a group. These limitations would be on a monthly basis in the first quarter of 1965 and for such other periods as might be necessary."

Prior to Secretary Freeman's threat of monthly quotas on the importation of foreign sugar, certain segments of the sugar trade had become convinced that USDA sugar policy makers intended to curtail in some way importations of foreign sugar, at least for the first part of 1965. Those segments were all prepared to beat their bosoms and gnash their teeth about the evils and pitfalls of a system of quarterly quotas when Freeman pushed them off ballance by his statement on monthly quotas. Webster's latest dictionary does not contain enough adjectives for opponents of the Freeman plan to describe the terrible state of confusion monthly quotas would cause.

During one of their pauses for breath, they countered with a demand that if Secretary Freeman restricted foreign imports, he should also impose restrictions on the marketing of domestically produced sugar. That question is still being hotly debated in Washington, but we hear the Secretary will turn thumbs down on domestic marketing restrictions other than those specified in the Act. There is serious doubt that the Secretary of Agriculture has legal authority to impose monthly or quarterly restrictions on the marketing of domestic cane and beet sugar.

A year ago when the price was high, we extended to Mainland Cane growers and producers the SEASON'S GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES for the most successful year ever. Now when the price is down, we again extend to you SEASON'S GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES FOR BETTER PRICES IN 1965.

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CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM UPTAKE BY SUGAR CANE IN LOUISIANA

By Ray Ricaud and Laron E. Golden

Calcium and magnesium are essential nutrients in soil for the normal growth of plants. An adequate supply of calcium stimulates the development of the root system and leaves of plants. It neutralizes the acidity in the soil and consequently influences the availability and absorption of other nutrients. Magnesium is a constituent of chlorophyll which is essential in photosynthesis for the production of sugars and other carbohydrates in plants.

Work was begun in 1960 and continued for three years to determine the amounts of calcium and magnesium removed by a sugar cane crop grown on different soil types. The data obtained on Mississippi Alluvial soils of the Commerce and Mhoon series are shown in Table 1. The available soil calcium varied from 2316 to 5100 pounds per acre. Calcium content of clean mill cane averaged 10.8 pounds per acre or 0.38 pound per ton of cane. Calcium uptake by the total above-ground growth averaged 46.7 pounds per acre or 1.6 pounds per ton of mill cane. Available magnesium in the Alluvial soils varied from 652 to 1246 pounds per acre. Magnesium content of clean mill cane averaged 11.4 pounds per acre or 0.40 pounds per ton of cane. The total above-ground growth averaged 27.7 pounds per acre or 0.97 pounds per ton of mill cane.

Data obtained on Older Alluvial or Terrace soils of Cypremort, Baldwin and Jeanerette series bordering Bayou Teche are shown in Table 2. The available soil calcium varied from 1322 to 7428 pounds per acre. Calcium content of clean mill cane averaged 13.0 pounds per acre or 0.44 pounds per ton of cane. Calcium uptake by the total above-ground growth averaged 52.6 pounds per acre or 1.77 pounds per ton of mill cane. Available soil magnesium varied from 342 to 1530 pounds per acre. Magnesium content of clean mill cane averaged 15.2 pounds per acre or 0.51 pounds per ton of cane. Magnesium uptake by the total above-ground growth averaged 35.8 pounds per acre or 1.21 pounds per ton of mill cane.

Available soil calcium and mag-

Table 1.-Calcium and magnesium uptake by sugar cane grown on Mississippi Alluvial soils.

Soil type and plantation[1]	Variety	Cane yield	Available soil Ca[2]	Ca Uptake		Available soil Mg[2]	Mg Uptake		Soil pH
				Millable cane	Total growth		Millable cane	Total growth	
		Tons/A.	Lbs./A.	Lbs./A.	Lbs./A.	Lbs./A.	Lbs./A.	Lbs./A.	
Commerce sil Alma	C. P. 52-68 Plant	30.0	2316	12.6	64.3	652	13.0	33.2	5.6
Commerce sil Smithfield	C. P. 44-101 1st stubble	25.7	4808	9.6	33.7	1246	11.2	23.1	7.5
Mhoon sicl Catherine	N. Co. 310 1st stubble	33.8	5108	7.9	45.2	1054	14.2	30.0	6.5
Mhoon sil Little Texas	C. P. 52-68 1st stubble	34.3	3600	12.0	46.1	990	9.6	28.4	6.7
Mhoon sil Little Texas	C. P. 52-68 2nd stubble	19.5	3600	11.9	44.3	990	8.9	23.6	6.7
Average		28.7	3886	10.8	46.7	986	11.4	27.7	

[1]Data were obtained from replicated fertilizer plots treated with 120-40-80 lbs. per acre.

[2]Available or extractable calcium and magnesium were determined by extracting the soil with 0.1N HCl at a soil to solution ratio of 1:20.

able 2.-Calcium and magnesium uptake by sugar cane grown on Older Alluvial or Terrace soils bordering Bayou Teche.

oil type and lantation[1]	Variety	Cane yield	Available Soil Ca[2]	Ca Uptake		Available soil Mg[2]	Mg Uptake		Soil pH
				Millable cane	Total growth		Millable cane	Total growth	
		Tons/A.	Lbs./A.	Lbs./A.	Lbs./A.	Lbs./A.	Lbs./A.	Lbs./A.	
ypremort sil lice B	C. P. 52-68 1st stubble	33.3	1322	11.5	51.2	342	13.9	28.1	4.9
aldwin sil lice B	N. Co. 310 Plant	39.8	6324	24.6	89.0	1172	26.6	63.0	7.1
aldwin sicl 'Neil	C. P. 44-101 2nd stubble	20.8	3668	6.8	31.7	1298	8.1	23.5	4.8
eanerette sil . A. Patout	C. P. 52-68 Plant	22.9	4640	10.4	45.7	1048	10.4	25.8	6.7
eanerette sil lice B	N. Co. 310 1st stubble	31.8	7428	11.7	45.5	1530	17.1	38.8	7.3
verage		29.7	4676	13.0	52.6	1078	15.2	35.8	

Data were obtained from replicated fertilizer plots treated with 120-40-80 lbs. per acre.

Available or extractable calcium and magnesium were determined by extracting the soil with 0.1N HCl at a soil to solution ratio of 1:20.

esium contents and uptake in the Older Alluvial or Terrace soils were s an average higher than in the Mississippi Alluvial soils. Soil pH was ery low at two locations in Terrace oils and low at one location in the Alluvial soils. Although in the total boveground growth the calcium uptake was considerably higher than he magnesium uptake, approximately equal amounts of the two nutrients eft the field at all locations in clean nill cane. This was due to the relatively high concentration of calcium n the tops and trash.

Although the removal of calcium and magnesium is relatively small as compared to the amounts available in soils, low pH values of some soils in the sugar cane area indicate a definite need for lime. These acid soils contain considerable quantities of soluble manganese and probably aluminum which may become toxic to plants. Availability of soil phosphorus and added fertilizer phosphorus is low in the strongly acid soils.

Liming strongly acid soils to a pH of 6.5 assures adequate levels of calcium and magnesium and a suitable soil reaction for the most efficient utilization of applied fertilizers for sugar cane.

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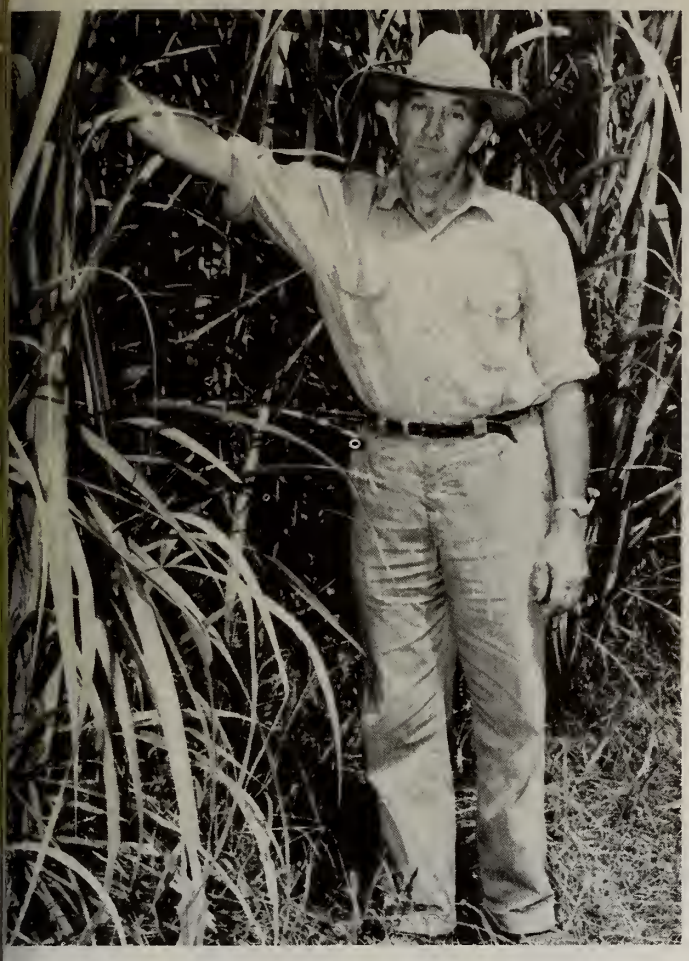
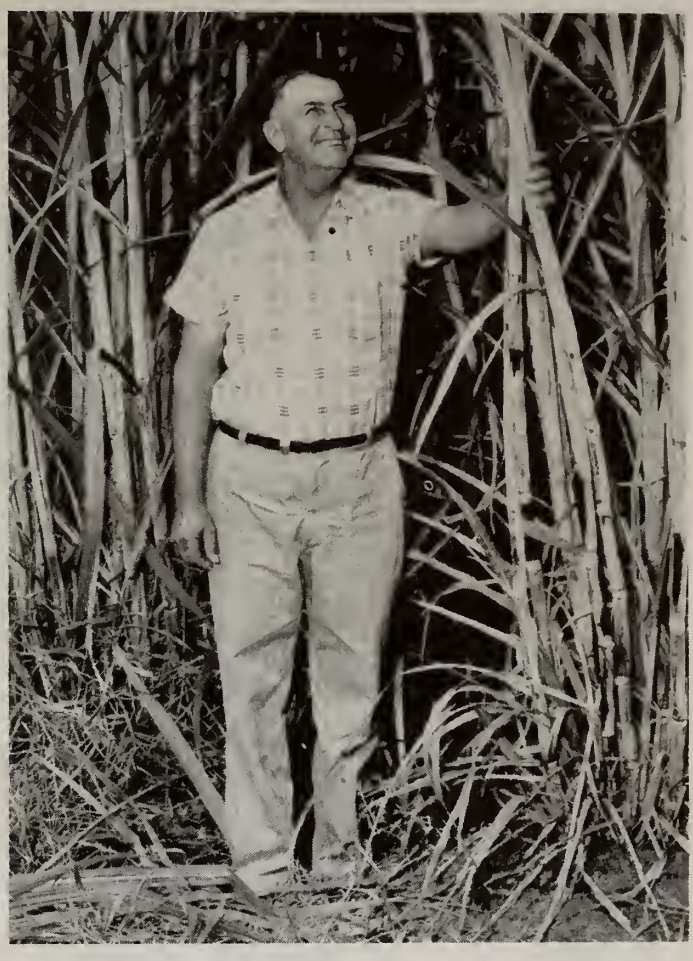
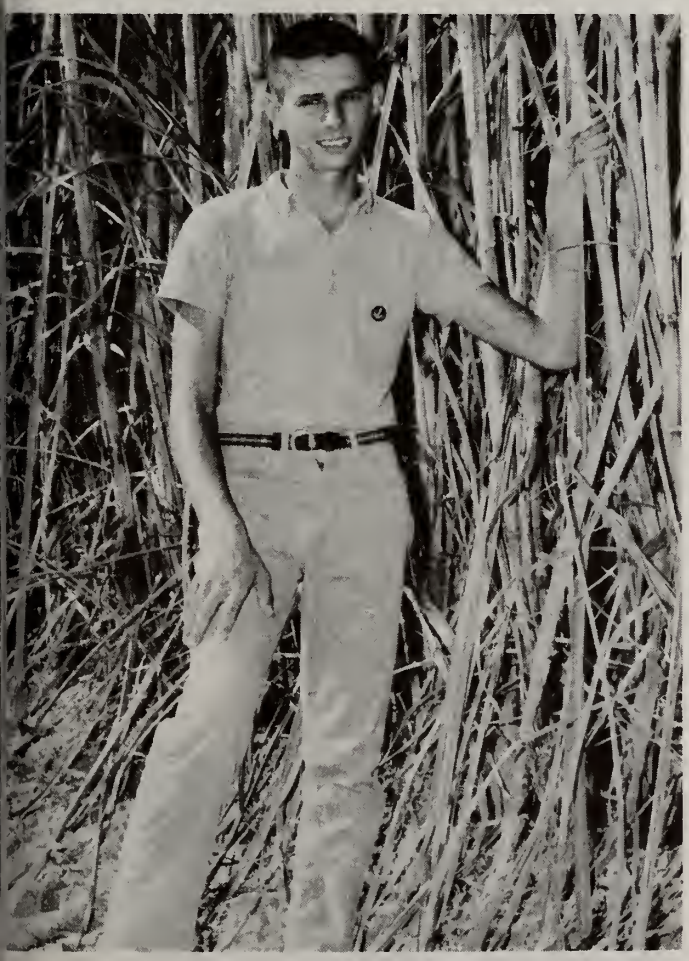


Paul Guidry, St. Martinville, La.
49.0 tons per acre on 8.4 acres



Tennis Webre, Maringouin, La.
42 tons per acre on 23 acres



Terry Boudreaux, Baldwin, La.
4-H Sugar Cane Production Winner
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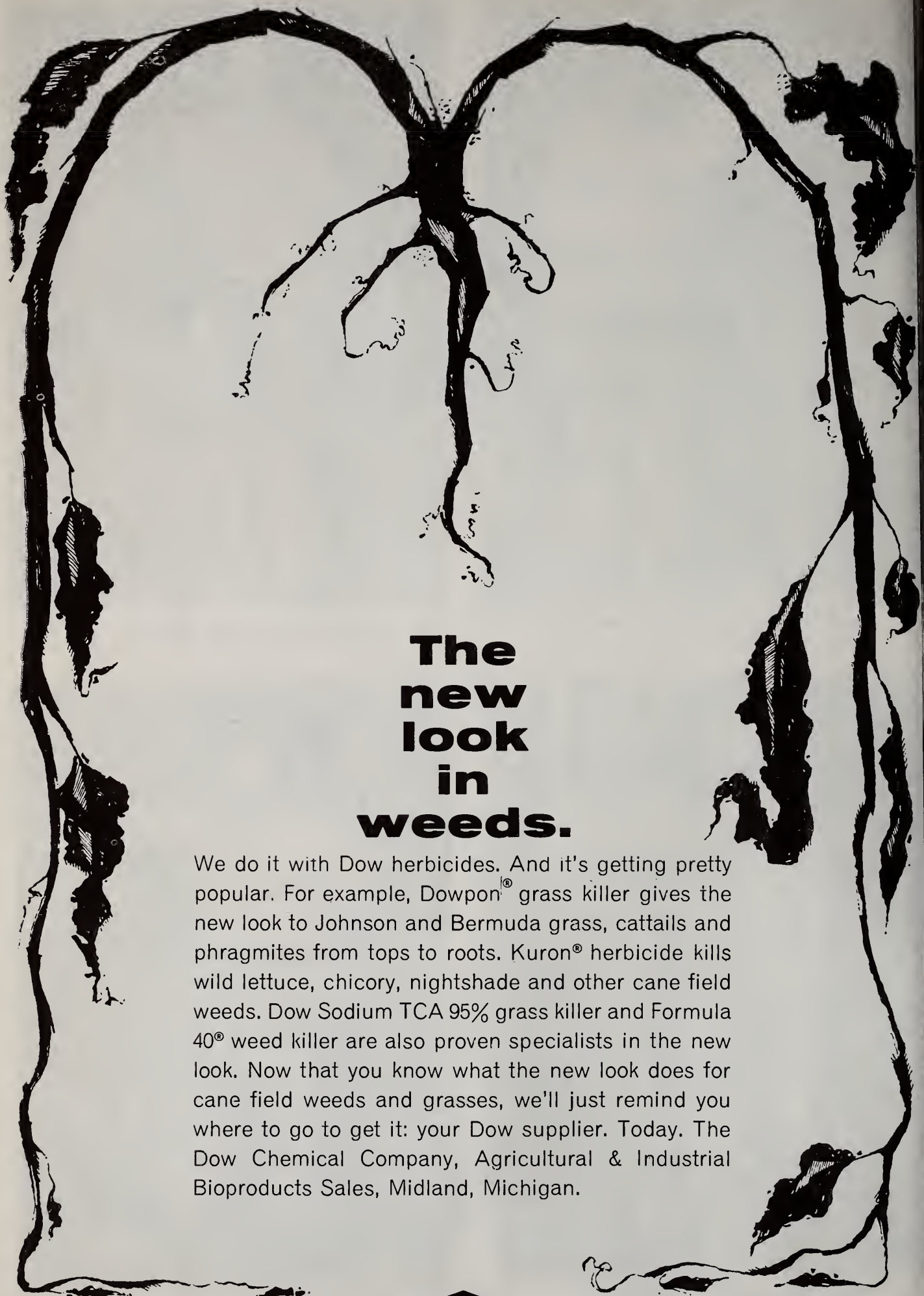
Felton Bizette, Maringouin, La.
41 tons per acre on 91 acres



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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

. 43 — No. 7 JANUARY 1, 1965

cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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Andrew P. Gay
President

In This Issue

Up Front With The League 95
Happy New Year—The Old Mule—Sugar Cane Short Course—Hurry Forms SU 132—Stratmann Retires—Southern Farm Forum Scheduled

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 96
Hard Harvest—1964 Third Largest Louisiana Crop

In Washington With Joe Ferris 97
1965?

1965 Sugar Requirements, Quotas and Import Regulation Changes Announced 98

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

by A. W. Dykers

Happy New Year

This is the first issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* in 1965 and we take this opportunity to wish you, our favorite people, a Happy and a Prosperous New Year.

We realize, of course, that the wounds inflicted by Hurricane Hilda are still very painful and that harvesting downed cane has been a nightmare to every farmer in the Sugar Belt. However, no one has run out on the job and no less an authority than Lloyd L. Lauden tells us that, when all fields have been heard from, the canes that Hilda so ruthlessly pushed around will have produced the third largest amount of sugar in Louisiana history. This, we think, is quite an accomplishment.

To our wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year, may we also add our congratulations for a job well done.

The Old Mule

The Old Mule has his share of vicissitudes since Hilda also, and, as we have reported before, sunk to a new low around the middle of November. Right now we are glad to report that he is doing much better.

In our December 15th issue we listed five major moves that Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman made during the latter part of 1964 to revive the falling spirits of our market character. To these we must now add a sixth. On December 16th the Secretary made public his consumption estimate for 1965 and established a system of quarterly quotas. The price of raw sugar has advanced twenty-five points since the announcement and a hundred pounds of raw sugar is now bringing sixty-five cents more to the producer than it did in mid-November. We list below the weekly average prices on raw sugar and blackstrap molasses issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange since the start of the 1964-65 Louisiana pricing period.

Sugar Cane Short Course

A sugar cane short course has been scheduled by L. S. U. for January

(Continued on page 99)

Week Ended	Average Price		Price Per Ton			
			Standard Sugarcane Freight Area			Molasses All Freight
	Sugar	Molasses	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Oct. 8, 1964	6.3420	8.0000	6.754	6.723	6.691	6.800
Oct. 15, 1964	6.2875	8.0000	6.697	6.665	6.633	6.800
Oct. 22, 1964	6.1600	8.0000	6.561	6.530	6.498	6.800
Oct. 29, 1964	6.2300	8.3000	6.636	6.604	6.572	7.820
Nov. 5, 1964	6.2300	8.2500	6.636	6.604	6.572	7.650
Nov. 12, 1964	6.1400	8.0000	6.540	6.508	6.477	6.800
Nov. 19, 1964	6.0300	8.0000	6.424	6.392	6.360	6.800
Nov. 26, 1964	6.1550	8.0000	6.556	6.524	6.492	6.800
Dec. 3, 1964	6.3800	7.9500	6.795	6.763	6.731	6.630
Dec. 10, 1964	6.4600	7.7500	6.879	6.848	6.816	5.950
Dec. 17, 1964	6.4700	8.0000	6.890	6.858	6.826	6.800
Dec. 24, 1964	6.6000	8.0000	7.028	6.996	6.964	6.800
Dec. 31, 1964	6.7375	8.0000	7.174	7.142	7.110	6.800

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Hard Harvest—1964 Third Largest Louisiana Crop

There is no doubt that this cane harvest has been hard and costly. It will be long remembered because of the tangled and broken cane and because profits, if any,. were small. Growers will remember the slow harvesting rate and the need of many more than the usual number of scrappers to pick up cane either not cut or not placed on the heap row by the mechanical harvester. The delayed maturity of cane caused by the damage from the storm will not be forgotten. The fact that cane yields were off and bundles were light in weight will also be remembered. Mill operators will remember running out of cane, and the slow grinding rates because of the slow harvesting rate. Cane haulers will remember the light weight bundles. The industry and everyone in the communities of the sugar belt will remember the low price of sugar during the first two months of harvest. This was truly a difficult harvest. But in spite of all of this, everyone who has already completed the harvest will agree that the final results of the crop are far brighter than the very gloomy outlook of Sunday morning October 4, 1964 following Hurricane Hilda. It is also interesting to note that if there is no cane loss to freezes, this will be the third largest crop of sugar ever produced in the history of Louisiana. Ours is still a very strong industry and the outlook for the future is bright.

There are still a number of mills grinding cane, three on the Mississippi River, two on Bayou Lafourche, and several in the Teche area. It now appears that the 1964 Louisian cane crop will average about 22 ne tons of cane per acre and produc about 575,000 tons of sugar, ra value.

Harvesting equipment in man areas took severe punishment durin the last part of the crop and muc equipment is now in need of repai Growers should make these repair soon after harvest while both th worker and grower remember speci fically what work is needed.

Growers should check and clear if necessary, all quarter drains o the farm as soon as time allows Water logged condition during col weather can materially reduce can stands. It is not always easy t completely drain stubble fields whic were badly cut during harvest, bu drainage in most fields can be im proved with a minimum amount o time. Better drainage in fields ove the last several years is probabl the most important single facto contributing to the recent highe cane yields. With better drainag stands have improved and goo stands are necessary for high can yields.

Growers are again reminded no to get in a hurry to break out stubbl cane intended for plow-out. Kee some of this stubble cane just in cas some of what now appears to be ex cellent first year stubble cane o plant cane should fail. This has hap pened before and it can happen again Play safe, and don't get in a hurry Hold some stubble cane for late plow out.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

1965?

At the year's end, nearly everyone makes a forecast for the coming year so we might as well go ahead and stick our neck out too.

We hate to admit it, but this fact is self-evident—domestic sugar producers, both cane and beets, may have to revise their plans and attitudes for 1965 and future years.

The government, under the guise of conservatism, is going to drastically revise farm programs generally —all of which, including sugar, came up for Congressional scrutiny this year. Top government economists plan to eliminate farm price supports which will not be killed all at once, but will be condemned to a slow death over the next four or five years. Then when most if not all "supports" are eliminated a "free market" is contemplated.

And direct subsidies are on their way out too. They may be continued for awhile to offset lower "supports" but they are doomed, like "supports", by the government thinkers.

Farmers cannot look to Congress for consolation and help because there is no longer a "farm block". Except for one or two old-time agrarian senators and congressmen, you just can't find enthusiastic farm support. While farm groups lose power the opposition is gaining strength daily. The Bureau of the Budget, we understand, will sponsor legislation which would place a ceiling of $10,000 a year on payments to farmers. Such a plan is not new, it has been advocated many times and on one occasion not so long ago a limit of $25,000 on payments to sugar beet and cane growers narrowly escaped inactment when a rider was attached to the Agricultural Appropriation Act. Limitation of conditional payments on sugar and support payments on other agricultural crops may seem a long way off, but the odds in favor of their adoption by Congress are rapidly increasing.

Several issues ago we stated that a government inter-departmental task force was working on a sugar program for submission to Congress early this year. As of now, government spokesmen say there will be no government plan for sugar legislation. The Administration hopes the industry will reach agreement on a program which the government can "buy". In other words, we are right where we left off when Congress adjourned October 3, 1964.

It is quite evident that if sugar legislation is to be inacted in 1965 it must have the unanimous support of all segments of the domestic sugar industry. A recent poll of opinion within the industry indicates there has not been much if any change of position or thinking on the part of the leaders. But we forecast without fear of contradiction unless there is complete industry agreement there will be no revision of the Sugar Act in 1965.

Like the meterologists, we don't like to forecast a storm but we do want to warn you sugar producers that you may have to trim your sails because of rough weather in the months ahead.

1965 SUGAR REQUIREMENTS, QUOTAS AND IMPORT REGULATION CHANGES ANNOUNCED

(Official Release, Washington D. C., December 16, 1964)

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman today determined the amount of sugar to meet consumer requirements in the continental United States for 1965. Today's determination is in accordance with the proposal the Secretary announced on October 19 except that the quota for Hawaii has been increased. This will slightly change the quotas of most foreign countries. Today's actions include:

(1) The determination of sugar requirements and the establishment of quotas for the calendar year 1965 totaling 9.2 million short tons, raw value.

(2) An increase of 5,479 tons in the quota for Hawaii pursuant to Section 202 (a) (2) (B) of the Act.

(3) Quarterly limitations for the first half of 1965 on importations of raw sugar from all foreign countries, as a group, as follows:

First Quarter	500,000 tons
Second Quarter	1,200,000 tons

(4) Sugar import regulation 817 is amended to provide for application for set-aside of quota to accommodate these limitations. Applications for importation of sugar or for set-aside of quota for arrival early 1965 for which evidence is furnished within five days of the date of publication of the regulation in the Federal Register, that ship charters were irrevocably arranged prior to 4:00 p.m. November 30, 1964 will be approved. All applications covering sugar to be imported during the first quarter of 1965 received within such five days will be considered as having been received at the same time. Other set-aside applications for quota sugar from all foreign countries will be accepted on a first-come-first-served basis up to the quantity of the total imports scheduled for the particular quarter of 1965.

If two or more applications become eligible at the same time and the unfilled balance of the quantitative limitation is less than the total quantity covered by such applications, priority will be given to applications on the basis of the country having the smallest ratio between the quantity already authorized for entry for the year 1965 and the average of the quantities imported from such country during like periods in 1963 and 1964. Ties will be broken by giving priority first to the application covering the smallest quantity of sugar and then to the application covering sugar from the country having the smallest quota. Applications for set-aside of 1965 quota prorations for importation after the first quarter may be approved as much as 75 days in advance of the first day of the scheduled quarter of importation. All applications received before such time shall be considered as having been received at the same time.

Secretary Freeman stated that the imposition of time limitations on the imports of raw sugar from foreign countries is necessary to insure that prices for raw sugar will be in line with the price objective of the Sugar Act, which is currently 6.6 cents per pound. He added that 1965 futures prices as quoted by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange indicate that world prices of sugar will be substantially below the domestic price objective. Since no import fee is applicable to 1965 imports, the favorable United States price differential suggests that imports in early 1965 might be well in excess of our market requirements in the absence of these quantitative restrictions.

These actions make effective, as of January 1, 1965, both the quarterly limitations and the quotas as set forth in the accompaning table.

Area or Country	Quotas and Prorations	Direct Consumption Limit
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Domestic Beet Sugar	2,650,000	no limit
Mainland Cane Sugar	895,000	no limit
Hawaii	1,115,479	31,464
Puerto Rico	1,140,000	138,000
Virgin Islands	15,232	0
Total Domestic Areas	5,815,711	169,464
Republic of the Philippines	1,050,000	59,920
Quantity held in reserve for proration to countries listed below when final charges for 1964 become available	233,429	0
Argentina	59,244	
Australia	171,913	
Belgium	1,744	182
Brazil	204,057	
British Honduras	3,845	
British West Indies	112,690	
China, Republic of	63,026	
Colombia	27,038	
Costa Rica	32,143	
Dominican Republic	357,566	
Ecuador	45,652	
El Salvador	15,820	
Fiji Islands	41,954	
France	5,315	
French West Indies	39,706	
Guatemala	36,828	
Haiti	20,168	
India	89,224	
Ireland	7,983	7,938
Madagascar	6,723	
Maurituis	13,866	
Mexico	358,617	
Nicaragua	37,395	3,817
Panama	13,298	
Peru	222,691	
Reunion	2,038	
South Africa	98,047	
Southern Rhodesia	8,403	
Turkey	1,408	
Venequela	2,458	
GRAND TOTAL	9,200,000	241,366

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 95)

11-14 on the Baton Rouge campus. Cane growers, managers, overseers, and anyone else interested in learning more about sugar cane farming may enroll.

Scientific developments in sugar cane production require that farmers have more technical information than was the case a few years ago. The 4-day sugar cane short course will give farmers instructions in many technical practices necessary to produce a good cane crop and also the scientific backround and reasons for such practices.

Areas of instruction will include: soil management and fertility, phy-

(Continued on next page)

sical properties of soil, use of the level in drainage, the farm budget and record keeping, weed and grass control, equipment safety, sugar cane breeding, the bases for variety recommendations, fertilization studies, ratoon stunting disease, mosaic disease, insects, planting procedures, the mechanics of 4-wheel drive tractors, new welding materials and methods, and the Sugar Act. The instructors will be L. S. U. professors and scientists who work with sugar cane. The short course will be under the general direction of Dr. Denver Loupe, sugar cane specialist of the Louisiana Agricultural Extension Service.

Persons who wish to attend the L. S. U. Sugar Cane Short Course should notify their County Agent.

Hurry Forms SU-132

Because of the hardship that Hurricane Hilda has imposed on all sugar cane farmers, ASCS County Office Managers are urging all mill operators to prepare Forms SU-132 and mail them in as soon as possible after the completion of grinding operations. This will enable the ASCS to process 1964 conditional payments at an early date.

We know that all mills will be more than glad to start the ball rolling with Form SU-132. The sooner it reaches the ASCS office, the sooner the grower gets his conditional payment. Enough said.

Stratmann Retires

Our good friend L. C. Stratmann, Sales Manager of the South Coast Corporation for many years retired on December 31, 1964 after a long and successful career in the refined sugar business. We wish him the best of luck with his well earned leisure.

Roland L. Toups, President of South Coast, announced Mr. Stratmann's retirement on December 21st and said at that time that Marion Dowling would succeed him. Mr. Dowling was formerly a member of the American Sugar Company's Sales Department and more recently has been with Colonial Sugars. O. B. Jackman, has been promoted to the position of Assistant Sales Manager of The South Coast Corporation.

Southern Farm Forum Scheduled

Taking as its theme "The South's Exciting Future" the Southern Farm Forum will meet in the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, January 21st and 22nd. The Forum is sponsored each year by the Agricultural Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area. Everyone interested in agriculture is invited to attend and registrations will begin at 8:30 in the morning on January 21, 1965. The two day program is scheduled as follows:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21

9:15 A.M. — Opening of Forum by Walter J. Belsom, Jr., Chairman, Farm Forum Committee

Introductions by the Chairman.

Presiding Officer—Webster Pendergrass, Chairman, Southwide Farm Forum Advisory Committee, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

"FOOD OR FAMINE"—film by Shell Chemical Company, J. W. Selby.

"AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH"

Dr. E. T. York, Jr., Provost for Agriculture, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

"BEEF PRICES"

W. H. Hodges, W. H. Hodges & Co., Alexandria, Louisiana.

"THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER IN THE SOUTH'S FUTURE"

L. L. Males, President, Security State Bank, Cheyenne, Oklahoma.

"WAYS OF INCREASING FARM INCOME"

John E. Hutchison, Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Te-

xas A & M University, College Station, Texas.

Questions from the audience.

2:05 P. M.—Luncheon

The Farm Forum group will attend the luncheon of the Members' Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area. Henry Walther, Jr., Chairman of Members' Council will preside.

Speaker—Hugh McDade, Public Relations Manager, Aluminum Company of America, Alcoa, Tennessee.

Topic—"The Middle-Ground"

:00 P. M.—General Assembly

Presiding Officer—Dr. N. D. Morgan, Sr., Vice-Chairman, Southwide Farm Forum Advisory Committee, Agronomist South, American Potash Institute, Inc., Shreveport, La.

PANEL—**"Is Government Price Fixing Good for Southern Agriculture?"**

Panel Leader—I. J. Becnel, Member, Farm Forum Committee, Director, Agricultural Research, Freeport Sulphur Company, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Panel Members:

Lewis J. Johnson, President, Arkansas Farmers Union, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Lantz Womack, Dairy Farmer and Member of the Louisiana Legislature, Winnsboro, La.

Jack C. Lynn, Legislative Director, American Farm Bureau Federation, Washington, D. C.

Walter B. Garver, Manager, Agriculture Department, Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., Washington, D. C.

Questions from the audience.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22

:15 A. M.—General Assembly

Presiding Officer—Ralph E. Bennett, Vice-Chairman, Farm Forum Committee, District Plant Manager, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

Moderator—John L. Ryan, Member, Farm Forum Committee, President, Farm Credit Banks of New Orleans.

"THE ROLE OF COOPS IN SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE"—J. Ken Stern, President, American Institute of Cooperation, Washington, D. C.

"THE POSSIBILITIES OF FARM EQUIPMENT LEASING IN THE SOUTH"—E. J. Thiac, General Manager, INDAG Equipment, Inc., Thibodaux, Louisiana.

"THE ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESSES IN SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE"—David M. Molthrop, Community Education Consultant, National Small Business Association, Washington, D. C.

Questions from the audience.

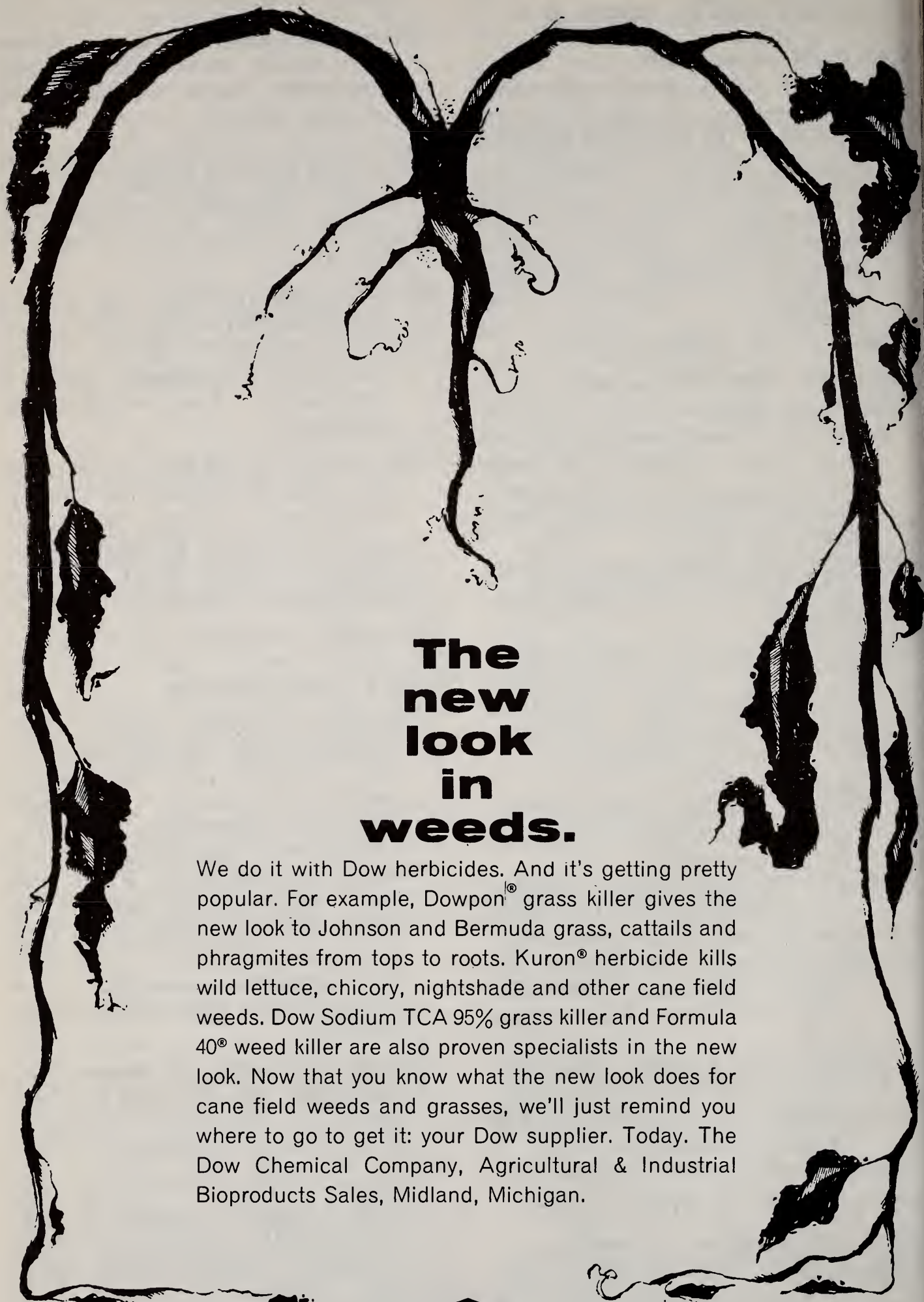
12:15 P. M.—Luncheon

Sponsors: American Sugar Cane League, Farm Credit Banks of New Orleans, Louisiana Cattlemen's Association, Louisiana Chemical Association, Louisiana Commercial Agriculturists Association, Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation, Louisiana Livestock Auction Association, Inc., Louisiana Strawberry Advertising Commission, Louisiana Sweet Potato Advertising Commission.

Presiding—Walter J. Belsom, Jr., Chairman, Farm Forum Committee, S. Zemurray Company, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Address—"THE EFFECTS OF THE SPACE AGENCY ON SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE"—James L. Stamy, Deputy Manager, Michoud Operations, New Orleans, La.

Closing of the Forum.



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43 — No. 8 JANUARY 15, 1965

cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

NOTICE TO LEAGUE MEMBERS

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This League sponsored insurance is available for purchase only during January and February. Drop us a note now before you forget.

Andrew P. Gay
President

In This Issue

Up Front With The League 107
Farm Forum—Congratulations—Sugar Facts

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 108
1965 Cane Crop

In Washington With Joe Ferris 109
Louisiana Power House—A Grim Outlook For Agricultural Programs

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Farm Forum

Just in case some of you may have forgotten, we again call attention to the Eighteenth Annual Southern Farm Forum which will he held in the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, January 21st and 22nd.

The theme of this year's meeting is "The South's Exciting Agricultural Future". The Agricultural Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area is the promoter of the Forum which is cosponsored by eleven farm organizations including the American Sugar Cane League. We printed the program of the Forum in our January 1st issue.

Congratulations

James D. Graugnard one of the famous cane farming Graugnard brothers of St. James Parish, has been chosen Man of the Year by one of the South's leading agricultural publication, *The Progressive Farmer*. We take this opportunity to add our congratulations to the hundreds we know Mr. Graugnard has already received and print below the citation concerning him which appeared in the January 1965 issue of *The Progressive Farmer*.

"It is a special pleasure to name James D. Graugnard Man of the Year in service to Louisiana agriculture for 1964. This is the second time *The Progressive Farmer* has honored this outstanding Louisiana farmer and leader. First was back in 1960 when he and his three brothers received our Master Farm Family award.

For something less than two years now, Jimmy Graugnard has been president and executive officer of the Louisiana Farm Bureau. Members had to elect a new Farm Bureau president shortly after L. L. Lovell died in June 1963. The choice boiled down to a race between two very capable men. Jimmy Graugnard was one of them. He won the election by a single vote.

This type of close race creates tensions and often leaves scars that are hard to erase. But through his capable leadership, Jimmy Graugnard has won the respect and loyalty of practically all members. Louisiana Farm Bureau is once again a closely knit organization working to serve farmers in the state. A friend said, 'The leadership of Jimmy Graugnard is building Louisiana Farm Bureau as an organization of, by, and for farmers with the interest of farmers, and consumers as well, at heart'.

But Jimmy Graugnard has done many other things worthy of honor. He has been active in American Sugar Cane League, Louisiana Cattlemen's Association Brucellosis Committee, FFA Advisory Board—to name a few."

Sugar Facts

The General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League, Gilbert J. Durbin, who lectured at the L. S. U. Sugar Cane Short Course held at the University last week, has gathered some facts about the domestic sugar industry which we believe will be of interest to our unfortunate readers who missed the short course.

Did you know, for instance, that in the period 1951-1953 Louisiana had 4,435 cane farms and that ten years later the number of cane farms had dwindled to 2,418, although the acreage in cane remained about unchanged?

Did you know that in the 1951-53 period Florida had 25 cane farms for a total of 42,102 acres of cane harvested whereas, in 1961-63 Florida had 80 cane farms with a total harvested acreage of 103,454? Did you hnow that in 1964 the Florida acreage

(Continued on page 110)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

1965 Cane Crop

Because profits, if any, in 1964 were not large there will be a concerted effort on the part of all cane growers to again this year search for ways to further economize in the field. The idea or principle is good and should be put to use, but careful thinking is necessary before drastic action is taken. Costs can be reduced to the point where losses occur because of the reduced cost.

What about weed control? Can cost be reduced here? This may be an area where a cut in cost this year may increase cost for the next several years. Growers should examine this practice long and hard before taking drastic steps. Progress gained in weed control over several years can be completely lost in one year if weed control efforts are drastically reduced. Actually, more profits can be made with the same cost by better planning and better timing of the fallow plow and chemical weed control program. This is sound economy. Once the weed population is allowed to get high it is more difficult and more costly to again bring about control.

Although the writer is of the opinion that every cane grower in Louisiana fully realizes the value of nitrogen, the following advise about fertilizer is included just in case one grower in a weak moment is tempted to cut cost in this area. Cane growers certainly should not consider reducing the nitrogen application below the recommended amount. This would be foolhardy, ridiculous, and, above all, extremely uneconomical. This is not the place to economize.

No one should now decide that money will not be spent for borer control. This can only be decided when the time comes. However, mild weather thus far would appear to favor a large over-wintering population of the pest. Not to spend money to control the borer where needed is nothing more than false economy. However, money can be saved in this area, and this is a place where management and good inspections can reduce cost without reducing yields of cane. Insurance applications of insecticide are wasteful and help to create other related problems. Be sure the infestation is high enough to justify applying the insecticide. Follow the instructions and recommendations of the County Agent.

In an effort to reduce cost, many growers will be very reluctant to purchase high cost items this year and some growers will consider postponing costly repairs. This may be wise with some equipment but it could be very unwise in the case of harvesting equipment if, for instance, another difficult harvest season occurs in 1965. This area of cost savings should be very carefully considered before action is taken. Cane left standing in the field after all mills have stopped grinding is never attractive. The value of this cane before abandonment would have been on many occasions in the past worth more than the cost of a new piece of harvesting equipment or the cost of major repairs.

Don't fall into the trap of saying all the cane was harvested in 1964, even though it was badly lodged, broken, and hard to cut. Remember that dry weather for more than a full month during harvest, and a very mild winter without severe freezes were largely responsible for the fact that little cane was lost in 1964.

Growers should give some real thought to the labor bill. Here lies an area where good planning and a change in philosophy is needed before cost can be further reduced. If possible, the full time labor force should be reduced. Some of this has already been done. Some farms can go no further in this respect, but on many farms the number of full time workers can be reduced. Oftentimes full

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Louisiana Power House

When the Senate Democratic Cau-us elected one of Louisiana's favorite ons, Russell Long, Whip, it did more nan elect a figure-head, as some hips have been or a faithful deputy handle some of the majority ader's distasteful chores. It elected man who will add color, glamour, nd a new dimension to what normal- is a lack-luster job. Russell Long s a potential Senate power house nd, like Lyndon Johnson when he as Whip, Long will not let anyone oubt it. We predict that Russell ong will soon become the most owerful man in the United States enate.

A Grim Outlook For Agricultural Programs

Serious trouble may lie ahead for armers if the views of Budget Di-ector, Kermit Gordon and some other dministration officials prevail. Gor-on, who has become one of President ohnson's closest policy advisors is trongly opposed to commodity as-istance except as welfare programs o aid small farmers.

In a recent magazine article, the ormer Williams College professor riticizes conservative and liberal fis-al policy with equal force. The one or confusing parsimony with econ-my and the other for confusing rofligacy with progress. "Parsi-nony and profligacy are false guides o policy for exactly the same reason: both deny the necessity for choice", Mr. Gordon writes.

He states that roughly 80% of commodity assistance funds is paid to the one million farmers whose average annual income exceeds $9,500. "These (commodity support) programs", he writes, "are no longer a means of distributing income to the needy groups in our population; they are not welfare programs".

Not long ago in a conference between representatives of the domestic sugar areas and various government agencies, called by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of resolving differences of opinion on sugar legislation, Mr. Gordon stated in no uncertain terms his opinion of the domestic sugar industry. He said that it is inefficient, uneconomic and should be eliminated.

In his State of the Union message last week, President Johnson said, "I have instructed the Secretary of Agriculture to lead a major effort to find new approaches to reduce the heavy cost of our farm programs and to direct more of our effort to the small farmers who need help most". We feel sure President Johnson does not have in mind a plan for eliminating the domestic sugar industry and we sincerely hope that his Budget Director does not have one either. But—look out for drastic cuts in appropriations for agricultural programs.

---

ime workers are given non-productive type work on many days during anuary and February at a time when vork in the field is of no benefit o the crop whatsoever. The writer iews this as a benevolent act, but n act not in keeping with good usiness. The business climate of his industry has reached the point vhere there is little or no room for ocial aid on the farm.

It is fully realized that after the vork force has been reduced to the minimum required to do the job in the field there will still be periods when work will have to be provided for the full time force in order that these workers can earn a living annual wage. To supply work which will be beneficial offers a challenge to management. With guidance and supervision, field workers can be taught to do many other jobs around the farm. These workers can learn to paint and repair buildings and

(Continued on next page)

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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 107)

zoomed to 224,000 acres?

Did you know that in 1951-53 Hawaii had 793 cane farms, Puerto Rico 18,223, the U.S. Beets 25,269? Did you know that ten years later Hawaii had 634 cane farms, Puerto Rico 13,234, and the U.S. Beets 23,348?

Did you know that in 1951-53 Louisiana harvested 270,867 acres of cane Hawaii 108,640 acres, Puerto Rico 380,935 and the U.S. Beets 707,120 and that, ten years later, the Louisiana acreage was 275,496 the Hawaiian acreage was 108,118, the Puerto Rico acreage was down to 313,274, and the U.S. Beet acreage had more than doubled to 1,146,695

Did you know that in 1951-53 the average cane production per acre in Louisiana was 19.50 tons and in 1961-63 it was 25.19 tons?

Did you know that the average sugar production per acre in Louisiana was 1.50 tons in 1951-53 and 2.25 tons in 1961-63? Did you know that this is by far the greatest improvement in sugar production per acre registered by any domestic area cane or beet?

Did you know that the average number of persons working on cane farms in Louisiana in the 1951-53 period was 31,666, in Florida 2,733 in Hawaii 11,333, in Puerto Rico 147,333 and in the U.S. Beet area 99,000? Did you know that ten years later Louisiana farmers employed 21,000 persons, Florida 6,133, Hawaii 7,366, Puerto Rico 95,333 and the U.S. Beets 103,333?

—o—

IN THE FIELD

equipment, and construct equipment shelters and other farm building. In todays large contract house building business in cities many builders use only one carpenter on a job. Other workers are hired on the spot and taught to drive nails. Some of these workers are used on $50,000 homes. Before cane was cultivated with tractors there were no cane field tractor drivers, only teamsters.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

43 — No. 9 FEBRUARY 1, 1965

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

NOTICE TO LEAGUE MEMBERS

This message is for the ladies. Please remind the breadwinner in your family that this month (February) is the last month for him to apply for the life insurance at *wholesale* rates available to League members.

Remember, the League makes nothing on this insurance. It is sponsored as a service to League members who want protection for their family—just in case.

Write the League office in New Orleans for details.

Andrew P. Gay
President.

In This Issue

Up Front With The League 115
Notice of Meeting—Jake LeBourgeois Died—Dunkleman To India

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 116
The Florida Trip

In Washington With Joe Ferris 117
Cooley Plans Studies And Investigations

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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Josiah Ferris, Manager

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Notice of Meeting

There will be a public hearing on mill marketing allotments for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area in the Jackson Room of the Sheraton-Charles Hotel, New Orleans, beginning at 9:30 in the morning on Friday, February 19, 1965. The Secretary of Agriculture has ruled that marketing quotas for the mainland cane sugar mills (Louisiana and Florida) are necessary for the calendar year 1965 and the Hearing is to gather evidence to assist the Secretary in determining individual mill allotments.

Jake LeBourgeois Dies

It is our unpleasant task today to record the death of J. C. LeBourgeois, Jr., who died in a New Orleans hospital on January 14, 1965 when complications beset him following a heart attack.

We first met "Jake" as everyone called him, when he became associated with his father in the sugar brokerage business a long time ago. Mr. J. C. senior died in 1938 and since then Jake and his brother Louis, with the able assistance of Margaret Greve, have been in business as the LeBourgeois Brokerage Company, Inc., with Jake the President, Louis the Vice-President, and Miss Greve the Secretary-Treasurer. Their success is self-evident. They have prospered for twenty-seven years during a time when the attrition among sugar brokerage firms in Louisiana has been tremendous.

Jake helped us considerably during the past quarter of a century in conducting the affairs of the Sugar Exchange and to say that we are going to miss him is quite an understatement. To his family we extend our deepest sympathies and to Louis and Miss Greve we offer our special condolence. Jake was a smart sugar broker and a nice person to have around.

Dunkleman To India

Preston Dunkleman, who needs no introduction to the readers of The Sugar Bulletin, left this country January 26th on a flying trip to India in connection with a cooperative sugar cane research project sponsored by the USDA and the government of India. Mr. Dunkleman, it will be recalled, is the man who has been in charge of the cane breeding work at the USDA Canal Point Station for a number of years and who recently returned to the staff of the Houma Field Station. He wrote us a letter the other day and the following self-explanatory paragraphs are from that letter.

"During my visit to India I will spend about 10 days at the Sugarcane Breeding Institute at Coimbatore. Here I will consult with the sugarcane breeders on the use of wild sugarcane varieties in breeding for resistance to mosaic with special emphasis on crosses that may ultimately benefit the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

"I will also investigate work connected with other research projects at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at New Delhi, and at Osmania University, Hyderabad. In addition to my research investigations I will lecture on our methods of sugarcane breeding and variety development at each location I visit, and will illustrate with color slides all steps of our program from assembly of parental canes through release of a commercial variety."

Mr. Dunkleman will return to the United States on February 12th.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

The Florida Trip

Thirty-eight Louisiana cane growers and processers spent the week beginning January 10, 1965 touring the Florida Sugar Cane Industry and the USDA Canal Point, Florida Cane Breeding Station.

Highlighted on the trip was the guided tour through United States Sugar Corporation's Clewiston Sugar Factory and their thousands of acres of cane. This large mill has a daily grinding capacity of 8000 tons of cane.

The cattle operation at U. S. Sugar Corporation is really big business and the group was very much impressed with this operation.

The group thoroughly enjoyed the trip through the Moore Haven raw sugar house and refinery. Factory men as well as growers paid particular attention to the mill yard and cane handling system.

Everyone was especially impressed with the Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative of Florida and their Glades Sugar House and yard. But of special interest to all was the manner in which cooperative members' cane was harvested. The members do not harvest their own cane. The Cooperative harvests, loads, and delivers each member's cane to the mill. Each member is billed for the cost of this operation. The cutting and delivery schedule is decided upon in conference based on size of farm and other important factors.

The group also visited the Atlantic Sugar Mill, the newest in Florida. It is grinding its first crop this year. And while on the way there the group had the opportunity of visiting Mrs. Sam Knight's celery fields and her mobile celery factories where celery was being picked, sorted, cleaned, graded and packed as the mobile factories made their way through the celery fields.

Of special interest to all, and another important highlight of the trip was the visit through the USDA Canal Point Florida cane breeding Station. Growers saw tiny pencil sized wild canes and also giant sized sweet canes. The tour through the stations and the explanation of how canes are bred for Louisiana was in itself worth the time spent on the trip. With the exception of N.Co. 310, all the commercial canes in Louisiana today were bred at the USDA Canal Point Station.

The St. James area was certainly well represented on the Tour. In fact, 19 of the thirty-eight men on the tour were from that general area. They were: Mose Hymel, Irving C. Schexnayder, James E. McNamara, Harold Rodrigue, Erkle Rodrigue, Joe Caire, Neal Bolton, Wilbert Waguespack, Jr., Henry Schexnayder, Albert J. Waguespack, Charles Waguespack, Lester Gravois, Jerry Wood, O. J. Gravois, James Gravois, L. P. (Pete) Hymel, Dudley Mire, Chester Martin, and James H. Boyce, Jr. The Greyhound bus operator, Frances Gravois, was also from the St. James area.

In addition to this group, Donald Duet of Napoleonville, Leon Schexnayder of Schriever, Jim Terry of Houma, Roland Knoblock of Raceland, Melvin Verret of New Iberia, Adam Richard of New Iberia, Edwin Hebert of New Iberia, Eugene Lagrange of Baldwin, Hilton Legnon of Jeanerette, George Lancon of Patoutville, Wilfred Borel of Patoutville, Fabian Lemaire, Jr. of Jeanerette, Thomas Granger of Jeanerette, Nelson Fairbanks of the League, Leon Desroches of Thibodaux, Christian Francois of Thibodaux, and the writer were on the Tour.

The group was given a royal welcome by the people of Florida. In addition to the field and factory tours the group was officially welcomed at two special banquets, and a luncheon.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Cooley Plans Studies And Investigations

Representative Harold Cooley, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, one of the best informed on agricultural problems in the United States may become even better informed, if that is possible. He plans to do a lot of studying during the 89th Congress, particularly if the House of Representatives approves House Resolution 89, introduced by Mr. Cooley January 7, 1965.

H. Res. 89 authorizes the Committee on Agriculture to make studies and investigations into practically every phase of American agriculture. Some of the items on Mr. Cooley's agenda are:

(1) The restoration and development of foreign markets for agricultural products; the disposal of agricultural surpluses pursuant to Public Law 480 and the use of foreign currencies accruing therefrom; and the effect of the European Common Market and other regional economic agreements upon United States agriculture;

(2) Matters relating to the establishment and development of an effective foreign agricultural service;

(3) All matters relating to the development, use and administration of the national forest, including but not limited to development of a sound program for general public use of national forest consistent with watershed protection and sustained-yield timber management, the study of forest fire prevention and control policies and activities of the Forest Service;

(4) Price spreads between producers and consumers;

(5) Formulation and development of improved price support and regulatory programs for agricultural commodities; matters relating to the inspection, grading, and marketing of such commodities and the effect of trading in future contracts for such commodities.

(6) The administration and operation of agricultural programs through state and county agricultural stabilization and conservation committees and the administrative policies and procedures relating to the selection,

(Continued on page 118)

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IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 117)

election and operation of such co mittees;

(7) The development of upstrea watershed projects and the admini tration and development of wate shed programs;

(8) All other matters within t jurisdiction of the committee;

Judging from the provisions of Res. 89 Chairman Cooley intends prepare himself and the members his committee to cope with any dra tic revisions of agricultural suppo programs which may be proposed b the administration at the suggestio of Budget Director, Kermit Gordo and possibly of Vice President Hu phrey.

Vice President Humphrey's nam is included because we understa that President Johnson has assigne to him the task of getting the D partment of Agriculture's budget r duced in line with Budget Directo Gordon's ideas. Humphrey is repor ed to be in agreement with Gordo that price supports should be cut, b there is a difference of opinion b tween the two, so we understand, a how these cuts should be accon plished. Gordon is reported to adv cate limitation of support payment to a maximum of $10,000. Humphre favors a price support scale simila to the graduated income tax whic would benefit the small farmer an drastically scale down payments t the big ones.

The Vice President is said to b opposed to having agricultural pol cies fixed, by committees of grower "because growers are interested onl in production."

Just what proposals Messrs. Hum phrey and Gordon will submit to Co gress we do not know, but we certain ly hope that Chairman Cooley and hi committee on Agriculture will be pre pared for any eventuality.

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Why not see your Dow Farm Chemicals supplier soon? He'll help you raise cane instead of weeds. The Dow Chemical Company, Agricultural & Industrial Bioproducts Sales, Midland, Michigan.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

43 — No. 10 FEBRUARY 15, 1965

ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

NOTICE TO LEAGUE MEMBERS

This is our last opportunity to remind League members that only a few days remain for filing applications for the life insurance at *wholesale* prices available to them.

Additions to the group life insurance plan sponsored by the American Sugar Cane League are accepted only during January and February. Write the League office in New Orleans today for particulars. Time is running out.

Andrew P. Gay
President

In This Issue

Up Front With The League 123
Sourpuss—No Foreign Labor—No Time Lost—Technoligists Meet
In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 124
Mosaic Disease
In Washington With Joe Ferris 125
Sweet Progress
Recommendations For Weed And Grass Control Including Johnson Grass Seedlings And Johnson Grass In Sugarcane—Louisiana 1965 126

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Sourpuss

A day or two after Hurricane Hil- clobbered the Louisiana cane crop, e had lunch with a friend from ew York. Reports from the coun- y were bad then and we were feel- g mighty low. Instead of doing like e usually do and crying in our beer, this high class company we had to better (especially with the high ass company buying) so we shed g tears into our martinis.

Take our advice and lay off those ar-stained martinis. The tears end with the gin and the other uff and, before you know it, there u go! Like, for instance, betting at our 1964 sugar production ould be less than 500,000 tons. How azy can you get? We missed by ,000 tons.

We paid the bet, and then we get e following:

"No, it had nothing to do with the artinis! I just should have realized at no bet at even money could be a ir bet when it was made with any ssociate of that downhearted, de- cted, dispirited, cheerless, sullen, elancholy, moody, mournful, dole- l and woebegone Old Mule who ay have gone into orbit but who asn't smiled (even at Tom Murphy) his life. Next time I'll take a ,000 ton handicap".

Excuse us while we have another y. One beer, please.

No Foreign Labor

Mr. F. C. Doyal, Jr., Administrator, ouisiana Division of Employment ecurity, has advised the Employ- ent Relations Committee of the merican Sugar Cane League that no foreign workers will be authorized for farm work in Louisiana, *unless an emergency develops which would justify the need for outside help.*

Cane farmers were permitted to use foreign labor to help harvest the hurricane damaged 1964 cane crop but this, he says, was an extraordinary development.

No Time Lost

We have a bit of interesting news from the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. It is from Mr. B. B. Hester and reads as follows:

"The Catherine Sugar Factory, which we insure, for the calendar year 1/1/64 to 1/1/65 had *no* lost time accidents. This, to my knowledge, is the first time in Louisiana history that a sugar mill has gone through an entire year without a single lost time accident".

"This news could, perhaps, serve as an incentive to other sugar mills and give incentive to their safety programs. This would result in a general lowering of the insurance rate for sugar mills".

Technologists Meet

The American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists held its annual meeting in Baton Rouge on February 4th and elected W. C. Chadwick, President. Mr. Chadwick is Vice-President of Southdown Sugars, Inc., and lives in New Orleans.

Other officers elected at the meeting were Paul Cancienne, Farm Manager of Savoie Farms, Inc., Belle Rose, La., 1st Vice-President; T. H. Allen, Executive Vice-President and General Manager of Sterling Sugars,

(Continued on page 130)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Mosaic Disease

It was reported last year that the Sow Thistle plant supports and harbors an insect called the Sow-Thistle Aphid, and this insect was responsible for most of the heavy mosaic spread last year. If this is true, then mosaic disease will spread rapidly again this year. There has been and there is still plenty of Sow-Thistle around again this year.

Growers should make plans to continue a roguing program and expand it if necessary. Growers who rogued seed cane last year and ended up the season with what was considered a disappointing amount of mosaic should not be too discouraged. If roguing had not been practiced the amount of mosaic may have been 4 or as much as 10 times greater. Roguing helped even though the best control did not result.

Again it should be pointed out clearly and strongly that it does not take an expert to rogue cane of mosaic disease. In fact, experts have many other things on their minds and often times this type of individual is so preoccupied that he walks 15 or 20 feet without being aware that he is in a cane field. Any conscientious field worker, with good eye sight, who has been told that a good job is more important than speed can do as good a job as can be achieved. County agents throughout the belt can and will be pleased to hold demonstrations for growers and their workers. There is nothing mysterious about this job. It is only another cane field job.

Growers should know that ma of the promising new varieties nc being investigated are susceptible mosaic disease, and in fact, the o that appears most outstanding fro an agronomic standpoint to the wri er has a high amount of susceptibi ty to mosaic disease. There are al at least two other new varieties the advanced stage of testing whi appear promising and not as susce tible to mosaic disease, but agronor ically these two do not appear good at this time. Much time ar effort are being spent in the ca breeding, selection, and testing pr gram to find mosaic resistant can and some progress is being made this field, but for the near futur that is within the next several year growers will have to wage a contin ing battle against mosaic disease roguing.

The winter has been mild and th far not too damaging to either stu ble or plant cane. It should be hasti pointed out, however, that plant ca pieces usually look good through t end of January and stubble pieces a usually damaged by cool soil tempe ature and excess water in late Jan ary and throughout February. Fo tunately, at this time there is pron ise of a good stand of cane in spi of the fact that many stubble piec were up-rooted and pulled from t ground by Hurricane Hilda and t harvesting of the storm damage cane. Good drainage is most impo tant from now on and growers shou do whatever is possible to keep drai open and fields clear of standin water.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Sweet Progress

Now that the 89th Congress is ginning to get down to business, number of Senators and Congressn from sugar producing states are roducing bills and joint resolutions amend the Sugar Act. Some of ese bills are introduced by "freshen" serving their first term in ngress who have the mistaken idea at a few words on a piece of paper ll solve the problems of their sug- producing constituents. Some of ese sugar bills, however, are inoduced by oldtimers who should ow better. They understand thorghly that a few words on a piece paper which will be pushed into a geon hole to accumulate dust will complish no useful purpose.

The sugar bills introduced to date ver a wide range. One prominent ongresswoman wants to regulate tures trading in sugar by placing under the Commodity Exchange ct. Another distinguished member the House of Representatives from midwestern state has introduced a ll to increase the amount of domestic et and mainland cane sugar which ay be marketed in 1965 and 1966 by ne million short tons.

The Hawaiian delegation in Conress has gone all out in bills to nend Title III of the Sugar Act provide for the establishment of ir and reasonable wage rates for eld workers by placing agricultural bor under the provisions of the ages and Hour Law.

There appears to be little chance in the foreseeable future for action by congress on any of these bills. The administration and Congress are waiting for the sugar industry to develop and agree upon its own program. The three major segments of the domestic industry, the U. S. Cane Refiners, the U. S. Beet Sugar Producers and the Mainland Cane Producers have been holding a series of meetings in an effort to develop a program which all could support wholeheartedly. Progress is being made but there are still some rather important problems which must be solved before the industry can take its package to Capitol Hill. It looks now like the battle royal which raged all last year and was halted only by the sine die adjournment of the 88th Congress, will not be resumed. The contestants say they feel more can be accomplished by arbitration than by open conflict and indicate they are willing to give and take at the conference table.

Whether or not this changed attitude on the part of the major segments of the industry was brought about by the hard knocks they received in last year's unfruitful fracas or the serious inroads made on their marketing by synthetic sweetners we do not know, but we are happy to report that the refiners, the cane producers and the beet interests are working together amicably on what appears to be a common cause. . . the amendment and extension of the Sugar Act for a five year period.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WEED AND GRASS CONTROL INCLUDING JOHNSON GRASS SEEDLINGS AND JOHNSON GRASS IN SUGARCANE*--LOUISIANA, 1965

Ernest R. Stamper, Associate Plant Pathologist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University
Denver T. Loupe, Specialist (Agronomy), Agricultural Extension Service

The weed and grass control program is only one part of a complete sugarcane production program. It cannot reach its maximum potential in increased yields unless all other recommendations for insect control, fertilization, disease control, cultural and other practices are carried out.

Fallow plowing is still necessary to control Johnson grass plants and rhizomes (underground roots and stems). Fallow plowing includes plowing the land six or more times in late spring and summer after the temperature is high enough for good grass growth. Late fall and early winter plowing following early harvested stubble has little or no effect in killing Johnson grass.

Complete Program for Johnson Grass *Seedlings* and Other *Weeds* and *Grasses*

Plant Cane

If the last stubble crop grown was infested with Johnson grass, the next plant cane crop will have a Johnson grass seedling infestation in most of the Louisiana sugarcane area. A complete chemical program is recommended for this condition. The spray equipment should be in good condition and carefully calibrated to deliver the proper dosage of spray. *Chemical herbicides* are *expensive* and unless they are properly applied at the *right time* maximum control of weeds and grasses will not be obtained.

Either of three early cultural practices may be followed in plant cane. These practices are:

1. *Shaving*—the removing of excessive dirt covering the mother cane and all weed, grass and top growt of cane killed by winter freezes.

2. *False shaving*—the removing weeds, grasses and the top growth cane killed by freezing, but removir little or no dirt from the top of th row.

3. *Chemical shaving*—no mecha ical implement used before chemic herbicide application for winter wee control.

Chemical Herbicide Application

If shaving or false shaving is dor early and if off-barring is delaye the top of the row should be spraye with silvex in the same manner a sugarcane not shaved.

Spray the top of the row, 24 to 3 inches wide, with 1 pound or 1 qua of silvex with a ground spray ma chine, or 1¼ pound or 2½ pints if a airplane spray is used. This is on per acre of cane basis.

When the plant cane is off-barre or when the first cultivation is mad in chopping the sides and the row redrawn apply either of the follow ing treatments; if the TCA progra is used:

1. Four pounds of TCA (silvex a 1 pound or 1 quart should be added per acre with ground equipment c top and sides of the row, approx mately 24 to 30 inches wide.

2. Five pounds of TCA (silvex a 1 pound or 1 quart should be added per acre if the application is mad with an airplane.

Repeat either one of these applic tions after fertilizing the cane at th same rates.

This *repeat* and *timed* second a lication in the TCA grass control pr gram has been the weak link in th control of Johsongrass seedlings an many growers have *failed* to obtai maxmium control because they n

* The Summer and Fall plant cane recommendations will be written separately at the proper time for 1965.

lected the second or repeat application.

Under some conditions it is desirble to apply a lay-by application of ¼ pound of silvex by airplane.

Fenac

Fenac is a pre-emergence chemical nd has no effect on weeds and grasss if applied after they have emerged rom the soil. This means that all pplications of Fenac should be made arly in the year before the temperture is warm enough to germinate pring and summer growing weeds nd grasses. This is very important f Johnson grass seedlings are a roblem.

Fenac is much more effective folowing an early application of silvex, specially if the plant cane is not haved.

Spray the top of the row, 24 to 30 nches wide, with 1 pound or 1 quart f silvex per acre with a *ground pray machine*, of 1¼ pound or 2½ ints of silvex if an *airplane spray* is sed. The silvex is very slow in killng plants and should be made at least wo to three weeks before the Fenac pplication is made.

FENAC

Fenac contains 1½ *pounds* of active material per gallon.

Silvex contains 4 pounds active maerial per gallon.

Apply 6 quarts or 1½ gallons of Fenac per acre on the drill (24 to 30 nches wide) for complete weed and rass control including Johnson grass eedlings.

More than 6 quarts of Fenac per cre may injure sugarcane. Fenac nay injure sugarcane in extremely eavy or black soils.

Johnson grass seedlings that are p and growing will not be killed by n application of Fenac alone; therefore, several alternate methods of aplying Fenac may be used effectivey to kill the seedlings:

1. Apply 5 lbs. TCA plus 1 lb. of ow volatile ester of 2,4-D per acre y airplane. Immediately following he aerial application, apply 6 quarts of Fenac per acre with a ground sprayer.

2. Apply 4 lbs. TCA plus ⅔ lb. low volatile ester of 2,4-D per acre with a ground sprayer. Follow this ground application with an application of 6 quarts Fenac per acre with a ground sprayer.

3. Use a "rotary pick" or "side hoe" to completely "tear" the top of the bar and remove or kill all existing Johnson grass seedlings. Immediately following this operation, apply 6 quarts of Fenac plus ⅔ lb. low volatile ester of 2,4-D per acre with a ground sprayer.

Chemicals as listed above can be used effectively; however, you cannot mix *Fenac and TCA* or *Fenac and Dowpon* in the same tank.

You should find one of the above three listed alternate methods to fit into your program for controlling Johnson grass seedlings in plant cane if they have germinated.

Stubble Cane

If Fenac was used on plant cane the stubble should be treated with 7 pounds of TCA plus 1 pound of silvex. This application should be made after off-barring whether shaved or not shaved.

If the stubble is shaved, off-barring should be done as soon as possible. Follow immediately with an application of 11 pounds of TCA and 1 pound of silvex per acre. Adjust the equipment so the spray pattern covers the sides of the bar-furrow as well as the top of the row. TCA is more effective when followed by rains and warm weather than in dry, cold weather. Thus, shaving, off-barring and TCA application is more effective when done in late February and March. If after the application of 11 pounds of TCA, Johnson grass is still a problem, apply 4 pounds of dalapon per acre with a ground sprayer. This should be a directed spray and *only* on varieties of C.P. 36-105, C.P. 44-101, and C.P. 52-68.

Stubble that is *not shaved* or if it was shaved early and off-barring is delayed, such that the grass is grow-

ing an application of 7 pounds of TCA plus 2 pounds of Dowpon plus 1 pound of silvex per acre should be made. Mix these three chemicals together and spray in one application over the sugarcane and the grass. This application should be made in warm weather (temperature above 65°F). The grass should be actively growing and not over 10 inches high. This application should be made after the cane has been fertilized and the grass has recovered from burn or shock from the fertilization.

Airplane Application in Stubble Cane

Under some conditions it may be advisable to spray stubble cane with an airplane. The amount of grass, its vigor, the age of the grass and general environmental conditions will determine the feasibility of the application. From 3 pounds to 5 pounds of Dowpon per acre are suggested. Some injury may occur on the more susceptible varieties, but yields of cane have not been reduced in the past from this application.

The use of an airplane in applying herbicides to sugarcane is very precise. A good ground crew that mixes the chemical well and a good set of flagmen are absolutely necessary. If these crews are not available it is suggested *not* to use an airplane for applying herbicides in sugarcane.

General Weed and Grass Control in Louisiana Sugarcane

Some areas and individual properties in the Louisiana sugarcane belt have little or no Johnson grass. These properties are usually infested with annual weeds and grasses.

The following chemical herbicide applications are suggested for these select areas.

Shaved or Not Shaved Plant and Stubble

1. Apply 1 pound of silvex early in the season on the top of the rows of both plant and stubble cane. If an airplane application is made use 1 to 1¼ pounds of silvex. If the cane is shaved or false shaved the application of silvex should be made after shaving.

2. After the cane is fertilized and the rows are redrawn and before weeds and grasses emerge in the spring, apply either:

(a) Two pounds TCA plus 1 pound of Dowpon (½ to ¾ pound of silvex may be added). One application after fertilizing is usually sufficient, in some cases a repeat application may be necessary.

(1) A lay-by broadcast application of 5 pounds TCA plus ½ to ¾ pound silvex is suggested, this is best done by the use of an airplane.

or:

(b) *Fenac*—Apply 3 to 5 quarts of Fenac per acre with a ground machine following the early silvex application. This is the only application necessary.

If Bermuda grass (blue or wire grass) is a problem, two applications of the 2 pounds TCA plus 1 pound of Dowpon plus ½ to ¾ pound of silvex is suggested.

Ditchbank Control

As yet, there is no good ditchbank control chemical. Several chemicals are effective in killing Johnson grass to the ground but regrowth occurs and reinfestation from the cane fields is apparent.

Sodium chlorate at 450 to 600 pounds per acre of ditch is the most effective and most economical chemcial available for ditchbank control of Johnson grass.

Sodium chlorate is dangerous to use and should be mixed with calcium chloride (3 to 1) before it is applied. The people applying the material should change clothing after spraying and before the clothes dry.

Sodium chlorate is a fire hazard and care should be taken in storing and using the material to prevent fire disaster.

Chemicals

Dalapon (Dowpon)—2, 2-dichloropropionic acid, sodium salt.

TCA — Trichloroacetic acid, sodium salt.

Silvex — 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid (Kuron, 2, 4, 5-T-P and others) 4 pounds per gallon.

(Continued on page 130)

If your weeds are doing better than your sugar cane, read on.

Help is close at hand. As close as your Dow Farm Chemicals supplier. Contact him and he'll set up a Dow herbicide program that will get rid of your sugar cane's competition.

There's a Dow product for every problem. Dowpon® grass killer works from tops to roots on Johnson and Bermuda grass, cattails and phragmites. Dow Sodium TCA 95% gives positive action in pre-emergent or early post-emergent applications for seedling Johnson grass control. Kuron® herbicide takes on such tough ones as wild lettuce, chicory, nightshade and alligator weed. See the label for local recommendation. And our Formula 40® weed killer, non-volatile amine salt formulation of 2,4-D, has it in for most broadleaved seedling weeds.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

(Continued from page 127)

Fenac — (2, 3, 6-trichlorophenylacetic acid). 1½ pounds per gallon.

2, 4-D Amine — The amine salt of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. This material (while not as effective as silvex) may be used instead of silvex at the same rates mentioned for silvex.

Cautions and Hazards

The labeling of all pesticides by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the approval of pesticides by the Food and Drug Administration is very important.

STOP

Read all labels on the product you are using or allowing someone else to use on your property. Be sure they are approved for use under the circumstance that is agreeable to you.

As yet, there is no miracle chemical herbicide for sugarcane. The U.S.D.A. and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service will do their best to keep you informed on the best available chemical herbicide for your use, and the most effective way to use it.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 123)

Inc., Franklin, La., 2nd Vice-President, and Dr. Denver T. Loupe, Specialist in Agronomy of the L.S.U. Extension Service, Baton Rouge, Secretary-Treasurer.

Heading the Agricultural Section of the Society this year is Kermit Coulon who is County Agent of St. James Parish. Irving E. Legendre, Jr., Superintendent of the Leighton Factory, Thibodaux, is the new Chairman of the Manufacturing Section, and Warren Harang, Jr., cane farmer who lives in Thibodaux, is the new Chairman-At-Large.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

43 — No. 11 March 1
FEBRUARY 15, 1965

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In This Issue

Up Front With The League 135
Weekly Prices—Marketing Allotments—ASCS Reports

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 136
Contact Meeting LSU

A Letter From The Chairman Of The Legislative Committee 137

Wire Mr. Murphy 137

Recommendations For The Control Of Mosaic Disease In Sugarcane In Louisiana For 1965 138

Report On The Mosaic Disease Control Committee For The Years 1960-1964 139

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Weekly Prices

On Febuary 25, 1965, the 1964-65 Louisiana Pricing Period was twenty-nine weeks old. Usually the Pricing Period would be over with the completion of twenty-one weeks, but this year we still have eleven more weeks to go. We print below the official weekly average prices for the 1964-65 Pricing Period that have been issued each week by the ASCS office in Alexandria, La.

The average price of raw sugar from the beginning of the Pricing Period through the week ending February 25, 1965 is 6.5065 cents a pound. The average price of blackstrap for the same period is 8.1262 cents a gallon.

Week Ended	Average Price	
	Sugar	Molasses
Oct. 8, 1964	6.3420	8.0000
Oct. 15, 1964	6.2875	8.0000
Oct. 22, 1964	6.1600	8.0000
Oct. 29, 1964	6.2300	8.3000
Nov. 5, 1964	6.2300	8.2500
Nov. 12, 1964	6.1400	8.0000
Nov. 19, 1964	6.0300	8.0000
Nov. 26, 1964	6.1550	8.0000
Dec. 3, 1964	6.3800	7.9500
Dec. 10, 1964	6.4600	7.7500
Dec. 17, 1964	6.4700	8.0000
Dec. 24, 1964	6.6000	8.0000
Dec. 31, 1964	6.7375	8.0000
Jan. 7, 1965	6.8300	8.0000
Jan. 14, 1965	6.8180	8.0000
Jan. 21, 1965	6.8160	8.0500
Jan. 28, 1965	6.8300	8.3500
Feb. 4, 1965	6.8200	8.5000
Feb. 11, 1965	6.7900	8.5000
Feb. 18, 1965	6.8300	8.5000
Feb. 25, 1965	6.6800	8.5000

Marketing Allotment

The Government Mainland Cane Mill Marketing Allotment Hearing was held in New Orleans, February 19th and marketing proposals were presented by the USDA and by the Louisiana Mill Marketing Allotment Committee. The Mill Marketing Allotment Committee is *not* a committee of the American Sugar Cane League.

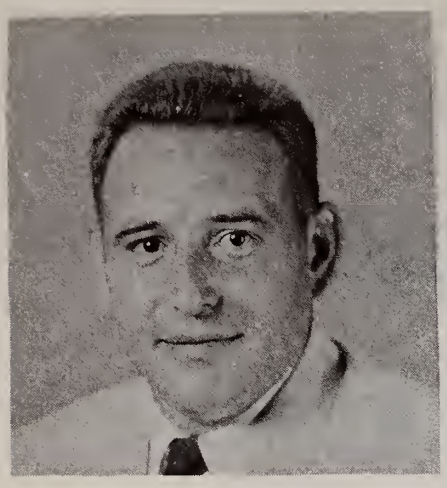
On page 143 of this issue we are printing a table showing the individual mill allotments that would result from the Louisiana and USDA proposals. One new Louisiana mill and all the Florida mills went on record as endorsing the Government proposal.

Price Per Ton			
Standard Sugarcane Freight Area			Molasses All Freight
(a)	(b)	(c)	
6.754	6.723	6.691	6.800
6.697	6.665	6.633	6.800
6.561	6.530	6.498	6.800
6.636	6.604	6.572	7.820
6.636	6.604	6.572	7.650
6.540	6.508	6.477	6.800
6.424	6.392	6.360	6.800
6.556	6.524	6.492	6.800
6.795	6.763	6.731	6.630
6.879	6.848	6.816	5.950
6.890	6.858	6.826	6.800
7.028	6.996	6.964	6.800
7.174	7.142	7.110	6.800
7.272	7.240	7.208	6.800
7.259	7.227	7.195	6.800
7.257	7.225	7.193	6.970
7.272	7.240	7.208	7.990
7.261	7.229	7.197	8.500
7.229	7.197	7.166	8.500
7.272	7.240	7.208	8.500
7.113	7.081	7.049	8.500

SACC Reports

The Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the State Agri-

(Continued on page 140)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Contact Meeting L.S.U.

This is again time for the American Sugar Cane League Contact Committee Meeting at L.S.U. The meeting will be held Tuesday, March 16, 1965 beginning at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, in the Agricultural Engineering Building, on the L.S.U. Campus. All cane growers and processors are invited.

This is one of the most important meetings of the year to the Louisiana sugar industry. Scientists' working on sugar cane at L.S.U. will present the result of the last years research work and discuss plans for future work. Every cane grower in Louisiana should be interested in these talks.

To know the latest findings in each of the fields to be discussed can materially influence the outcome of a cane crop. Although every subject to be discussed will be of vital importance to cane growers, highlighted at the meeting and of immediate interest to all growers, will be the borer control program, the weed control program and the mosaic control program.

A schedule of the program is included in this article to point out all of the subjects to be discussed. Cane growers should check the schedule to see that additional knowledge on each subject can influence profits. Come to the meeting to meet the men working on sugar cane research and learn more about a cane crop.

Mr. Malcolm Duhe, Chairman, Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League will be the presiding Officer.

PROGRAM
Tuesday, March 16, 1965

Morning

9:30-9:45—Remarks by Directo Agricultural Experiment Station-Doyle Chambers

9:45-10:10 — Comparison of R turns, Costs and Profits for the 196 63 Crops—J. R. Campbell

10:10-10:30—Reports on Agricu tural Engineering Work — M. Mayeaux and I. L. Saveson (USDA

10:30-10:45—Coffee Break

10:45-11:00—True Seed Produ tion in Louisiana—S. J. P. Chilto

11:00-11:20—Sugar Cane Bree ing Program—L. Anzalone

11:20-11:35—Report on New Su ar Cane Varieties—E. C. Simon

11:35-11:50—Results of New Su ar Cane Varieties in Outfield Tes in 1964—T. J. Stafford

11:50-1:30—Noon Recess

Afternoon

1:30-1:45—Studies of Sugar Ca Diseases—I. L. Forbes

1:45-2:00 — Studies of Ratoo Stunting and Mosaic Diseases—R. Steib

2:00-2:20—Sugar Cane Insect R search in 1964—W. H. Long

2:20-2:45—Weed Control — E. Stamper

2:45-3:00—Coffee Break

3:00-3:20—Fertilizers for Sug Cane—L. E. Golden

3:20-3:35—Importance of Pota sium in Sugar Cane Fertilization-Ray Ricaud

3:35-3:50 — Physiology of Sug Cane—W. C. Normand

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FEBRUARY 26, 1965

President Andrew Gay, Warren Harang, Jr., Gilbert Durbin, and I have en in Washington with Joe Ferris the last three days meeting with other gar groups trying to reach an agreement on sugar legislation. The mainnd cane area, the beet area, the refiners, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico have ovisionally agreed upon the following:

(1) The Sugar Act would be extended beyond 1966 for five additional years through 1971. New domestic quotas, and, where practical and possible, such other amendments to the Act as are incorporated in the recommendations will become effective as of January 1, 1965.

(2) Provisions governing the quotas of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands remain unchanged. Quotas for the domestic beet and mainland cane areas shall be 3,025,000 tons and 1,100,000 tons respectively when the consumption estimate is in the range of 9,700,000 tons to 10,400,000 tons, and in this range the growth provisions shall not apply. These specified quotas shall, however, be subject to proportionate reductions below the above stated amounts in the event the consumption estimate goes below 9,700,000 tons and also shall automatically increase when the consumption estimate is above 10,400,000 tons. Except as so changed, the growth provisions of the present law are not amended.

(3) The provisions of the expansion reserve in the beet area shall not be extended.

(4) It is understood that there are other issues involving amendments to the Act still to be discussed and resolved. Agreement on the above items are provisional until these further questions are resolved.

If Congress amends the Sugar Act in accordance with the above, we beeve our 1966 crop cane acreage allotments will be about the same as the 965 crop allotments. There would be no room for an acreage increase, but further cut for 1966 probably would be avoided.

We believe this agreement merits the support of everyone in the Louisina sugar industry.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) W. S. Chadwick
Chairman, Legislative Committee

WIRE MR. MURPHY

As will be seen from the quotation listed on page 135, the price of raw sugar is showing definite signs of weakening. The following telegram has been sent to Under Secretary of Agriculture, Charles S. Murphy, on this subject.

LOUISIANA CANE FARMERS ARE DISTURBED ABOUT RECENT WEAKNESS IN SUGAR MARKET. NEW YORK RAW PRICE YESTERDAY WAS 6.66. AVERAGE PRICE FOR LOUISIANA CROP THROUGH LAST WEEK WAS 6.51. IN ORDER FOR SEASON'S AVERAGE PRICE FOR LOUISIANA CROP TO EQUAL PRESENT PRICE OBJECTIVE OF 6.74 THE MARKET PRICE DURING BALANCE OF SEASON WOULD HAVE TO AVERAGE 7.18. OBVIOUSLY THE PRESENT PRICE IS TOO LOW. WOULD DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR REVIEWING SITUATION AND TAKING ACTION TO IMPROVE PRICE.

ANDREW P. GAY, PRESIDENT
AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF MOSAIC DISEASE IN SUGARCANE IN LOUISIANA FOR 196

Prepared jointly by Pathologists of the Louisiana State University Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the United States Department of Agriculture Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana in cooperation with the L.S.U. Agricultural Extension Service

Mosaic is present throughout the sugarcane district of Louisiana although only traces of infection occur in the northern area of the cane belt.

The varieties C. P. 44-101, N. Co. 310 and C. P. 52-68, which comprise over 80 per cent of the sugarcane acreage in Louisiana, are susceptible to mosaic. The disease reduces yields of cane. In field experiments conducted over a period of 6 years comparing 100 per cent mosaic-infected with healthy seed cane, yields of cane were reduced on an average as follows: C. P. 44-101, 29 per cent; C. P. 52-68, 27.4 per cent; and N. Co. 310, (4 years of data) 17.5 per cent. C. P. 55-30 is less susceptible to infection by mosaic under field conditions, but when infected will suffer even greater losses than the other varieties. Part of the loss in yields results from reduction in germination of both plant cane and stubble cane.

Mosaic is carried in seed cane that is taken from infected plants and is spread from diseased to healthy cane by aphids, or plant lice. Therefore, it is important that fields to be used for seed cane be free of the disease.

The following are recommendations for control of mosaic:

1. Learn to know the symptoms of mosaic so you can identify the disease if it occurs in your fields.

2. Survey in early spring the fields you expect to use for seed. This should be done as soon as stands are well established and the leaves show no cold injury or chemical injury. This may be anytime in April or as late as May, depending on the season. Choose fields for seed where there is no mosaic or very little if possible.

3. If you find mosaic, determin how much is present by countin the number of mosaic stools in total of 100 consecutive stools alon the row in at least 5 places in th field; make each count in a dif ferent row and in a different par of the field.

4. If not more than 2 per cen of the plants in plant cane hav mosaic, rogue the diseased plant by digging them out. In digging remove the entire seed piece o which a diseased plant occurs Carry these plants out and destro them. If left in the field, the may take root and serve as source of spreading the disease. Repea the inspection and roguing in suc seed plots through May and Jun at about 2-week intervals.

Alternate Roguing Suggestion—Where adequate labor is not avail able or if roguing is to be don in stubble cane, the chemical Garlon, may be used. The use o this chemical at the rate of 1 gal lon to 4 gallons of diesel fuel t throughly wet the entire cane stoo will kill the growth above ground but regrowth may occur. Retreat ment during subsequent roguings is advisable.

5. If fields of any variety to be used for seed have more than 2 per cent mosaic, it is better to obtain seed cane of that variety from other sources free of mosaic; however, if this is not practical use the seed with the least amount of mosaic.

6. Mosaic-free seed should be planted as far removed as possible from fields known to be infected with the disease.

REPORT ON THE MOSAIC DISEASE CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR THE YEARS 1960-1964

*By M. L. Shaffer**

It is regrettable that the demand the industry for inspected and rgued seed cane has, over the past w years, diminished to such an ext that the Mosaic Disease Control mmittee has ceased to function. owever, if at any future time the eds for this committee becomes ap-rent it will be reactivated to assist e industry with this work.

The Mosaic control and the inspec-on and tolerance committees wish to ke this opportunity to present the sults of its work for the years 60-64 and to express their deep ap-reciation and sincere thanks to the operators in this program who ave been so helpful and without hose help this work would have een impossible.

1. Growers' estimate of seed requirements for past 5 years (tons).

1960	826
1961	1830
1962	1960
1963	2461
1964	1900

2. Tons of inspected and rogued cane sold for seed.

1960	620
1961	1173
1962	1049
1963	559
1964	717

3. Number of individual growers purchasing this seed.

1960	76
1961	102
1962	104
1963	84
1964	66

4. Number of Parishes using this program.

1960	9
1961	12
1962	12
1963	9
1964	10

5. Cooperators furnishing seed cane.

(A) 1960

1. Little Texas (Milliken & Farwell)
2. Lula (Savoie Farms)
3. Sidney (F. A. Graugnard & Sons)
4. Howard Viator Farm

(B) 1961

1. Little Texas (Milliken & Farwell)

(Continued on next page)

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7. If you are growing N. Co. 310 and it is highly infected with mosaic, **discontinue** planting this variety until mosaic can be reduced considerably or brought under control on your farm. Mosaic spreads more rapidly in this variety than in the other commercial varieties, and growing it where mosaic is prevalent makes it almost impossible to control the disease.

8. On properties where there is a very high percentage of mosaic in all varieties, it is recommended that mosaic-free seed cane be obtained. This recommendation is based on the fact that even though mosaic will spread into a crop grown from healthy seed cane, losses will be much less in plant and stubble than would be the case where mosaic-diseased seed cane is used.

9. On properties where mosaic resistant varieties such as C. P. 48-103, C. P. 47-193 and C. P. 36-13 do well, increasing the acreage of these varieties will assist in controlling mosaic.

10. It is very important that the heat treatment for the control of Ratoon Stunting Disease (RSD) be continued as the losses from mosaic and RSD are cumulative.

11. Heat treating and planting of the more mosaic susceptible varieties should be done after treating and planting of the more tolerant varieties is completed. Roguing cane at least once in the fall is suggested.

REPORT

2. Lula (Savoie Farms)
3. Sidney (F. A. Graugnard & Sons)
4. Howard Viator Farm
5. Ashland (The South Coast Corp.)

(C) 1962

1. Lula (Savoie Farms)
2. Howard Viator Farm
3. Elm Hall (The South Coast Corp.)
4. A. V. Allain & Sons Farm
5. Georgia (Warren J. Harang, Jr.)
6. Weber-Steib Farm (Harry Brazan)

(D) 1963

1. Lula (Savoie Farms)
2. Howard Viator Farm
3. A. V. Allain & Sons Farm
4. Georgia (Warren J. Harang, Jr.)
5. McCleod (Valentine Sugars)
6. Klock & Van Mol Farm
7. Allendale (Kenneth Kahao)

(E) 1964

1. Lula (Savoie Farms)
2. Georgia (Warren J. Harang, Jr.)
3. Howard Viator Farm
4. A. V. Allain & Sons Farm
5. Allendale (Kenneth Kahao)

6. Varieties inspected and sold for seed.

C.P. 44-101, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 48-103, C.P. 36-13, and NCo. 310

7. Tons of seed cane sold by varieties.

Year	C.P. 44-101	C.P. 52-68	C.P. 48-103	C.P. 36-13	NCo. 310
1960	167	84			369
1961	690	149			334
1962	366	233	181		269
1963	175	204	76	25	79
1964	197	311	143		156

8. Members of Mosaic Disease Control Committee:

Mr. M. L. Shaffer (Chairman)
Dr. E. V. Abbott
Dr. S. J. P. Chilton
Dr. I. L. Forbes
Dr. R. J. Steib
Dr. Nat Zummo
Mr. Clifford LeBlanc
Mr. Louis Arceneaux
Dr. Denver Loupe
Mr. Gilbert Durbin
Mr. L. L. Lauden

9. Members of Inspection & Tolerance Committee:

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Dr. E. V. Abbott
Dr. S. J. P. Chilton
Dr. R. J. Steib
Mr. Clifford LeBlanc
Mr. Nat Zummo
Mr. L. L. Lauden

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* Mr. M. L. Shaffer, Pathologist and Agriculturist, Southcoast Corporation, Houma, Louisiana.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 135)

cultural Credit Corporation, Inc., wa held in New Orleans on Februar 9th. The following self-explanator paragraphs are from the report o Lester C. Gerard, President.

"During the crop year we loane $1,617,314.30 to 92 farmers to plan and cultivate 28,430 acres of suga cane and $63,197.32 to 10 farmer for agricultural equipment loans pay able in annual installments. At thi date our 1964 crop loans have bee reduced to $132,088.04 and our 196 installments due on equipment loan have been reduced to $30,966.94. I is believed that the $15,000.00 Ba Debt Reserve set up by your Direc tors in December 1964 should cove any losses which may be sustaine from our 1964 loans".

"Earnings for the year, exclusiv of Federal Intermediate Credit Ban Patronage dividend of $3,853.58 were $6,050.42. Income Taxes o earnings have been estimated at $1, 318.84, leaving net operating incom of $4,731.58 or $1.11 per share. Thi compares to $3.66 in 1963 and $3.8 in 1962".

As it has done for 31 years, SACC paid its usual two dollars and twenty five cents per share annual dividend

Elected at the annual meeting o the Board of Directors were:

E. J. Beaullieu, George P. Bywater W. S. Chadwick, F. Evans Farwell John F. Finke, L. C. Gerard, Wm. J Gibbens, Jr., Milton F. Hilbert, J. C Holderith.

Thomas B. Kennair, James H. Kepper, Richard McCarthy, Jr., J. J. Munson, Lionel G. Ott, Roland L. Toups, Ivan A. Wells, and S. L. Wright.

At a subsequent meeting held February 18th the newly elected Board of Directors unaminously re-elected Lester C. Gerard, President; F. Evans Farwell, 1st Vice-President; J. J. Munson, 2nd Vice-President, and Mrs. Nellie B. Brown, Secretary-Treasurer.

f your weeds are doing better than your sugar cane, read on.

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DOW

PROPOSED MARKETING ALLOTMENTS

Processor	Louisiana Proposal Short tons, Raw Value	Government Proposal Short tons, Raw Value
Albania Sugar Company	8,265	7,585
Alma Plantation, Ltd.	7,450	7,568
J. Aron & Co., Inc.	12,500	12,123
Billeaud Sugar Factory	7,909	8,042
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop.	6,853	6,966
Wm. T. Burton Industries, Inc.	5,944	6,003
Caire & Graugnard	4,685	4,755
Cajun Sugar Coop., Inc.	11,528	13,833
Caldwell Sugars Coop., Inc.	12,020	11,018
Catherine Sugar Co., Inc.	4,113	4,176
Columbia Sugar Company	6,257	6,099
Cora-Texas Mfg. Company, Inc.	5,679	5,562
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.	11,176	10,610
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co.	9,280	8,524
Erath Sugar Company, Ltd.	6,081	5,736
Evan Hall Sugar Coop., Inc.	18,479	16,973
Frisco Cane Co., Inc.	2,384	2,418
Glenwood Coop., Inc.	12,940	11,880
Helvetia Sugar Coop., Inc.	9,604	8,858
Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc.	15,201	14,699
Lafourche Sugar Company	15,152	13,912
Harry L. Laws & Company, Inc.	9,830	9,999
Levert-St. John, Inc.	11,296	11,483
Louisa Sugar Coop., Inc.	8,878	8,773
Louisiana State Penitentiary	1,666	1,533
Meeker Sugar Coop., Inc.	8,423	8,553
Milliken & Farwell, Inc.	9,925	10,087
M. A. Patout & Sons, Ltd.	12,165	11,910
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co.	7,184	7,000
Reserve Sugar Company	2,613	3,136
Savoie Industries	11,548	10,608
St. James Sugar Coop., Inc.	13,628	13,823
St. Mary Sugar Coop., Inc.	11,677	10,723
South Coast Corporation	62,998	58,379
Southdown, Inc.	35,773	32,976
Sterling Sugars, Inc.	21,206	19,481
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co. Inc.	4,642	4,274
Valentine Sugars, Inc.	10,966	10,101
Vida Sugars, Inc.	4,532	4,329
A. Wilbert's Sons Lbr. & Sh. Co.	7,711	7,166
Young's Industries, Inc.	6,234	6,330
Louisiana's Sub-Total	456,394	438,004
Atlantic Sugar Association	21,562	25,875
Florida Sugar Corp.	9,817	9,622
Glades Co. Sugar Gr. Coop., Ass'n.	31,187	34,500
Okeelanta Sugar Refy., Inc.	64,004	64,918
Osceola Farms Company	33,734	34,249
South Florida Sugar Co., Inc.	8,117	9,188
Sugarcane Grs. Coop. of Fla.	73,553	75,655
Talisman Sugar Corp.	22,326	26,415
United States Sugar Corp.	174,155	176,424
Florida Sub-Total	438,456	456,846
Total, All Mainland Cane	894,850	894,850

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In This Issue

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 147
The Crop—Minimum Cultivation

In Washington With Joe Ferris 148
Legislative Progress—Sugar Man Of The Year—Sugar Meets The Synthetic Challenge

Fertilizer Recommendations For Sugarcane For 1965 150

Correction 150

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE

SUGAR BULLETIN

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

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The Crop

The crop is marking time. The elds are bare. Recent snap freezes nd heavy frost have cut the crop ack to the ground in all areas of the elt. This condition in itself is usual- not too damaging, but coupled with his condition has been the cold wet arth for a period of about three eeks or more. Fortunately, grow- s all over the belt have materially nproved drainage and although ains have been frequent there are nly a few acres here and there that ere completely waterlogged. In pite of better drainage and the fact hat the winter was mild and that survey on or about February 1, 965 showed seed pieces of both plant nd stubble cane to be in excellent ondition, cool wet soil for a period f three weeks at this time of the ear cannot possibly help stands. A reak in the weather is now needed articularly for some of the late plant- d cane. In past years stands have een materially damaged by cool wet oils during March particularly on he poorly drained soils. What every- ne can be sure of is that stands will e better this year than during a imilar weather year some twenty ears ago primarily because of better rainage today. Good drainage can- ot be overly emphasized. It is prob- bly the most important single factor ontributing to higher cane yields er acre during recent years.

Many growers who had not intend- d to shave any cane this year have egun shaving operations during the ast few days. In this connection veryone should again read the re- ommendations for grass and weed control. There are a few changes this year from past recommendations. There are also a few parts of the recommendations which are quite easy to forget or overlook. Remember nozzles are inexpensive as compared to the product that goes through them, but even more important sometimes is the poor results received in grass control because of a nozzle which does not cover the area it is intended to cover.

Minimum Cultivation

Of interest to many growers this year will be the large scale demonstration plot in the Jeanerette area on minimum or no cultivation in plant cane. The work is being done by Mr. Donnie Roane and Mr. Warren Patout, both cane growers in Jeanerette, La. Mr. Donnie Roane is also in the flying service business and has a dual interest in the outcome of the work.

The demonstration was established to determine whether or not grass control and fertilization can be successfully done completely by air. Although it was not intended, but following Hurricane Hilda the seed cane had to be re-covered. Thus far, other than the re-covering operation of the seed cane all that has been done to the cane is one air application in the fall of Herban, a new weed-killer, and all that is to be done this spring will be one application of about 100 pounds of nitrogen by air. There will be no tractors in the field until the harvest. The field is very clean now and the writer is very interested in following this work to completion.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

Legislative Progress

The U. S. Cane Refiners, the sugar beet interests, the mainland cane area, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have been holding a series of meetings to work out ways and means of getting the 89th Congress to amend and extend the Sugar Act. During the negotiations one problem after another has been resolved and progress has been made to the point where at any moment agreement may be reached on a legislative package to be presented to the Administration and Congress. The area of suffering has been wide and the amount of blood shed by the opposing factions would float a good-sized navy. Legislative proposals which have been streamlined and tailored to meet modern space-age requirements are about to be unveiled—we hope.

Sugar Man of the Year

John W. Lowe, former head of Revere Sugar Refinery of Boston, has received the Dyer Memorial Award as "Sugar Man of the Year" for 1964. The award was made at a luncheon in the India House, New York City, March 9.

The Dyer Memorial Award to honor the "Sugar Man of the Year", was established in 1958 as a memorial to the late B. W. Dyer, Senior, founder of the B. W. Dyer and Company sugar brokers and economists of New York City. The award is symbolized by the presentation of a giant silver bowl and citation for significant and meritorious service to the sugar industry.

The award was made to Mr. Lowe, as originator of the now universally accepted trade practice of shipping raw sugar in bulk by ocean and rail carriers. The presentation was made by Mr. Joseph J. Munson, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of South Coast Corporation, of Louisiana. The other judges on the committee which selected Mr. Lowe for the most coveted honor in the U. S. sugar industry were Eugene F. Rice, President of Central Alguirre, of Puerto Rico and Roland Tognazzini, president of the Union Sugar Company, of California.

Sugar Meets the Synthetic Challenge

One of the most interesting and informative presentations of the case of sugar versus synthetic sweeteners is a paper prepared by Charles B. Broeg, Vice President of the SuCrest Corporation. In his paper entitled "Sugar Meets the Synthetics Challenge", Mr. Broeg gives a summary of the development of the sucrose industry, and also the development of synthetic sweeteners. He exposes many of the typical advertising claims for synthetic sweeteners such as "absolutely non-fattening," "great to your waist," "the refreshing way to stay slim," "sugar free," "sixteen ounces that never add a pound," "trim figures make fat profits," "tasted great and you didn't gain an ounce," "now you can have a sweet tooth and a sweet figure too.".

According to Mr. Broeg, "Claims are often so broad that they might lead the unsophisticated to believe that all calories in the diet are derived from sugar, or even more erroneously that weight reduction can be accomplished merely by using synthetic sweeteners or products containing synthetic sweetners. There is also an implication that unlimited use of these products is completely safe regardless of labeling requirements." Mr. Broeg points out that the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council has a different idea about the safety of indiscriminate use of synthetic sweeteners. On the question of safety, the Council points out that further study of the effect of synthetic sweeteners on people in various physiological conditions is necessary before complete assurance can be given that indiscriminate use will not be injurious to the health of humans.

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FERTILIZER RECOMMENDATION FOR SUGARCANE IN LOUISIANA FOR 1965

Prepared jointly by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture

For plant cane on light and medium textured soils apply 80 pounds of N per acre by the use of any of the common nitrogen materials. For plant cane on heavy textured soils, apply 80 or more pounds of N. Where the green weight of legumes turned under before planting sugar cane is as much as 9 tons per acre, fertilizer for plant cane is not needed. The yields of legumes are not usually this high. Where poor leguminous growth is obtained, responses to 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 80 pounds of K_2O per acre can be expected.

For stubble cane on the light to medium textured soils of the Pleistocene Mississippi terraces in areas which are largely west of Bayou Teche and include the Richland, Olivier and Jeanerette soils series, apply 80 to 160 pounds of N, 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 80 pounds of K_2O per acre.

For stubble cane on the medium to heavy textured alluvial soils apply 80 to 160 pounds of N per acre. Where soil tests show that the available soil phosphorus and available soil potassium are medium to low, which is usually in the very fine sandy loam and silt loam types, apply 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 80 pounds of K_2O per acre. The plant food may be supplied by the application of 400 pounds per acre of 0-10-20 or the equivalent as 3-9-12 or 0-20-30 supplemented with 60 to 160 pounds of N from either solid or liquid materials.

The practice of splitting applications of nitrogen to stubble cane where 120 or more pounds of N are applied is promising in some cases.

Where the soil pH is 5.5 or less, beneficial effects from liming can be expected. Yields of soybean and clovers can be increased by liming. In many cases, soils are more acid than pH 5.5. The application of 2 tons of ground limestone per acre is usually sufficient to correct the soil acidity.

CORRECTION

The *Date* and *Volume Number* on the cover of the last issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* (March 1, 1965) were wrong. If you keep the issues of the *Bulletin,* right now you have two Volume 43 — No. 10, February 15, 1965 issues. Please cut out the mast-head below and paste it on the copy that has the March 1, 1965 date on the inside pages. We apologize for this mistake.

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 43 — No. 11 MARCH 1, 1965

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

43 — No. 13 APRIL 1, 1965

ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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In This Issue

Up Front With The League 155
Allen Heads Exchange—Proposed Sugar Legislation—Pictures Of Research Workers

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 156
From Wet To Dry And Still Complaints

In Washington With Joe Ferris 157
Industry Sugar Recommendations

Address Of Outgoing President H. C. Vaccaro At The Annual Meeting Of The Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., March 31, 1965 158

League Donates To L.S.U. Foundation 160

Introducing The Scientists 162

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Allen Heads Exchange

Thomas H. Allen, former Deputy Director of the Sugar Division of the USDA and present Executive Vice President and General Manager of Sterling Sugars, Inc., Franklin, La., was elected President of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., at the Annual Meeting of the Exchange held in New Orleans on March 31st. He succeeded H. C. Vaccaro, Vice-President of Southdown, Inc., who had been president of the Exchange for the past two years.

Other officers elected were Robert Fraser of Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc., 1st Vice-President, Sedgwick Howard, of J. Aron & Co., Inc., 2nd Vice-President, Samuel H. Livaudais, partner in the firm of Sam H. Livaudais & Sons, 3rd Vice-President, and Chas. A. Levy, sugar broker-consultant, Treasurer. Andrew W. Dykers, who has been Executive-Secretary of the Exchange for many years, was re-elected to that position.

Beginning on page 58 of this issue we are printing the entire text of the report Mr. Vaccaro made to the meeting. Worthy of special comment, we believe, is that he stressed the fact that good marketing practices call for adequate storage at the mills for both Louisiana raw sugar and Louisiana blackstrap molasses. He also envisioned the day when marketing cooperatives would be an integral part of the Louisiana sugar industry.

Sixteen members of the twenty-six member Board of Directors were elected at the Annual Meeting of the Exchange. The membership of the Board now is composed of the following gentlemen:

T. H. Allen, Franklin, La., T. M. Barker, Lockport, La., P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La., W. S. Chadwick, New Orleans, La., R. M. Cockburn, New Orleans, F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, Robert Fraser, New Orleans, Chas. F. Gibbins, New Orleans, F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La., J. C. Holdereth, New Orleans, Sedgwick Howard, New Orleans, Louis P. LeBourgeois, New Orleans, Irving Legendre, Jr., Thibodaux, John B. Levert, New Orleans, Chas. A. Levy, New Orleans, Samuel H. Livaudais, Jr., New Orleans, S. J. Menard, New Orleans, Charles A. Savoie, Belle Rose, La., Harold J. Saufley, New York City, James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La., John Thibaut, Napoleonville, La., Roland L. Toups, Houma, La., H. C. Vaccaro, New Orleans, J. Y. Whealdon, New Orleans, P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La., and H. P. Williams, Sugar Land, Texas.

Proposed Sugar Legislation

The League's Four Horsemen, Andrew P. Gay, W. S. Chadwick, Gilbert Durbin and Joe Ferris, who have been leading the battle in Washington for a new Sugar Act, are pleased to report that all segments of the domestic sugar industry have reached an agreement on new sugar legislation. This does not mean that the battle is over, because the proposed legislation has to be passed by the Congress before it becomes the law of the land. It does mean, however, that a big hurdle has been negotiated. An at-

(Continued on page 159)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

From Wet to Dry and Still Complaints

On or about March 23rd growers in many parts of the belt were wishing for rain. An almost complete reversal of moisture conditions had taken place in about a three week period. Soil moisture had gone from a very wet condition to what growers called on March 23rd "badly in need of rain". North breezes, cultivation, and several warm, sunny days had dried the soil surface to the point where dust was generally heavy on all frequently traveled headlands. The heavy clay soil had also hardened and clods were quite hard where this type of soil had been moved while in a wet condition.

Before too much complaining is done it should be clearly pointed out that the drought was timely and had cool, wet, weather conditions continued much longer, late planted cane as well as a substantial amount of second year stubble C.P. 52-68 would have been badly affected and some very poor stands would have surely resulted. It should also be pointed out that dry spring weather has usually been associated with good stands and good crop years.

It is dry at the time of this writing and some soils need rainfall to melt clods before fertilization can be most successfully done, but there would be no great concern if rainfall did not occur until during the first few days of April and even somewhat later. Growers will recall the year 1963 when cane in some areas actually turned brown from lack of water to later recover after rainfall to produce good yields of cane per acre. In that year an even flush of sucker caused by the drought was given some credit for the survival of more stalks of cane per acre at harvest time and therefore the production of cane per acre.

There is a fast moving change taking place in the method of cultivation and fertilization on many farms in the Louisiana cane belt. The trend is toward big, powerful draw-bar horse power tractors, capable of cultivating and fertilizing three rows of cane at one time and doing the job very satisfactorily. This is a step toward labor saving but at the expense of greater equipment cost. This trend will surely continue.

Another trend which started some years ago and has gained in popularity more recently, is the use of V shaped lateral ditches. Growers say maintenance cost is less and Johnson grass is much easier to control on this type of ditch as compared to the box type ditch.

Land smoothing and precision grading is becoming more popular. The somewhat high initial cost of precision grading has probably caused many growers to go rather slowly with this practice but growers who have already precision graded some acreage are sold on the practice and are eager to do more. Land smoothing is merely the filling in of pockets, the smoothing out of land that has a natural fall, and the elimination of some of the ditches. This job is not nearly as precisely done as precision grading and not as much earth is moved and therefore the

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Industry Sugar Recommendations

The sugar show of 1965 is "on the oad". Industry wide agreement has een reached on amendments to the ugar Act. Government and con-ressional leaders were prompt and earty in congratulating industry epresentatives for their achieve-ents — accomplished only after eeks of negotiations.

The industry wide legislative rec-mmendations were developed after iscussions and conferences under-aken at the specific request of mem-ers of congress and officials of the dministration.

The recommendations, which are nter-related, are supported in their ntirety by the mainland cane sug-r industry, the domestic beet sugar ndustry, the Hawaiian sugar in-lustry, the Puerto Rican sugar in-lustry, and the U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association.

The terms of the industry's recom-nendations have been discussed with Representative Harold D. Cooley, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee and other members of congress, with key officials of the Department of Agriculture, State and members of the White House staff.

Government spokesmen compli-mented the industry on reaching the agreement and said their respective departments would make a careful study of the proposals with a view to giving the industry the govern-ment's position as soon as possible. They recognized they said, the need for early action by congress if the industry recommendations are to be made effective this year. Should the government deem it necessary to rec-ommend modification of some of the industry's recommendations, industry representatives have indicated their willingness to confer with govern-ment representatives at anytime in an effort to reconcile such differ-ences.

A favorable government report on the proposed amendments would as-sure a quick hearing by Mr. Cooley's committee and passage by both house and senate by mid-June.

---

practice is not as costly. The elimina-tion of many or almost all of the lateral ditches and therefore the eli-mination of the source of Johnson grass re-infestation is, in itself, a real advantage of both of these prac-tices not to mention the fact that better drainage results in better stand and higher yield of cane per acre. The elimination of these ditches also increases the amount of productive land that can be put to cane.

Growers may be interested to know that there will be at least three and maybe five different types of me-chanical cane planters in the Loui-siana cane fields this year. It is hoped that all these machines will be practical and will be ready for com-mercial use by 1966. This would be a major breakthrough from the labor requirement standpoint.

ADDRESS OF OUTGOING PRESIDENT H. C. VACCARO AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE, INC. MARCH 31, 1965

Members of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange and distinguished guests...

Despite a "gal" named Hilda, Louisiana's forty-eight raw sugar mills produced 573,000 short tons of sugar from the 1964 Sugar Cane Crop, which prior to the storm gave every indication of equaling, or even surpassing the record production by forty-six mills in 1963 of 759,000 short tons. However, this does not reflect a true comparison as, while the crop outturn was approximately 24% under last year, individual Company productions ran as much as 38% below last year, due to the severity of the storm damage in certain areas.

As a result of reduced production and lower prices, the value of the sugar produced from the 1964 Crop was $81,000,000. or $77,000,000. less than the 1963 crop valuation of $158,-000,000.

Sugar cane delivered to the mills by the State's 5,500 cane growers totalled 7,900,000 tons in 1964 as compared to 9,000,000 tons in 1963. Comparative valuation figures are $57,000,000. for 1964 versus $101,-000,000. for 1963.

Prices for the 1964-65 pricing period are running considerably below those attained last year. Through last Thursday, the end of the 25th week, the average price to date for raw sugar was 6.5197¢ per pound and for Blackstrap Molasses, 8.188¢ per gallon. Prices for the 1963-64 pricing period, which terminated February 27, 1964, were 8.9952¢ per pound and 18.6008¢ per gallon respectively.

Our Raw Sugar Quotation Committee is composed of Messrs. T. H. Allen, W. S. Chadwick, R. M. Cockburn, Donald Cole, F. Evans Farwell, Gene Fleming, Robert Fraser, Sedgwick Howard, Louis LeBourgeois, John Levert, Charles A. Levy, S. H. Livaudais, S. J. Menard, W. M. Rodi and J. H. Thibaut. Messrs. W. S. Chadwick, F. Evans Farwell, L. C. Gerard, Charles F. Gibbins, Louis LeBourgeois, John Manard, S. J. Menard and R. G. Seim are serving as members of the Blackstrap Molasses Quotation Committee. The duration of the pricing period which this year extends over thirty-two weeks, is quite demanding upon the time of these individuals. Our Exchange is fortunate in having such dedicated men to serve on the Committees, and the smooth and efficient manner in which they perform their duties is evidence of their ability and unselfishness. To each and every one, thanks again for a job well done.

When addressing you last year, I spoke of the marketing problems faced by our Industry, and stressed the need for storage facilities for raw sugar and blackstrap molasses. Unfortunately, marketing problems have been accentuated during the past year, primarily due to the continued inability of some processors to store their products. Independence in marketing can be accomplished only by removal of the pressure of having to ship products as manufactured. Forced selling not only seriously affects those responsible for the practice but all others in the Industry as well. It is hoped those lacking adequate storage facilities will immediately embark upon a program of constructing necessary warehouses and/or tanks. Until that has been accomplished, the results obtained by the processors will be influenced by lack of independence in marketing rather than by judgement.

The fine spirit of cooperation existing between the Louisiana Refiners and the Louisiana Raw Sugar processors is most noteworthy of comment. These Refiners are, and will continue to be the principal outlet for Louisiana produced raw sug-

ır. Their purchases from producing ıreas other than Louisiana, which ıccount for approximately 2/3 of heir melt, are made on either firm ɔrices or on some type of average ɔricing. Louisiana raw sugar, which ıccounts for the balance, or approximately 1/3 of their melt, has always ɔeen purchased on similar bases.

Practices employed in the marketing of Blackstrap Molasses have not mproved during the past year. Here ıgain is evidence of the absolute lack ɔf independence in marketing. To my knowledge, no progress was made during the year in establishing one, ɔr possibly two, marketing groups to handle the sale and distribution of Blackstrap Molasses. However, that this will be accomplished at some future date is, in my opinion, a foregone conclusion.

It is encouraging to note that last week domestic sugar interests agreed on basic provisions for a five year extension of the present sugar act, or to December 31, 1971. Mainland cane sugar producers, Louisiana and Florida, are to receive a basic quota for 1965 of 1,100,000 short tons, as compared to a basic quota of 895,000 short tons in 1964. The proposed quota would remain constant as long as the total consumption of sugar in this country is between 9,700,000 and 10,400,000 short tons, and would change only if consumption runs above or below those figures. It is hoped the Congress will quickly enact the legislation as proposed and, when accomplished, those in government responsible for the administration of the act will give particular attention to the timing of any action which, under the law, may be required.

Synthetic sweeteners pose a serious threat to the welfare of our Industry. Their usage affects all phases of the cane sugar and beet sugar business. It is estimated that by 1967 the production of synthetic sweeteners will be equivalent to approximately 750,000 short tons of sugar. Every grower, processor and refiner should heartily support, by word and by contribution, the fine campaign being conducted by Sugar Research Foundation, Inc. in combat of this threat.

During the past year our ranks were thinned by the loss of Jake LeBourgeois, a member of our Quotation Committees for many years. We shall miss his interest in the affairs of the Exchange.

My thanks to Andrew Dykers, our Secretary, and his staff for being most helpful and cooperative. We are fortunate in having such able management.

I would like to welcome your incoming officers. That the Exchange will be in good hands under their guidance is axiomatic.

You have been a very tolerant audience for which I sincerely thank you.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 155)

tempt is being made to get the Administration to join the industry in recommending the proposed legislation to Congress.

The agreement, which has been approved by the Domestic Beet Sugar Industry, the Mainland Cane Sugar Industry, the Hawaiian Sugar Industry, the Puerto Rican Sugar Industry, and the U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association is as follows:

1. *Term:* Extend present Act five years, to December 31, 1971.

2. *Effective Dates:*

(a) New domestic quotas, and where practical, new foreign quotas and such other amendments to the Act as are incorporated in the recommendations to become effective as of January 1, 1965.

(b) New import fee provisions to become effective January 1, 1966.

(c) Appropriate tax provisions to be extended an additional five years.

3. *Domestic Quotas:*

(a) Basic quotas for the domestic beet sugar and mainland cane areas would be established at 3,025,000 tons and 1,100,000 tons, respectively;

(Continued on page 161)

LEAGUE DONATES TO L. S. U. FOUNDATION

Andrew Gay of Plaquemines, (left) president of the American Sugar Cane League, presents the League's grant of $29,277 to L. C. Reinberg, director of the LSU Foundation. Looking on is S. D. Hensley, associate professor of entomology, who will direct a project on the control of the sugar cane borer.

On March 26th the Louisiana State University Foundation announced receipt of a $29,277 grant from the American Sugar Cane League. Dr. F. P. Bordelon, Jr., of Marksville, president of the Foundation, said the grant would be used to conduct a research project on the use of a chemical sex attractant for control of the sugar cane borer.

The grant was presented by Andrew P. Gay of Plaquemine, La., president of the American Sugar Cane League.

"The results of this research may provide a better sugar cane borer control method, free from the problems involved in the present use of insecticides," Gay said.

The research will be done in the department of entomology of the LSU Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Leo Dale Newsom, head of the entomology department, said that work in the department has already shown that the female cane borer emits a substance which serves as a powerful attractant for male borers. He said that as many as 80 male cane borers had been captured in one night by confining one female in a cage coated with an adhesive.

First work in the new research will be aimed at identifying the sex attractant emitted by the female cane borer. The next step would be to attempt to synthetically produce the attractant in amounts large enough to test on a field scale.

Dr. Newsom pointed out that if the attractant could be synthesized in large amounts it might be possible to control the cane borer by placing the synthetic product at selected locations in a field. Male borers attracted to the location could be trapped or they

night be killed there by a conventional insecticide or rendered sterile by a chemosterilant applied to the surface of the area bearing the attractant. If successful, any of these methods would avoid the problems involved in the present practice of applying insecticides over entire fields for control of the borer.

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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 159)

these basic quotas would not be increased or decreased so long as consumption levels remain between 9,700,000 tons and 10,400,000 tons. These areas would share in future growth above a consumption determination of 10,400,000 tons. Conversely, the quota for such areas would be reduced if consumption were below 9,700,000 tons. The quotas would be increased or decreased according to the 65% formula presently established by the Act.

(b) Except as provided in 5 below, deficits in domestic quotas to be declared and allocated pomptly.

4. *Foreign Quotas:*

(a) Eliminate the "global quota." Sugar to replace suspended quota sugar would enter the United States under a system of temporary country-by-country quotas specified in the bill.

(b) New provisions to provide incentive for foreign countries to maintain reserve stocks for the U. S. market.

(c) An import fee at a rate to be established in the bill (not more than 50% of the difference between the world price and the U. S. target price) or one cent per pound, whichever is the lesser. The fee to be established should have regard for (1) assuring foreign countries a fair return; and (2) insuring that foreign sugar will be available to the U. S. market in the quantities needed at the times required.

(d) Except as provided in 5 below, effective foreign quotas equal to those applicable under the consumption estimate would be available at all times: foreign quotas would be immediately allocated in accordance with the consumption estimate; indicated deficits in foreign quotas would be promptly reallocated; there would be no time limitations on the importation of foreign sugar quota allocations; provision is made for the treatment of foreign quotas in a subsequent year when overshipment has been made in the preceding year.

5. *Consumption Determination and Limited Supplemental Action:*

The consumption determination is the primary means to be used to achieve the purposes of the Act. However, if these purposes cannot in certain instances be achieved by adjustments of the consumption determination, supplemental actions relating to time limitations on importations of sugar and prorations of deficits are permitted for the first half of the calendar year.

6. *Miscellaneous:*

(a) Provide for annual public hearings to consider need for proportionate shares for producing areas.

(b) Provide that the expansion reserve in the beet area shall not be extended beyond 1966, except as required to protect present commitments.

(c) Amend beet proportionate share provisions to retain personal history credit under certain conditions.

7. Except for the recommendations above, all other provisions of the Act are to remain unchanged.

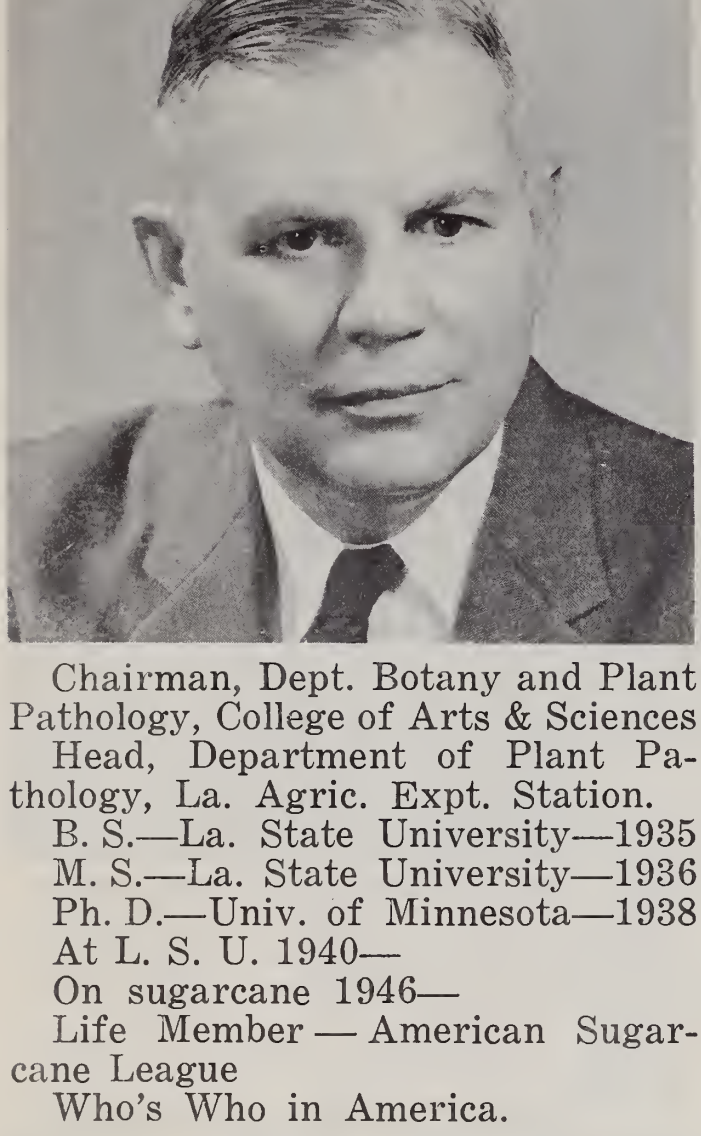
Pictures of Research Workers

In this and in future issues of The Sugar Bulletin will be a series of pictures of some of the sugar cane research workers in Louisiana. Along with the pictures will be a small amount of information about each research worker.

Mr. Robert Hebert, Cane Farmer, Jeanerette, La. suggested that these pictures could serve to introduce the research workers to many growers and particularly to some of the new cane growers.

INTRODUCING THE SCIENTISTS

St. John P. Chilton



Chairman, Dept. Botany and Plant Pathology, College of Arts & Sciences
Head, Department of Plant Pathology, La. Agric. Expt. Station.
B. S.—La. State University—1935
M. S.—La. State University—1936
Ph. D.—Univ. of Minnesota—1938
At L. S. U. 1940—
On sugarcane 1946—
Life Member — American Sugarcane League
Who's Who in America.

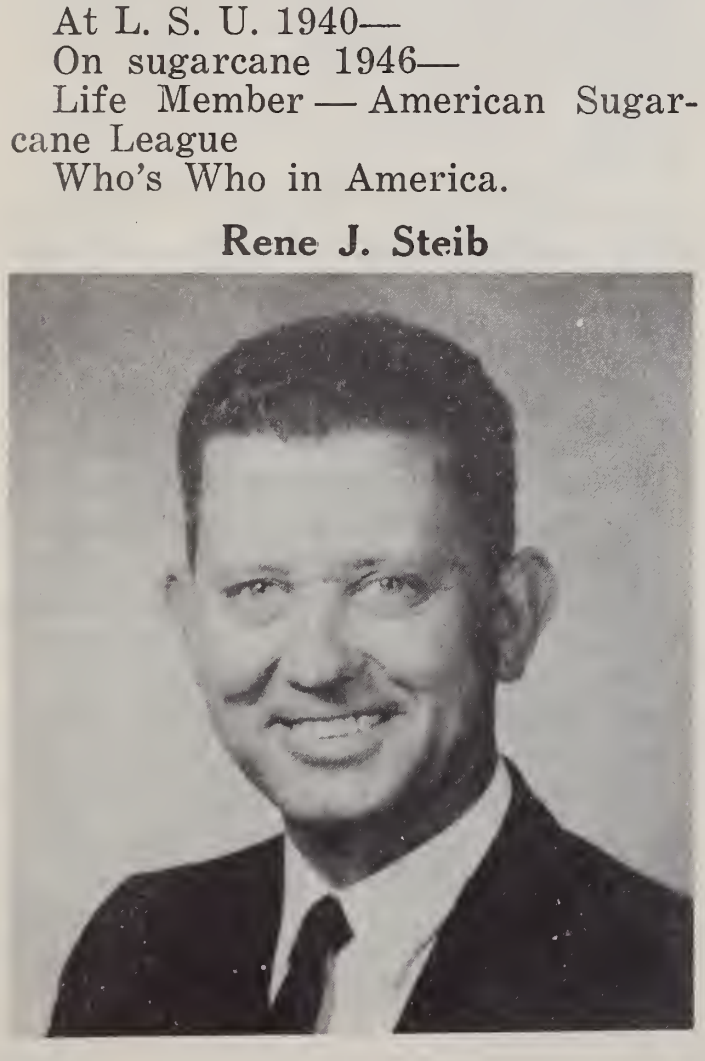
A. *Vita*
1. Born July 30, 1918 at Vacherie, Louisiana, Parish of St. James.
2. Graduated from St. James High School in 1936 and entered Louisiana State University the fall of the same year.

B. *Education*
1. B. S. Vocational Agriculture 1941, Louisiana State University; M. S. in 1947 and Ph.D. in 1949 at Louisiana State University in Botany and Plant Pathology with a minor in Agronomy.

C. Entered the U. S. Army in 1941 and was released in 1946 as a Captain. On active duty in the Army during the Berlin crisis in 1960-61 as a Lt. Colonel.

D. *Experience*
1. Assistant General Manager and Field Representative for the American Sugarcane League—1949-1951.
2. Faculty and Staff of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station as Professor of Plant Pathology in the College of Agriculture 1951-1964.

Rene J. Steib



E. *Sugarcane Disease Investigations*
Sugarcane diseases have been investigated on a full-time basis since 1951. Presently, mosaic and ratoon stunting diseases are being studied. Research being conducted involves testing of released and unreleased varieties for disease resistance. Resistance is determined by yield trials, inoculation of each variety with both diseases and disease resistance trials. Development of better control measures and assisting the industry in the proper application of these measures is being done on a continuing basis. Supervision of graduate student research in sugarcane diseases is also an important duty.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

43 — No. 14 APRIL 15, 1965

cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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In This Issue

Up Front With The League 167
Western Rain Making—Laboratory Course—Weather Bureau Seeks Weather Hobbyists

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 168
Heavy Sugar Cane Borer Year Predicted

In Washington With Joe Ferris 169
Pure Speculation

Processor Allotments For Mainland Cane Sugar Area Announced For 1965 170

Introducing The Scientists 171

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE

SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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Josiah Ferris, Manager

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Western Rain Making

The following letter, which is self-planatory, was written to the cane owers in St. Mary, Iberia, St. Mar-n, Lafayette, and Vermillion par-nes on April 14th by Gilbert J. urbin who is Secretary-Treasurer the South Louisiana Agricultural nprovement Association, Inc. This an organization in the western rt of the Louisiana sugar district hich, for the past two years, has en financing experiments in cloud-eeding to increase rainfall.

While the letter was sent only to ne cane farmers in the western arishes, we are printing it because e feel that all farmers everywhere ill be interested in the facinating ubject of rain making.

entlemen:

In the last two years we had a loud-seeding project to increase ainfall in the above parishes from une 1 through September 30. In nost of the target area, rainfall was bove normal during the cloud-seed-ng period in both years. The firm vhich did the work calculates that he seeding increased rainfall about 0%.

We believe there are strong indica-ions that cloud seeding has given us nore rain, and we want to continue he project this year. All cane grow-rs are asked to contribute 20 cents er acre of cane to finance the cloud eeding. Processors will handle the ollections.

The cloud-seeding firm which we ire is Irving P. Krick, Inc. of Texas, vhose headquarters is Denver, Colorado. This is a large reputable company which does work in many parts of the United States and in many foreign countries.

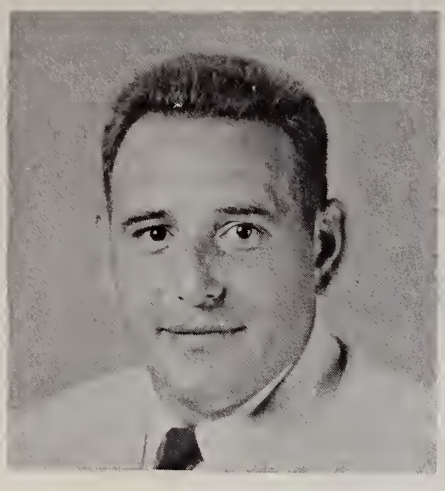
The actual seeding of the clouds is done with ground-based silver iodide generators located in and around the target area. Last year there were 10 generators used and this year there will be 11.

When the switch on a generator is turned on, silver iodide crystals are produced by an electric arc. These particles are very small—much too small to be seen with the naked eye. One gram of silver iodide produces 10,000,000,000,000,000 crystals. They rise with the air currents to the clouds where each little crystal acts as a nucleus or center about which a rain drop forms.

The temperature of a cloud must be right before it will rain. This means the cloud must be at the right height—not too low and not too high. For instance, in that portion of a cloud where the temperature is between +5°F and —40°F, rain may occur without the addition of silver iodide. Silver iodide may be needed to create rain in the lower portion of the cloud where temperatures range from +25°F to +5°F. In some instances the entire cloud may be too low and its temperature too warm for silver iodide seeding to create rain.

Krick places the generators with people who live here in Louisiana—people like storekeepers, firemen, etc. The person with whom a generator is placed turns it on when he gets

(Continued on page 170)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Heavy Sugar Cane Borer Year Predicted

A recent report from Dr. L. D. Newsom, Head, Department of Entomology, L.S.U. indicated that this cane crop will be invaded by more than the usual number of sugar cane borers. The past very mild winter allowed a heavy over-wintering population to survive. A recently conducted survey has shown that 57.8 percent of the borers survived this past winter. This figure compares with 12.5 percent in 1964, 4.1 percent in 1963, and 1.1 percent in 1962. The years 1962, 1963 and 1964 were years of below normal sugar cane borer infestation and crop damage from the pest.

Of concern, and of utmost importance at this time is the fact that the sugar cane borer has already developed resistance to Endrin in many areas of the cane belt. Of more importance is the probability that borers will develop an even greater resistance to Endrin during this crop. Tests with Endrin conducted jointly by L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. last year showed that control ranged from 39 to 69 percent and control averaged only 51 percent for all the tests. This points out clearly that the cane borer has developed resistance to Endrin.

The scientists of both L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. Stations are continuing to recommend that growers use Endrin in areas where resistance has not yet developed. Growers are advised to check fields more carefully this year than in prior years. If borers develop a resistance to Endrin or if resistance is already present, growers are advised to use either Guthion, Sevin, or Thiodan. Since Thiodan is chemically similar to Endrin, it is expected that Endrin resistant borers will develop resistance to Thiodan very rapidly or Endrin resistant borers may show immediate resistance to Thiodan. Growers are also advised to keep in touch with the County Agent for recent developments regarding chemicals. It is also important to point out that all three of these chemicals are more expensive than Endrin and only one, Guthion, will probably give the good borer control Endrin gave during its first few years of use.

Growers should make sure when purchasing Endrin that the seller will take back unused Endrin in the event that borers develop resistance to the chemical during the year. Growers should make this part of the purchase agreement.

Growers will recall that the U.S.D.A. registration label for the use of Guthion last year said "Wash cane before processing". At present this same statement is in the U.S.D.A. label. However, Chemagro, the company that is manufacturing Guthion is now trying to obtain a tolerance from the Food and Drug Administration for the Guthion residue found on raw cane samples tested after receiving 5 applications of 15 lbs. each of 10% Guthion granules. There was no residue of Guthion found in either the sugar or molasses after processing from the same series of tests but a very small trace was found in the bagasse. It is hoped that the Food and Drug Administration will establish a tolerance for Guthion in raw cane for, without this, only a very

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Pure Speculation

The domestic sugar industry and congressional leaders are marking time awaiting the government's signal to move ahead on the new sugar bill.

The joint legislative recommendations which carried the endorsement of the U. S. Cane Refiners, the U. S. Beet Sugar Association, Mainland Cane area, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have been under study for nearly a month by officials from the executive branch of the government. Perhaps by the time we go to press there will be some indication of the administration's views on the industry's proposal.

So far, administrative spokesmen have limited their comments to the industry to hearty congratulations on reaching the agreement which produced the joint legislative proposals. Some changes undoubtedly will be suggested both by administration officials and key congressional leaders, but we hope they are minor changes.

An industry - government conference is expected momentarily. Administration and congressional spokesmen agree there must be sugar legislation this year, but despite agreement that the sooner a bill is passed the better it will be for all interested parties, it appears that history will repeat itself in 1965 and sugar, unless a legislative miracle happens, again will be on the tail end of the congressional calendar.

The House Committee on Agriculture is in the midst of extensive hearings on the Omnibus Farm Bill —every segment of which is highly controversial. Committee action may be slowed down because one of the most important and most controversial sections of the Omnibus Farm Bill, cotton, has not yet been sent to the Hill. It seems that cotton farmers have almost as much difficulty making up their minds on legislation as the sugar people do.

All out administration support of the industry's sugar bill would be the miracle which could result in the enactment of the "Sugar Act Amendments of 1965" by July 1.

---

small amount of Guthion will be used. Some factories wash cane only when field conditions are very muddy, other factories wash cane all during the season and some factories, because of their location, never wash cane at any time.

Growers may be interested to know that studies underway in the L.S.U. Entomology Department show that cane borers are being trapped very effectively using female borer sex attractants. It is hoped that this attractant can be artificially or synthetically made. This could develop into a very inexpensive method of controlling the sugar cane borer and, in addition, it would completely eliminate the undesirable criticism leveled at the sugar industry for killing fish in canals, ponds and in small streams around the cane belt.

PROCESSOR ALLOTMENTS FOR MAINLAND CANE SUGAR AREA ANNOUNCED FOR 196

1965 Processor Allotments

On April 9th the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced processor allotments of the 1965 quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. These allotments, totaling 805,500 short tons, raw value, replace preliminary allotments which have been in effect since Jan. 1, 1965.

Total allotments announced represent 90 per cent of the quota established for the area, pending the availability of final 1964 crop data.

These allotments were established on the basis of a public hearing held on Feb. 19, 1965 in New Orleans, La.

Allotments for individual processors are shown in the following table.

Processors	Allotments Short tons, raw value
Albania Sugar Company	7,153
Alma Plantation, Ltd.	7,193
J. Aron & Co., Inc.	11,443
Billeaud Sugar Factory	7,567
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop.	6,547
Wm. T. Burton Ind., Inc.	5,598
Caire & Graugnard	4,370
Cajun Sugar Coop., Inc.	12,450
Caldwell Sugars Coop., Inc.	10,399
Catherine Sugar Co., Inc.	3,908
Columbia Sugar Company	5,765
Cora-Texas Mfg. Co., Inc.	5,190
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.	10,023
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co.	8,038
Erath Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,422
Evan Hall Sugar Coop., Inc.	16,035
Frisco Cane Co., Inc.	2,272
Glenwood Coop., Inc.	11,22
Helvetia Sugar Coop., Inc.	8,42
Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc.	13,71
LaFourche Sugar Company	13,14
Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc.	9,36
Levert-St. John, Inc.	10,83
Louisa Coop.	8,22
Louisiana State Pen.	1,43
Louisiana State University	13
Meeker Sugar Coop., Inc.	7,88
Milliken & Farwell, Inc.	9,52
M. A. Patout & Son, Ltd.	11,18
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co.	6,49
Reserve Sugar Company	2,82
Savoie Industries	10,02
St. James Sugar Coop., Inc.	12,91
St. Mary Sugar Coop., Inc.	10,13
South Coast Corp.	54,01
Southdown, Inc.	30,58
Sterling Sugars, Inc.	18,38
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co., Inc.	3,98
Valentine Sugars, Inc.	9,33
Vida Sugars, Inc.	4,12
A. Wilbert's Sons Lbr. & Sh. Co.	6,76
Young's Industries, Inc.	5,83
Louisiana Sub-Total	409,88
Atlantic Sugar Association	18,30
Florida Sugar Corp.	9,04
Glades Co. Su. Gr. Coop., Ass'n.	28,55
Okeelanta Sugar Rfy., Inc.	55,85
Osceola Farms Company	30,10
South Florida Sugar Co., Inc.	7,27
Sugarcane Gr. Coop. of Florida	68,56
Talisman Sugar Corp.	17,59
U. S. Sugar Corp.	160,32
Florida Sub-Total	395,61
Total, All Mainland Cane	805,50

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 167)

a phone call from Krick in Denver. Krick does not have to come to Louisiana to know at any given moment what kind of clouds we have, the height they are, the direction and speed of our winds, and other weather conditions. Meteorologists here, in Denver, and around the world keep each other constantly informed about complete, up-to-the-minute weather data. Therefore Krick, sitting in Denver, can determine the proper time to turn on generators in Louisiana and which ones should be turned on to do the most good.

Adequate rainfall is needed to make cane grow fast, and we believe you will agree that the cloud-seeding project should be continued in an effort to get enough rain for the cane.

Sincerely yours,
G. J. Durbin
Secretary-Treasurer

Laboratory Course

Nicholls State College is planning to offer again this summer a laboratory course in raw sugar factory

(Continued on page 174)

INTRODUCING THE SCIENTISTS

Irvin L. Forbes

Born—April 13, 1902
B. S.—Louisiana State University 925
M. S.—Louisiana State University 928

Ph. D.—University of Minnesota 1935
Instructor, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Professor—L. S. U. Department of Botany and Plant Pathology 1925 to date.
Assistant Director, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station 1943-1956. Professor 1956 to date.
Research on the red rot disease of sugarcane, mosaic and ratoon stunting disease. Has worked on control of sugarcane diseases (1935-1943 and 1956-1964)—16 years.

Ernest Rodolphus Stamper

Ernest Rodolphus Stamper was born February 23, 1917, on a farm near Grayson, Caldwell Parish, Louisiana. He was graduated from Grayson High School in June, 1933, and entered Louisiana State University in September, 1933. In August, 1937, he received a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture from that institution. He entered the Graduate School at Louisiana State University in September, 1937, and worked toward a Master of Science degree for one year.

From July, 1938, until September, 1947, he served as District Entomologist, with the Louisiana State Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Division of Entomology. He reentered Louisiana State University in September, 1947, and received a Master of Science degree in August, 1948.

From July, 1948, until the present time he served as a member of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Plant Pathol-

ogy. His work consists of trials and evaluations of chemicals used as herbicides for weed and grass control in sugarcane. The major emphasis was placed on the control of Johnson grass and Johnson grass seedlings.

Several thousand acres of sugarcane are treated with chemical herbicides each year for the control of weeds, grass and Johnson grass seedlings. The studies at this time are to evaluate chemicals that are effective in controlling weeds and grasses and exhibit long residual control.

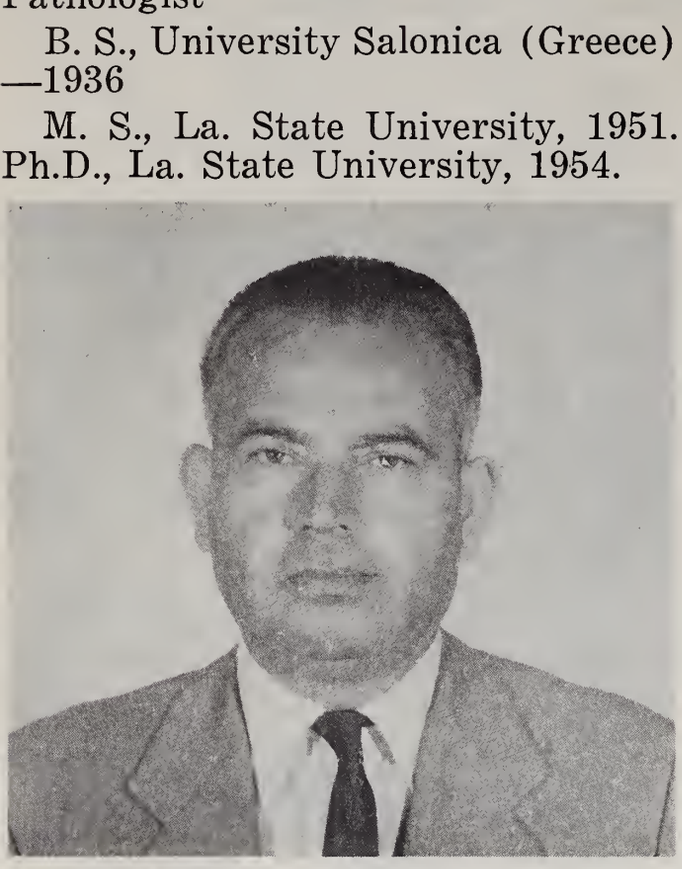
(Continued on next page)

Elias D. Paliatseas

Elias D. Paliatseas, Associate Plant Pathologist

B. S., University Salonica (Greece) —1936

M. S., La. State University, 1951. Ph.D., La. State University, 1954.



With Cotton Research Institute (Greece), 1938-50

With Dept. Plant Pathology, 1954—

Consultant Agrl. Expt. Sta., Tucuman, Argentina 1961-64

Taught Sugarcane breeding at Tucuman National University August, 1964.

Presently working on flowering and seed production of sugarcane for the development of new varieties for the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

Mike John Giamalva

Mike John Giamalva was born in Independence, Louisiana, October 21, 1924. He attended and graduated from Independence High School in March, 1941. In September of 1941 he entered Southeastern Louisiana College where he studied agriculture until June, 1943.

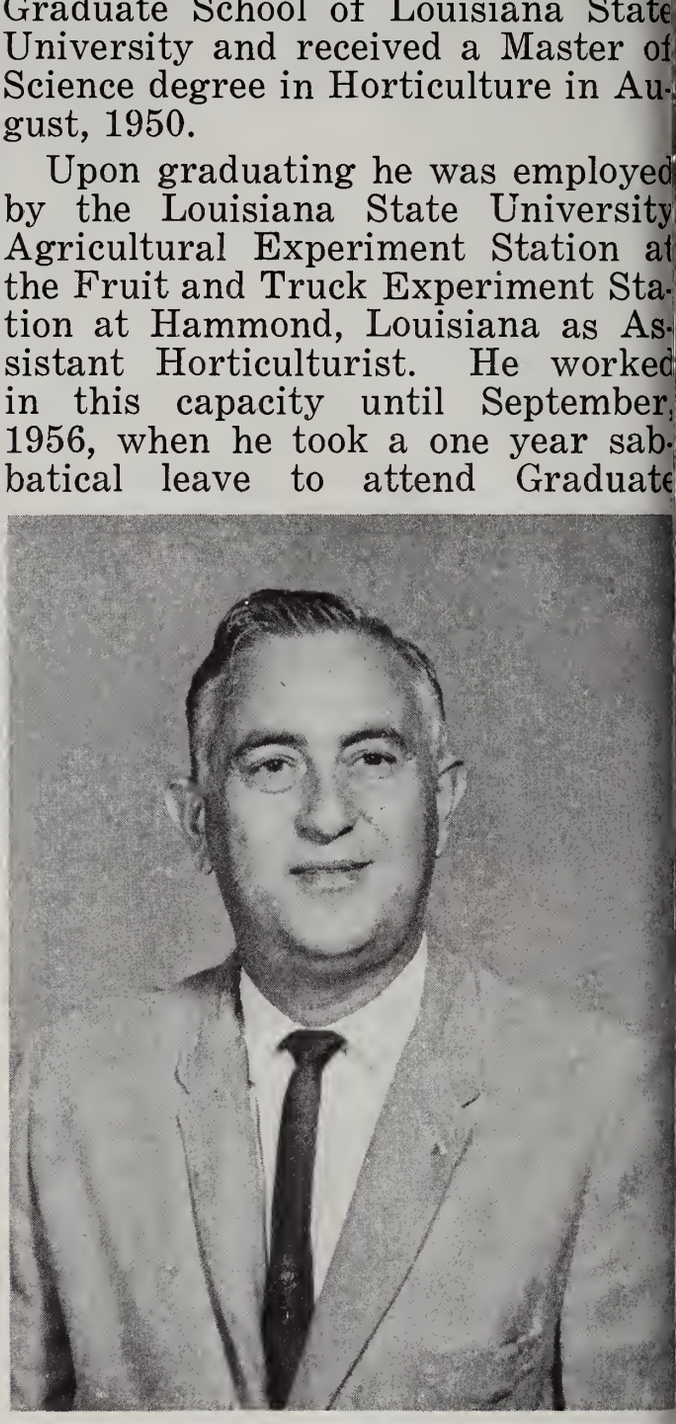
On August 3, 1943, he entered the Armed Forces and served in the Army Air Force until March 7, 1946.

In June, 1946, he entered Gulf Radio School in New Orleans, Louisiana and in March, 1947, was awarded a diploma in radio repair, and passed the examinations of the Federal Communications Commission in Radio-thelephony and Radio-telegraphy.

In September, 1947, he re-entered Southeastern Louisiana College and completed the requirements for the Bachelor of Science degree in January, 1949.

In February, 1949, he entered the Graduate School of Louisiana State University and received a Master of Science degree in Horticulture in August, 1950.

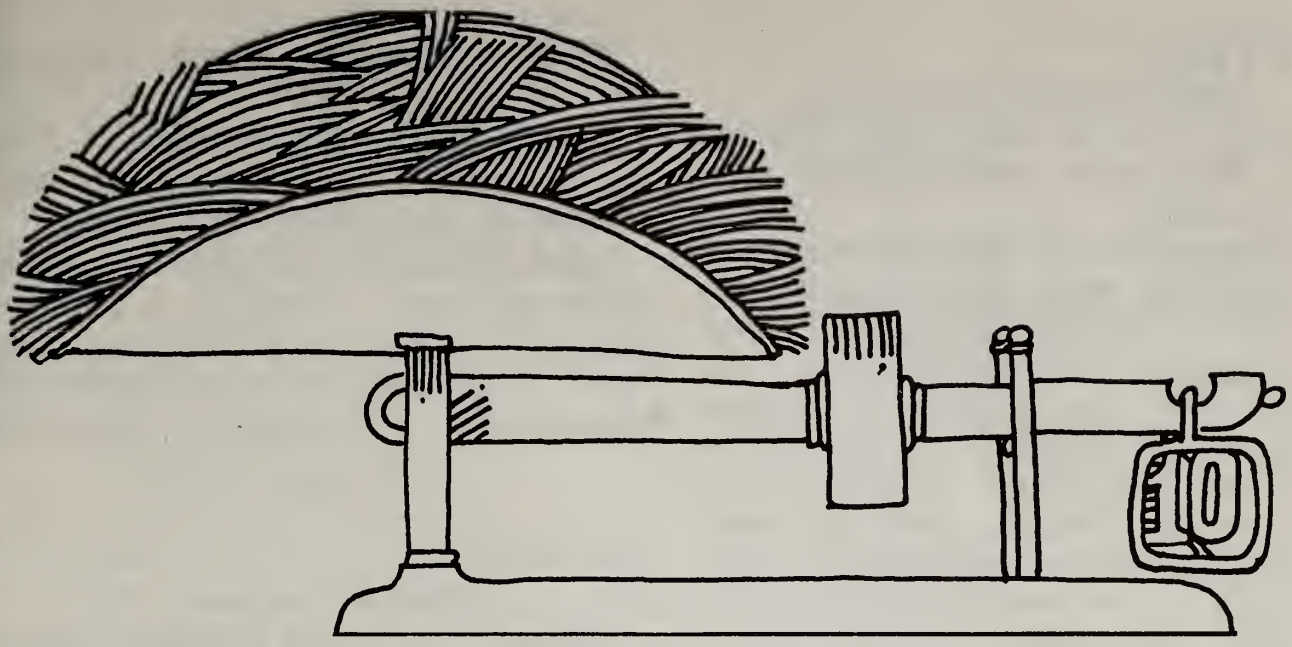
Upon graduating he was employed by the Louisiana State University Agricultural Experiment Station at the Fruit and Truck Experiment Station at Hammond, Louisiana as Assistant Horticulturist. He worked in this capacity until September, 1956, when he took a one year sabbatical leave to attend Graduate



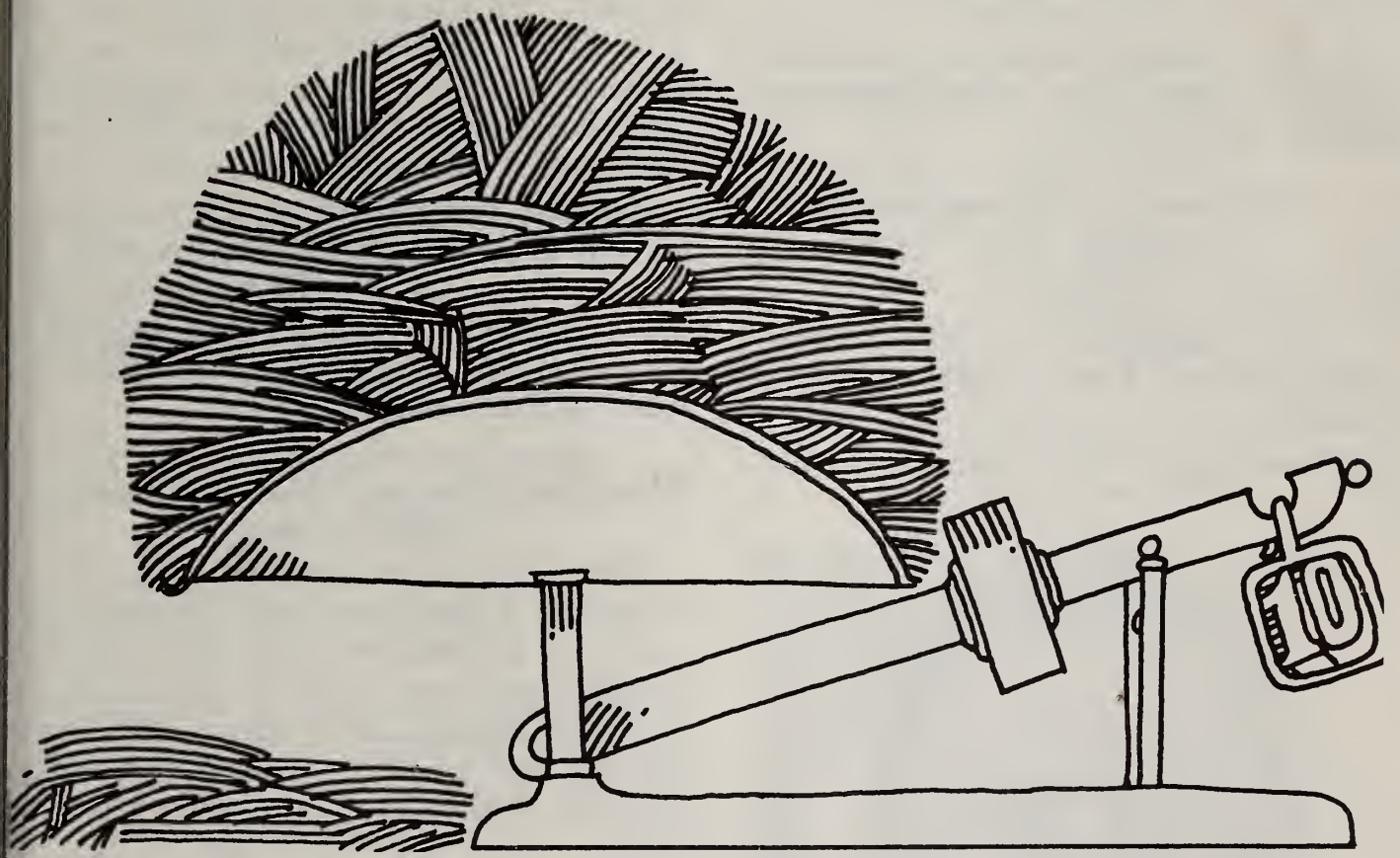
School of Alabama Polytechnic Institute. In September, 1957, he returned to the Fruit and Truck Experiment Station as Assistant Horticulturist.

In June, 1952, he married Dr. Louise P. Markham, a graduate of Tulane Medical School. He is now

(Continued on page 174)



10 tons of cane an acre isn't much,



unless it's an increase of 10 tons an acre.

ow that's something. And it's possible, too.
he first thing to do is to get rid of the free-
ading grasses and weeds. And that's what a
ow herbicide program will do for you.
or Johnson and Bermuda grass, cattails and
hragmites, there's Dowpon® grass killer, the
ne that kills from tops to roots. (For pre-emergent
r early post-emergent control of Johnson grass,
se Dow Sodium TCA 95%.)
uron® herbicide raises "cane" with wild lettuce, chicory, nightshade and alligator weed. So you can grow cane in their places.

And for most broadleaved seedling weeds, there's no worse fate than Formula 40® weed killer, a non-volatile 2,4-D amine salt formulation. Your Dow Farm Chemicals supplier knows what you need to add tons of cane to your profits. Why not see him?

The Dow Chemical Company, Agricultural & Industrial Bioproducts Sales, Midland, Mich. 48641.

DOW

SCIENTISTS

(Continued from page 172)

the father of five boys, John, David, Bruce, Benjamin, and Michael and one girl, Amy.

In September, 1958, he resigned this position with the Experiment Station to enter the Graduate School of Louisiana State University. In August, 1960, he received a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Horticulture and Plant Pathology with a minor in Agronomy. In July, 1960, he came to work for the Department of Plant Pathology as an Assistant Plant Pathologist doing research in sugarcane. In July, 1962 he was promoted to Associate Professor of Plant Pathology, and is thus currently employed.

He is currently working on breeding and selection of new sugarcane varieties in Louisiana.

Wilbert C. Normand

B. S., Mississippi State University (Entomology)—1949

Entomologist, USDA—1949-1950

M. S. (Plant Pathology)—L. S. U. —1952

Self-employed consultant — 1952-1953

Ph.D. (Botany, Plant Physiology)—L. S. U.—1955

Asst. Plant Physiologist — Miss. Agric. Exp. Sta. working on basic studies of herbicides 1955-1960.

Asst. Plant Physiologist—L. S. U. 1960—present—working on chemical means of maturing sugarcane, desiccants, germination stimulation, and basic study of sugarcane physiology.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 170)

chemical control and analysis, process outline, and raw cane sugar manufacture for regular students and others who wish to take only this course. The purpose of this course is to train bench chemists. The instructor of the course has had wide experience as a chemist and in other positions in the sugar industry.

Anyone interested in more information should contact Dr. Thomas J. Stanly, Dean of the Division of Applied Sciences, Francis T. Nicholls State College, Thibodaux, La. Enrollment will be limited.

Weather Bureau Seeks Weather Hobbyists

The National Research Council's Advisory Committee on Climatology needs an inventory of all weather observing stations not in the official Weather Bureau network. Right now, the records are not needed but they could be extremely helpful in the future.

Many of our Louisiana readers keep temperature records, rainfall measurements, and the like, as a hobby, or as part of their business or farming activities. A list of those weather observers is being compiled. If your weather observations have good prospects of continuity (at least several years), and your recorded weather data could be obtained when needed, then please send your name and address to the State Climatologist, Weather Bureau Office, 701 Loyola Ave., New Orleans, La. 70113.

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43 — No. 15 MAY 1, 1965

cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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In This Issue

Up Front With The League 179
Weekly Prices

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 180
Crop Conditions—Mosaic Disease

In Washington With Joe Ferris 181
Desegregation Slows Farm Bill

Introducing The Scientists 182

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Weekly Prices

The 1964-65 Louisiana Pricing Period seems to be taking forever to run its thirty-two week course. There is some consolation, however, in the fact that the average price for the season of both raw sugar and blackstrap has been easing forward little by little each week.

We have now reached a point where we can take a long chance and hazard one of those so called "educated guesses". We guess that the season's average price for Louisiana raws will be approximately $6.53 a hundred pounds and that the average price for blackstrap molasses will be about 8¼ cents a gallon. This will be the lowest season's average price of blackstrap in 25 years.

If our guesses are right, standard cane in Area (a), which is the plus 3 cents area, will bring a mill price of approximately $6.95 per standard ton. In Area (b), which is the even area, cane will be worth about $6.92 a standard ton, and in Area (c), which is the minus 3 cent area, a standard ton of cane will be worth approximately $6.89.

The molasses bonus for a standard tons of cane in all areas, if the price holds for the next three weeks, should be slightly more than seven and a half cents.

As stated above, all speculation regarding final prices are "educated guesses". The prices in the table listed below are factual through the week ending April 22, 1965, and it will be noted that the average to date with three weeks to go is 6.5272 for raws and 8.2310 for blackstrap.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES
1964-65 Season

Week Ending	Raws ($ per cwt.)		Blackstrap (¢ per gal.)	
	For Week	Avg. to Date	For Week	Avg. to Date
Oct. 8	6.3420	6.3420	8.0000	8.0000
Oct. 15	6.2875	6.3147	8.0000	8.0000
Oct. 22	6.1600	6.2632	8.0000	8.0000
Oct. 29	6.2300	6.2549	8.3000	8.0750
Nov. 5	6.2300	6.2499	8.2500	8.1100
Nov. 12	6.1400	6.2316	8.0000	8.0917
Nov. 19	6.0300	6.2028	8.0000	8.0786
Nov. 26	6.1550	6.1968	8.0000	8.0687
Dec. 3	6.3800	6.2172	7.9500	8.0556
Dec. 10	6.4600	6.2414	7.7500	8.0250
Dec. 17	6.4700	6.2622	8.0000	8.0227
Dec. 24	6.6000	6.2904	8.0000	8.0208
Dec. 31	6.7375	6.3248	8.0000	8.0192
Jan. 7	6.8300	6.3609	8.0000	8.0179
Jan. 14	6.8180	6.3913	8.0000	8.0167
Jan. 21	6.8160	6.4179	8.0500	8.0187
Jan. 28	6.8300	6.4421	8.3500	8.0382
Feb. 4	6.8200	6.4631	8.5000	8.0639
Feb. 11	6.7900	6.4803	8.5000	8.0868
Feb. 18	6.8300	6.4978	8.5000	8.1075
Feb. 25	6.6800	6.5065	8.5000	8.1262
Mch. 4	6.6560	6.5133	8.5000	8.1432
Mch. 11	6.6120	6.5176	8.5000	8.1587
Mch. 18	6.5480	6.5188	8.5000	8.1729
Mch. 25	6.5400	6.5197	8.5500	8.1880
Apr. 1	6.6440	6.5245	8.5000	8.2000
Apr. 8	6.5800	6.5265	8.5000	8.2111
Apr. 15	6.5300	6.5266	8.5000	8.2214
Apr. 22	6.5425	6.5272	8.5000	8.2310
Apr. 29	?	?	?	?
May 6	?	?	?	?
May 13	?	?	?	?

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Crop Conditions

The recent night temperatures have been a little too cool for good growth and proper suckering. Cane is still somewhat off color and ragged in appearance in all areas of the belt.

Stands of cane for the belt as a whole are not as good as stands were for the 1964 crop. Stands in the Western or Teche area are generally better than elsewhere in the belt and compare somewhat equally with stands of last year. In the Bayou Lafourche area from Raceland downstream stands are fairly good but, in the Assumption area plant cane stands are not generally good. Second year stubble cane is also somewhat weak in this area. Stands are generally good on the Mississippi River area from Edgard downstream, but upstream from Edgard some plant and second year stubble cane is somewhat weak. There are some weak plant and second year stubble cane stands in and around the White Castle area. Although stands in the Baton Rouge and Northern areas are not bad in general, stands in this area cannot be called good. Some plant cane is weak and very thin on the row and some second year stubble C. P. 52-68 is weak and gappy.

It can be said in general that first year stubble cane is either good or fair in all areas. There is only an occasional weak stand of first year stubble and, in general, it is a field which was cut early for the mill.

Now, after all of the foregoing bad talk and the pessimistic outlook, let it be made perfectly clear that stands for the crop, as a whole, are not so bad that a good crop of cane cannot be made this year. In fact, with proper suckering and with good rainfall this crop can develop into a good one.

Mosaic Disease

It is now time to rogue out mosaic disease. Growers should begin the first roguing as soon as workers can positively identify the symptoms. On most farms both cold damage and chemical injury has now disappeared from cane leaves and the mosaic symptoms are clear and easily recognized.

Growers who are starting a roguing program for the first time this year and who need help to identify the disease should contact the County Agent. Since the rather widespread occurrence of mosaic disease during the past few years, County Agents in many parishes have held mosaic clinics to help growers identify the disease. It goes without saying that County Agents throughout the cane area are always willing to help growers with this or any other practice.

A good roguing program should be planned. Enough time should be spent checking fields to be sure that the correct fields are selected to be rogued. If possible, locate plots to be rogued that are between fields of other varieties either free or relatively free of mosaic. It is usually much easier to rogue mosaic and keep a field clean of the disease when, to start with, the field has only a light infection. When a field has a two percent or more infection to start with, roguing is very difficult.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Desegregation Slows Farm Bill

The Sugar Act amendments proposed by the domestic sugar industries March 24, are getting nowhere—fast! The administration so far has given no indication either of approval or disapproval. Under Secretary of Agriculture Murphy and Assistant Secretary of State Jacobson congratulated industry representatives for reaching agreement on the proposed legislation but that was all.

Despite the deep silence, it is generally understood that the government disagrees with the industry's recommendations on several points and has drafted a sugar bill of its own for unveiling at some future time.

The delay in getting the government's verdict actually has not delayed congressional action on sugar. The House Committee on Agriculture has been, and will be for some time, preoccupied with the highly controversial Omnibus Farm Bill. Believe it or not, most of the controversy is not about agricultural commodities—it is about civil rights. A number of democratic congressmen are not at all pleased with the recent public statements made by Secretary of Agriculture Freemen on desegregation activities now under way within his department. Secretary Freeman has appointed a special review committee to eliminate any discrimination against Negroes in the Cooperative Extension Services. He also has directed that the first Congressmen from agricultural areas North, South, East and West have indicated their disapproval by openly hinting that the Omnibus Farm Bill may have some rough treatment if Freeman enforces his civil rights directive. A coalition of disapproving Democrats and Republicans on the Agricultural Committee, most of whom disapprove of the bill anyway, could prevent the farm bill from being reported out.

Louisiana's Senator Allen Ellender, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and Senator Spessard Holland of Florida, the number two Democrat on the committee, have indicated they have reservations concerning some of the administration's recommendations. Senator Ellender has not yet scheduled hearings on the bill.

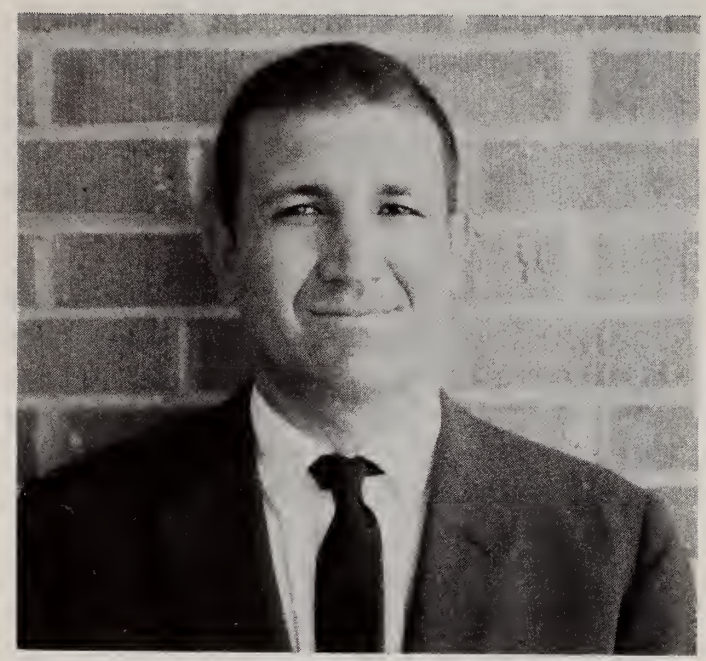
There are rumors that sugar might be included in the Omnibus Farm Bill. As a matter of fact, Title 6 of HR 7097 (The Omnibus Farm Bill) provides for "the transfer by sale, lease or other means of acreage allotments, base acreages and sugar proportionate shares which have been established under federal law, including the transfer from one farm owned by a person to another farm owned by him notwithstanding any other provision of law". If this provision is allowed to remain in the Omnibus Farm Bill, it could pave the way for the inclusion in the general farm bill all of the other provisions of the Sugar Act.

Personally, we think that Chairman Cooley and many members of his committee will feel that they have enough trouble on their hands with the farm bill as it now is without including sugar.

INTRODUCING THE SCIENTISTS

Louis Anzalone, Jr.

Louis Anzalone, Jr. was born in Independence, Louisiana, on October 6, 1931. He attended the local schools and was graduated from Independence High School in 1951. In the Summer of 1951 he enrolled in Louisiana State University. In September 1951 he transferred to Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond, Louisiana in the School of Horticulture and received his Bachelor



of Science degree from that institution in June of 1954. He entered the Department of Botany, Bacteriology, and Plant Pathology at Louisiana State University in June 1954 and received the degree of Master of Science in August 1956.

He continued his studies in the Department of Botany, Bacteriology, and Plant Pathology at Louisiana State University and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on January 27, 1959.

On July 1, 1958, he was appointed as an Assistant Plant Pathologist in the Department of Plant Pathology, Louisiana State University, doing research work in sugarcane. He was made Associate Professor of Plant Pathology in 1962.

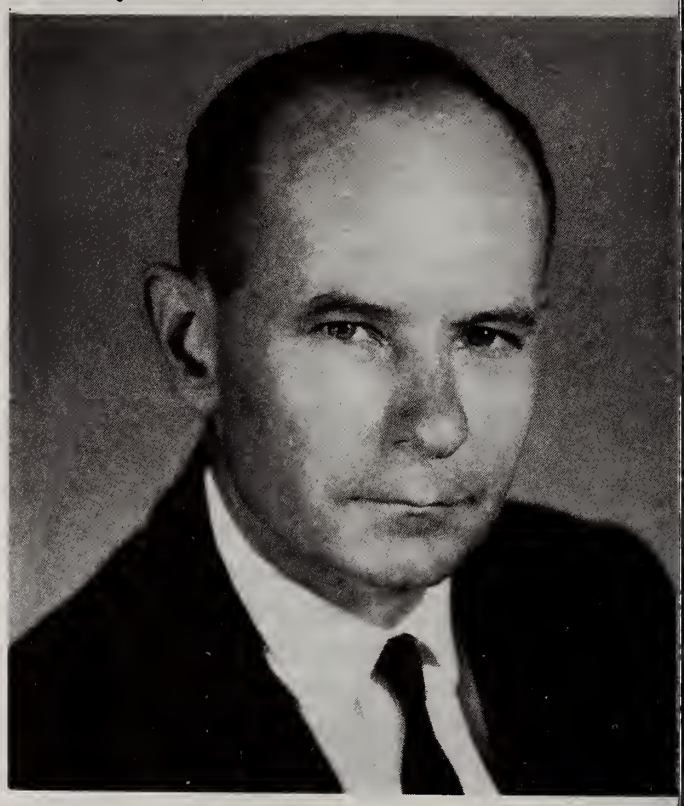
Present Work

Breeding and selection of new disease resistant varieties of sugarcane for the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

Basic studies as to host range vectors, and purification of the sug arcane mosaic virus.

Wray Birchfield

Born July 2, 1920 at Wareshoals South Carolina. Moved at an earl age to Andrews, North Carolin where he completed high school. Vol unteered for service in the Unite States Marine Corps in May of 194 and served 4 years during Worl War II. Graduated from The Uni versity of Florida with a B. S. i



Forestry in 1949 and a Master o Science in Plant Pathology in 1951 Entered Louisiana State Universit in September of 1951 and receive the Ph.D. in Plant Pathology i June of 1954. Employed as Nematolo gist with The Florida State Plan Board from July 1954 to June 1959 Appointed Research Netatologis for U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Jun 1959 to present cooperative wit the Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathol ogy at Louisiana State University Responsible for nematode diseases o major crops in the lower Mississippi USA, with emphasis on sugarcane Specific projects on sugarcane ar the biological and chemical contro of plant parasitic nematodes on thi crop.

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In This Issue

Up Front With The League 187
Payment Of Field Wages—Form 3 New Corporations—Seilon Buys Thomson—J & L Expanding

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 188
Crop Conditions—Mexico Trip—Technologist Meeting and Contact Committee Meeting

USDA Makes Changes In Wage Compliance Requirements Under Sugar Act 190

In Washington With Joe Ferris 191
Sugar's Loss Is CAB's Gain

Sex Attractant May Replace Field Insecticides 192

Grant Awarded To LSU For Cane Breeding Behavior Studies 194

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

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Payment Of Field Wages

A word of warning. If you pay ane field workers in cash rather han by check be sure to get the work- r to sign a receipt for the payment.)therwise you will not get a Sugar ıct Payment.

Another word of warning. Keep he wage receipts or cancelled checks f you pay field workers by check, nd other wage records, for at least wo years *after you file application or Sugar Act payment on the cane overed by the wages.* This means hat some wage records will be almost our years old before they can be lestroyed.

For example, if a farmer pays a worker to plant cane in August 1965 ınd signs the application for payment on the crop resulting from this planting in April 1967, the record pertaining to this wage payment should be kept until April 1969.

For further information see the article on page 190 of this issue and talk to your ASCS County Office Manager. *This is very important!*

Form 3 New Corporations

The formation of three new farm machinery corporations has been announced by Warran J. Harang, Jr., of Lafourche Parish. The three corporations are Cane Machinery & Engineering Co., Inc., Cameco Sales Corporation, and Cane Machinery & Engineering International, Inc.

Cane Machinery & Engineering Co., Inc., will produce sugar cane machinery including harvesting equipment, cultivating equipment, transportation equipment, and cane handling equipment for the mill yard. It will be managed by Harold A. Willett.

Cameco Sales Corporation will handle the sale and distribution in Louisiana of products manufactured by the Cane Machinery & Engineering Company, Inc. The general manager of this corporation is Cameron L. Morvant.

Cane Machinery & Engineering International, Inc., will handle the sales and distribution outside Louisiana of all products manufactured by the Cane Machinery & Engineering Co., Inc. The General Manager of this corporation is Marcel R. Michie.

Warren J. Harang, Jr., is President of each of the new enterprises and all three will be located on a ten acre tract of land at Coulon Road and North 10th streets in Thibodaux.

Seilon Buys Thomson

William F. Shaffer, Jr., President of Administration for Seilon, Inc., has announced the purchase of the Thomson Machinery Company of Thibodaux from Lamb Industries, Inc. Seilon, Inc., was formerly the Seiberling Rubber Company.

In announcing the purchase of the Thomson Machinery Co., Mr. Shaffer said that a new subsidiary, The Thomson Machinery Company, Inc., would be founded to operate the business formerly conducted by the old company. He stated that the purchase by Seilon, Inc., will enable the subsidiary to "expedite its research and development program and will make capital available for expansion". "Thomson", he said, "has been the leading producer of sugar cane equipment since 1924 when it was founded by the late Byron C. Thomson".

Headquarters of Thomson Machinery Co., Inc., will remain in Thibodaux. Thomson has branch offices in other towns in Louisiana and has sales offices in a number of foreign countries.

J. & L. Expanding

In the September 15, 1964 issue of *The Sugar Bulletin,* we reported that the J & L Engineering Co., Inc., of Jeanerette, La., had become affiliated with the Honolulu Iron Works, of Hawaii. We stated at that time that J & L would retain its identity and expand its Jeanerette plant. We understand that work on new buildings at J & L is progressing rapidly.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Crop Conditions

Although the weather has been rather cool and dry during most of April and at least through May 10th, cane height is not far behind cane heights of last year and other recent years. Cane has not suffered badly in spite of the dry weather. In fact it is the opinion of the writer that the drought has helped suckering as well as some of the weak plant cane stands. However, at the time of this writing, May 11th, most of the cane belt is in need of rainfall and rain would now materially help the crop.

The lack of rainfall has certainly not prevented the growth of Johnson grass. In fact, weed control chemicals have not been as effective as usual because of the lack of rainfall. The crop is beginning to look a little more grassy at this time than during the same period last year and this is probably due to the lack of rainfall which reduced the efficiency of the weed control chemicals.

Mexico Trip

Growers may be interested to know that some thought is being given to a League sponsored Tour into the Sugar Industry of Mexico, in early 1966. The plans are that the Mexico Tour will be similar to the Florida Tour with visits and guided tours into fields and factories. The trip will possibly take two or three days more than the Florida Tour. Presents estimates of cost for transportation and lodging and fees to places of interest for a nine day Tour will be approximately one hundred and fifty dollars. The exact time and places in Mexico to be visited have not yet been decided but this tour will be at a time when growers are not busy with the crop. This is being mentioned now so that growers or processors who are interested in such a trip can make that feeling known to the League. More details will be given at a later time if there is sufficient interest in such a tour.

Technologists Meeting and Contact Committee Meeting

Two dates which growers and processors should remember are June 3 and June 24 1965. June 3rd is the date of the Summer Meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists which meets in Thibodaux, La., and June 24th is the date of the annual Houma, La. Meeting of the Contact Committee of the League where scientists of U.S.D.A. Houma Sugar Station give reports on research projects. Interesting subjects will be discussed at both of these meetings and growers and processors should plan ahead to attend these meetings.

Cane Handling

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist for the American Sugar Cane League, will soon publish information on a recently completed study on cane handling. The study will deal with the present conventional system of hauling cane from the field to the factory and with two other methods of handling cane from the field to the factory. The study gives specific details of cost and labor requirements for each of the systems and points out other items of cost not usually considered or observed.

Mr. Fairbanks' findings will be made available in a condensed version for publication in *The Sugar Bulletin* and in a very detailed report that will be made available by the League upon request. All growers and processors should find this study very informative.

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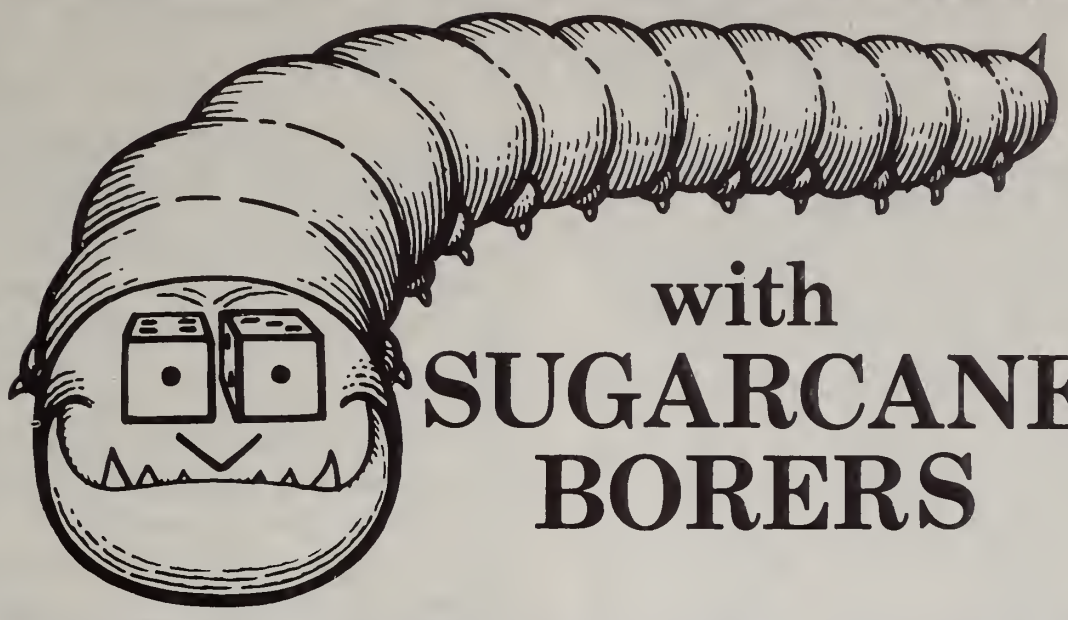

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USDA MAKES CHANGE IN WAGE COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE SUGAR ACT

On April 30th the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced issuance of amendments to the wage determinations applicable to work performed in the Mainland sugarcane and sugarbeet areas after May 11. These amendments are being made to strengthen provisions of the sugar program relating to full payment of wages due farm workers.

In cases of non-compliance with the wage provisions of the Act, the full amount of the Sugar Act payment may be withheld until evidence satisfactory to the county committee has been submitted that all workers have been paid in full. Producers are being made solely responsible for locating workers and paying them the full wages due, except in situations where a determination is made that the producer was not at fault.

By this action the Secretary has determined that the only conditions under which the County ASC committee may withhold unpaid wages and pay the balance of the Sugar Act payment to the producer is where the producer has fully disclosed any failure to make full payment of wages and where such underpayment to workers resulted (1) from the financial inability of the producers to pay the wages due or (2) through no fault of the producers and that they used reasonable diligence to pay all workers the wages due them.

In the past, county committees in situations involving unpaid wages have been authorized at their discretion to withhold the amount of unpaid wages and to remit the balance of the Sugar Act payment to the producers on the farm. The Government found it difficult and frequently impossible to get the withheld amount of wages into the hands of the workers entitled to them.

Section 301 (c) (1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, provides that producers of sugarbeets or sugarcane to be entitled to payments under the program must pay workers wages in full and at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable or as agreed upon between the producer and workers if higher. It also provides that a payment which would be due to producers except for non-compliance with the wage provision may be made, as the Secretary may determine, so that the workers will receive their full wages and the producers will receive the remainder, if any, of such payment.

The Department also reminded the producers that they are required to maintain, for two years following application for payment, adequate records which will establish their compliance with the wage requirements. These records must show that each worker has been paid in full in accordance with the wage determination and should show for each worker employed the class of operation or work performed, the units of work performed when employed on a piecework basis (acres, rows, etc.), the number of hours worked and the hourly rate for time employment or piecework employment subject to a minimum hourly guarantee. In addition, producers should maintain evidence that each worker was paid in full for work performed: a receipt signed by the worker, cancelled check in the amount of the wages due endorsed by the worker or a payroll record signed by him. More specific information on these requirements may be obtained at county ASCS offices, including some modification with respect to units of work performed by each member of a family work group employed on a piecework basis without a minimum hourly guarantee.

County ASCS office personnel will intensify checks of wage records and of evidence of payment of wages for individual farms to determine compliance with the wage requirements.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Sugar's Loss is CAB's Gain

The nation's farmers, especially those in the South will sorely miss Charles Murphy, Undersecretary of Agriculture, when he leaves soon to become Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board. He is a Southerner who throughly understands the South and its agricultural problems. Sugar and cotton people will lose a brilliant and effective champion. Cotton is Charlie's baby and sugar is his adopted child. As a young lawyer in the Senate Legislative Counsel's office back in 1933, Charlie helped draft the first sugar bill, the Jones-Costigan Act, and throughout the intervening years he has been an active participant in most of the discussions between the sugar industry and the government on legislative and administrative issues. As Freeman's Undersecretary, he was directly responsible for the administration of the nation's sugar program.

Charlie Murphy is a giant among the bureaucrats and has done a wonderful job of molding the faction-ridden USDA agencies together into a smooth running organization. His great personal prestige and influence on Capitol Hill has been of inestimable value to the Kennedy and Johnson regimes.

Murphy headed the government team which aided the domestic sugar industry to work out a satisfactory sugar legislative program which is now ready to be sent to Congress as an Administration bill. His departure from USDA probably will be delayed until the Sugar Bill has been sent to Capitol Hill.

The domestic sugar industry wishes him the best of luck in his new assignment. We predict he will make the best Chairman the Civil Aeronautics Board has ever had. While we deeply regret the loss of one Undersecretary, we hail the appointment of his successor, John A. Schnittker, whom we hope we will come to respect and love like we do Charlie Murphy.

John A. Schnittker has been nominated by President Johnson to succeed Murphy as Undersecretary of Agriculture. Mr. Schnittker, 40, will be promoted from Director of Agricultural Economics, a post he has held since June 5, 1964. He is a native of Nashville, Kingman County, Kansas. He holds Bachelor and Master degrees from Kansas State University and earned his Ph.D. at Iowa State University in 1956. He is rated as a top economist. He is pleasant and generally popular, except with the wheat people who blame him for some administrative actions they do not like.

Mr. Schnittker is reported to believe in government farm programs but he recognizes, so it is said, that the tide runs strongly against them and he will help devise plans to gradually eliminate farm programs as they are now known. He was strongly recommended for the new post by Secretary Freeman and the fact that President Johnson appointed him is regarded in many quarters as a vote of confidence for Orville Freeman.

Possible successors to Schnittker as Chief of Agricultural Economics are: George W. Brandow, now in charge of the Food Marketing Commission and busily engaged in the investigation of the farm food industry; and Nathan Koffsky, one of the foremost career economists in the Department of Agriculture.

SEX ATTRACTANT MAY REPLACE FIELD INSECTICIDES

Sex appeal may provide the key to the cheap but effective control of an insect that costs Louisiana sugar cane growers millions of dollars each year in present control measures and crop losses.

Researches at Louisiana State University have already successfully used the sex attractant emitted by female sugar cane borers to lure thousands of the unsuspecting male insects to their deaths in traps.

If other phases of the research prove successful, cane growers could avoid insecticide expenses that have ranged from $6 to $20 per acre. The cost reduction in Louisiana, which cultivated some 350,000 acres in 1964 would mean a dramatic increase in profits.

Another advantage of this type of insect control is that no other form of wildlife or fish would be harmed as they frequently are when insecticides are used.

The principle being studied at LSU is relatively simple. A small portion of the attractant is suspended in an open end cylinder coated with a sticky substance. Male sugar cane borer moths "smell," the attractant, land on the sticky substance and their flying days are over.

LSU scientists have found that almost all of the males are caught between 1 and 4 a. m., the mating time for this insect. Another surprising fact discovered at the University is that once the female moth has mated, she is no longer attractive to males.

"It's simple, but this knowledge may lead to the solution of one of the cane growers' largest problems," said Dr. W. Henry Long, professor of entomology at LSU. Dr. Long came up with the idea of investigating the subject in 1962 and assigned it as a research problem to one of his graduate students, Raphael Perez, a native of Puerto Rico.

In initial experiments, Perez placed a female moth in a small wire cage. The males came and met their fate. He found that the attractant taken from the abdomen of the female moth worked equally well.

"One of our next objectives is to analyze this attractant and synthesize it chemically. This would be necessary for any large scale application of the insect control method," Dr. Long added.

Dr. James G. Traynham, LSU professor of chemistry, is working on a synthesis.

"Research has not yet told us how many traps would be required for a given area, how often the traps would have to be baited and similar data," Dr. Long commented.

The LSU research team is now attempting to answer a host of these questions which revolve around one main concern—how much crop protection can be obtained in the field with the new method of insect control.

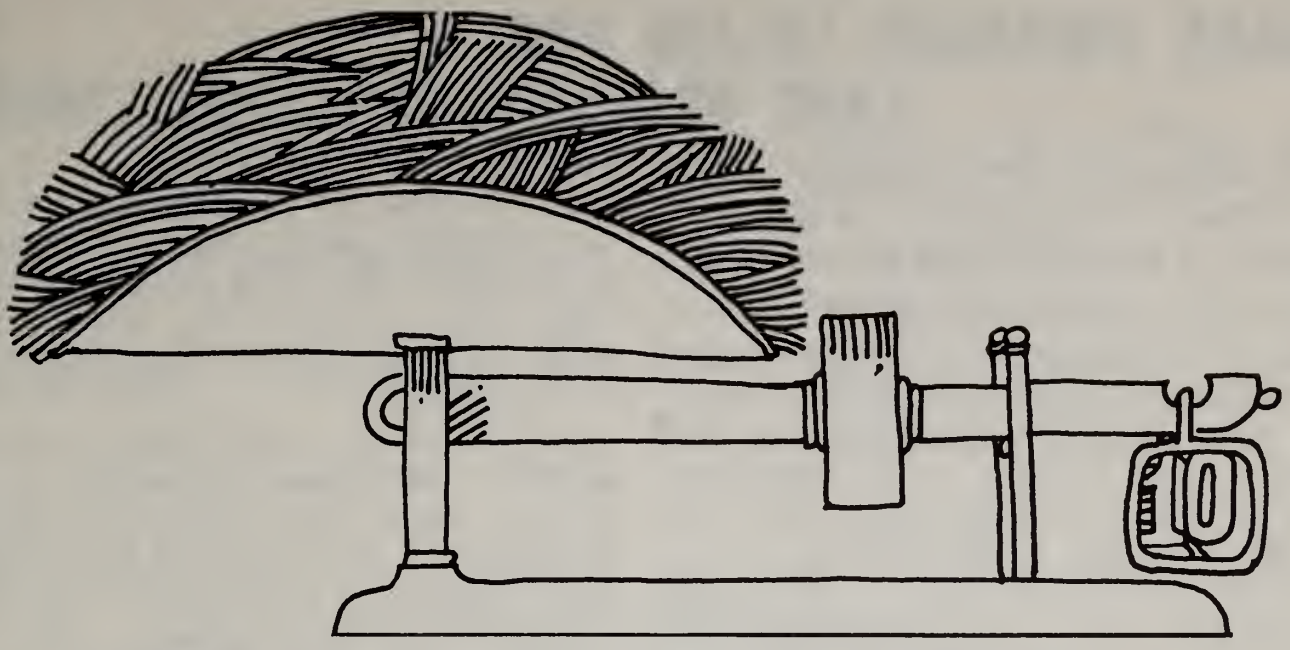
Responsible for getting the answers is Dr. Sess D. Hensley, associate professor of entomology who will become the new director of the research project. Dr. Long will leave the University in June to accept a position at Nicholls State College.

Two specific questions now getting attention are "how far can male moths be lured by the attractant" and "under what weather conditions is the attractant effective?"

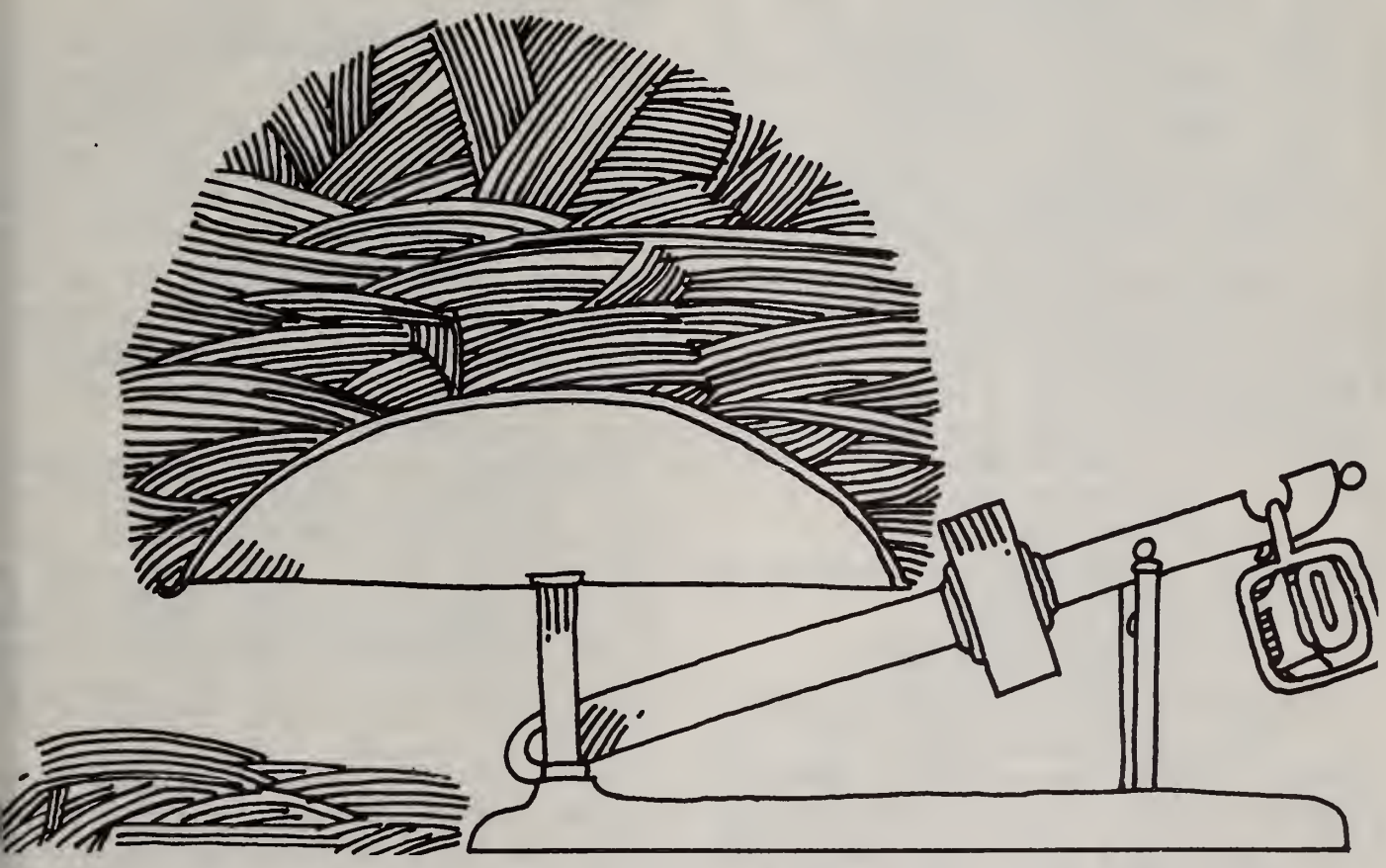
Dr. Hensley hopes answers will come by treating male moths with different-colored fluorescent dyes and releasing them at different distances from traps and under a variety of weather conditions.

Graduate student Abner Hammond of Marks, Miss., is already attempting to prevent development of a natural borer infestation by trapping male moths in a small area of sugar cane on the LSU campus. A similar study on a larger acreage of cane is to be undertaken at a Sugar cane

(Continued on page 194)



10 tons of cane an acre isn't much,



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GRANT AWARDED TO LSU FOR CANE BREEDING BEHAVIOR STUDIES

On May 8th the Louisiana State University Foundation announced receipt of an additional $5,000 grant from the American Sugar Cane League for research with sugar cane.

The latest grant for $5,000 brings the total amount contributed by the Sugar Cane League to the Foundation to $34,277, according to Dr. F. P. Bordelon Jr., of Marksville, president of the Foundation a nonprofit organization of business and professional people which solicits and administers private financial support for worthwhile University projects.

The $5,000 grant will be used to conduct a research project on the breeding behavior of yielding ability of sugar cane. Dr. Merlin Henderson of the agronomy department will direct the research as a project of the Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture Sugar Cane Experiment Station at Houma and the American Sugar Cane League.

Andrew P. Gay of Plaquemine, president of the American Sugar Cane League, in making the presentation of the grant, said, "The result of the basic research should be helpful to the scientists who develop new cane varieties for the Louisiana sugar industry."

Dr. Henderson said that no actual breeding work would be done in the project, since both the Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA have had an extensive cane breeding program for many years. The new research will involve basic studies on the genetic behavior of economic traits of sugar cane, primarily yielding ability.

"Sugar cane breeding involves application of information from several sciences," Dr. Henderson explained. "One of these sciences is genetics. A purpose of the new research will be to add to our information concerning the genetics involved in an effective sugar cane breeding program. This information would be useful to those persons actually breeding new cane varieties."

SEX

(Continued from page 192)

plantation in Ascension Parish in late spring and summer.

Six Weeks Life Span

The entire life span of a sugar cane borer moth is only about six weeks. From an egg the size of a grain of dust comes a delicate, tan moth. Both egg and adult are harmless to sugar cane.

It is the larval stages in between egg and moth that can spell disaster to a sugar grower. Upon hatching, the small worm, less than 1/25 of an inch in length, starts feeding on the leaves and leaf sheaths. When about half-grown, it tunnels into the stalk and consumes large quantities of plant tissue. This causes the plant to become stunted.

The worm attains a length of about one inch before emerging as a moth, when it starts the cycle again.

In Louisiana there are three or four generations of the sugar cane borers each year. The last eggs of the year remain in the larvae stage in the cane stubble during the winter and emerge as moths the following spring.

Research on the novel method of controlling insects in the cane fields began at LSU in 1964, is supported by the American Sugar Cane League through the LSU Foundation. The cane league contributed $29,277 for the first year of research. Support through a four year period is expected, Dr. Hensley said.

The grant was presented by Andrew P. Gay of Plaquemine, president of the Cane League, who said the results of this research "may provide a better sugar cane borer control method, free from the problems involved in the present use of insecticides."

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In This Issue

Up Front With The League 200
Legislative Way Cleared—Proportionate Shares Time—1964-65 Prices

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 201
Crop Conditions and Mosaic Disease—Cane Borers

In Washington With Joe Ferris 202
Just Another Slight Delay

Hearing Announced On 1966 Mainland Sugarcane Proportionate Shares 203

1965 Recommendations For Sugarcane Insect Control 204

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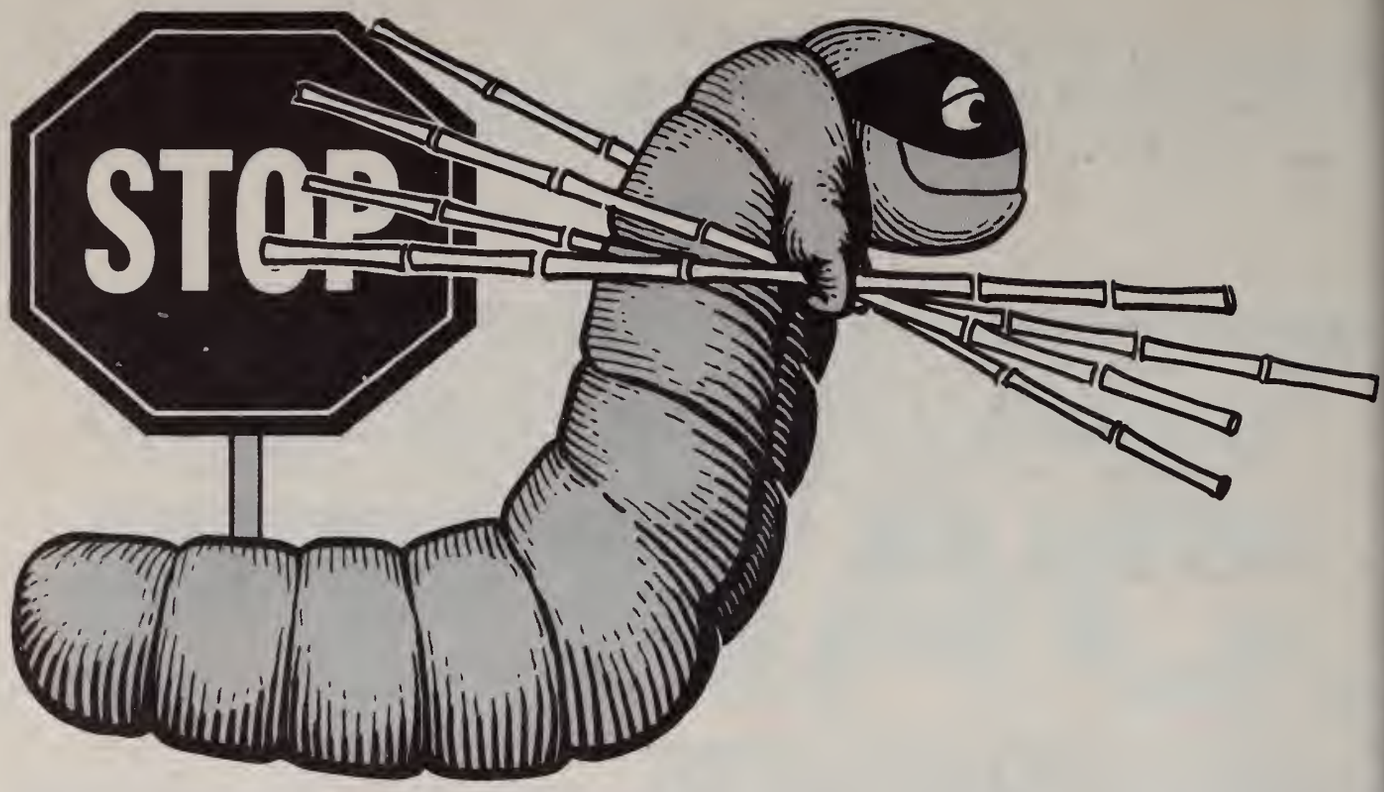
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry



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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Legislative Way Cleared

Mr. W. S. Chadwick, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, had the pleasure last week of announcing that the way had been cleared for passage by Congress, in the not too distant future, of a new Sugar Act.

In a release dated May 17, 1965 Mr. Chadwick said: "This morning the Administration and all segments of the domestic sugar industry reached agreement on the last details of sugar legislation. The 'package' will now be presented to Congressman Harold Cooley, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee. At this time we do not know how soon hearings will begin. Other farm legislation may delay consideration of sugar".

In the April 1st issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* on pages 155, 159 and 161 we printed the tentative agreement on proposed sugar legislation. Mr. Chadwick states that the "package" he referred to in his release of May 17, is substantially the same as the original agreement.

Proportionate Shares Time

This is the time of the year when the Louisiana and Florida sugar cane farmers stage their annual Proportionate Shares sparing match. (See page 203 for the official notice of the Government Hearing).

We showed last year's official Proportionate Shares (acreage allotments) determination to the Old Mule and, after one glance at the size of the document, he took off for the tall timber muttering, mule fashion, that it was none of his business "thank the Lord".

We believe that the Proportionate Shares Determination should win the cast iron sponge, or some similar prize, for being the greatest congestion of words on record. It uses over three thousand three hundred (3,300) words to tell a cane farmer how many acres he may plant in cane. We believe that this document could be cut in half without losing a thing but surplus words and suggest that this be done before too many cane farmers join the Old Mule in the tall timber.

1964-65 Prices

The 1964-65 Louisiana Pricing Period ended May 13, 1965 after thirty-two weeks. The last weekly average price was issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange at 1:30 in the afternoon of Thursday, May 13th and the ASCS office in Washington broke some sort of a record by approving the quotations for cane settlement purposes early the next morning.

The Season's Average Price of raw sugar is $6.5403 per hundred pounds and the Season's Average Price of Blackstrap Molasses is 8.2562 cents per gallon.

The official prices for cane settlements in Freight Area (a), which is the plus 3 cents area, is $6.965 per standard ton of cane. The official price in Area (b), which is the even area, is $6.933 per standard ton of cane, and the official price in Area (c), which is the minus 3 cents area is $6.901 for a standard ton of cane.

The molasses bonus in all freight areas is 7.671 cents for each actual ton of sugar cane.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Crop Conditions and Mosaic Disease

The crop has materially improved n appearance since the recent rain- all. During the past month some of ne weak plant cane stands reported bout earlier in this column have omewhat filled in and appeared bet- er after suckering. The drought robably helped this situation. Second ear stubble cane has also made a ood improvement, and in general, ; can be considered either fair or ood at this time. First year stubble ane has looked good from the begin- ing of the year and has continued o improve.

Although the crop is generally clean f annual grasses, many farms ap- ear to have somewhat more Johnson rass now than this time last year. Many growers, on the other hand, eport an improvement over last year n Johnson grass control. Cane eight at this time is only slightly horter than for this period last year. Taking all areas into consideration nd giving weight to both the areas vhere weak plant cane stands still xist as well as where stands are enerally very good, it is the opinion f this writer that this crop can urn out to be a good one. Much epends on the weather from now on ut.

The spread of Mosaic disease has ot been as heavy thus far this year s the spread of the disease last year. However, growers should not be lulled nto a feeling that mosaic disease vill not now begin to spread rapidly. The recent rainfall will cause cane o make a rapid, soft-type growth which insects like and therefore it s highly probable that more spread f the disease will now take place han occurred during the period hree weeks before the rainfall.

Growers should continue to rogue seed cane. Some growers have become discouraged with the roguing program because cane for the mill contained a high percent of mosaic disease. Although this disease condition is not desirable, growers who continue to rogue seed cane and as a result plant fairly clean seed, will produce more cane per acre than had those same growers not rogued and had planted highly diseased or 100 percent mosaic cane. This is an important point and growers should remember that 15 percent diseased cane will yield better than 100 percent diseased cane. It should be clearly pointed out that the reduction in yield because of mosaic disease usually talked about, is a comparison between cane yields from plots planted using 100 percent clean seed compared to other plots planted using 100 percent mosaic disease seed. If growers can continue to plant fairly clean seed the reduction due to mosaic disease can be somewhat minimized.

Cane Borers

It is easy to find the sugar cane borer in most cane fields at this time. Entomologists predict a heavy borer infestation for this crop. Growers should check fields carefully before applying any insecticide for a number of reasons and should not apply an insecticide for insurance reasons. Growers should also check fields carefully after applying Endrin to see if borers have been killed by the application. Borers have developed resistance to Endrin in some areas and growers in all areas should check to see if borer resistance to Endrin has developed on their farms. Growers should check with the County Agent for specific instructions regarding checking fields for the borer and for the recommendations for the control of the insect.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Just Another Slight Delay

Administration officials and members of the domestic sugar industry are faced with a not unexpected delay for the sugar bill which the administration had planned to send to Capitol Hill last week. After months of delay within the industry, while differences of opinion were being debated, agreement was finally reached on legislative proposals, which won government approval. Under those circumstances both government and industry hoped for reasonably quick action by congress. However, when agricultural department envoys called on House Agricultural Committee Chairman, Harold Cooley to discuss the proposed legislation, Cooley requested them not to send up the sugar bill until his committee had finished work on the Omnibus Farm Bill covering other commodities. Mr. Cooley is reported to have said that his committee would be completely occupied with the farm bill for at least another two weeks.

It is well-known that Mr. Cooley will oppose some of the provisions which will be in the proposed sugar bill. For instance, he does not believe in imposing import fees on foreign sugar. He describes the import fee as a tax on the income of countries whose economies the United States is trying to bolster through foreign aid. Proponents of import fees believe the United States should recapture at least a part of the extra profit that foreign sugar producers make by selling their sugar in the U. S. market.

Foreign suppliers also are vigorously opposed to import fees and point out that under the fee system the government with one hand beckons to them to bring their sugar to this country while with the other hand it destroys the incentive to do business with us.

Mr. Cooley and several senior members of his committee say they will want to take a close look at the administration's proposals for allocating import quotas among foreign countries. These foreign allocations always are the cause of spirited activity among foreign lobbyists who seek to obtain larger quotas for their clients and usually end up before a lobby investigating committee. Chairman Cooley has said that he is in favor of giving preference to Western Hemisphere countries particularly when it comes to dividing that portion of the U. S. market formerly supplied by Cuba. The allocation of foreign country quotas is not a part of the domestic industry proposal.

While Mr. Cooley's suggestion that the government hold off for a couple of weeks before sending him a sugar bill is disappointing, nevertheless his position is understandable. The agriculture committee has been snowed under for several weeks because of highly controversial proposals on agricultural commodities other than sugar and it could be dangerous for the Chairman to break off deliberations at such a critical time. When he resumed work on the farm bill he might find that all work previously done on it would have to be done over.

Mr. Cooley, who has no sugar interest in his congressional district in North Carolina, has in the past generously given a great deal of his time to the sympathetic consideration and equitable solution of the many complex problems which beset domestic and foreign sugar producers. When time permits he will again prove that he is still sugar's best friend.

HEARING ANNOUNCED ON 1966 MAINLAND SUGARCANE PROPORTIONATE SHARES

On May 20th the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that an informal public hearing will be held on June 4 in New Orleans, La., to receive views and recommendations with respect to establishing farm proportionate shares (acreage allotments) for the 1966 sugarcane crop in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (Florida and Louisiana). The hearing will begin at 10 a. m. (CST) at the Jung Hotel.

Marketing of sugarcane for the production of sugar from acreages within individual farm proportionate shares is one of the conditions producers must meet to qualify for Sugar Act payments.

Despite a loss in production of sugar from the 1964 crop due to hurricane and freeze damage, the Jan. 1, 1965, effective inventory (sugar on hand plus production after the first of the year from the old crop) was approximately 668,000 tons, or about 240,000 tons larger than a year earlier. The 1965 sugarcane crop is restricted in order to bring supplies of sugar more nearly into balance with quota needs and inventory requirements. Production from the 1965 crop is now estimated at 1,150,000 tons. It is probable that the effective inventory on Jan. 1, 1966, will be larger than a year earlier. In view of the foregoing it is necessary that production from the 1966 crop be restricted, USDA said.

Views and recommendations of interested persons are desired at the hearing on all matters relating to establishment of proportionate shares.

USDA presents the following as a basis for discussion at the hearing:

1. What proportionate share acreage should be allotted to bring sugar supplies into line with quota needs and inventory requirements if:

a. The present basic quota provisions of the Sugar Act remain unchanged?

b. The industry's legislative recommendation for a quota of 1,100,000 tons for 1965 becomes effective?

2. A farm base would be established for each farm at the level of the 1965 acreage harvested for sugar or seed plus acreage classified as bona fide abandonment within the share, or alternatively, by applying a formula to the 1963, 1964 and 1965 acreages.

3. A farm proportionate share would be established for each farm with a farm base by applying an appropriate adjustment factor to bring the total of the proportionate shares in the area to the desirable acreage level.

4. An additional acreage equivalent to about 1/4 of 1 per cent of the estimated total of the proportionate shares for farms of each State, would be provided for making equitable adjustments in farm shares.

5. An additional acreage equivalent to 1/4 of 1 per cent of the estimated total of proportionate shares for farms of each State, would be available for establishing shares of up to 50 acres for new farms (those having no sugarcane acreage in the years 1962-65). Any farmer desiring a new farm share would file a written request for it at the local ASCS county office.

6. Appropriate and equitable means of assuring that each State will utilize substantially the total of the proportionate share acreage would be provided.

7. Appropriate provision would be made to permit the establishment or adjustment of proportionate shares for farmers who lost land to an agency having the right of eminent domain.

Views are also desired as to the adequacy of the method of crediting sugarcane history where farms are reconstituted.

1965 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUGARCANE INSECT CONTROL

Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Division of Agricultural Extension, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, John A. Cox, Director.

The most important pest of sugarcane in Louisiana is the sugarcane borer. Less important are wireworms and armyworms, which may be controlled with an insecticide. The sugarcane aphid, sugarcane beetle, sugarcane mealybug, root stock weevils and springtails are minor pests for which no controls are recommended.

Sugarcane Borer

Cultural Practices

Cultural practices in normal farming operations can be used to help reduce damage from the sugarcane borer. The following practices are helpful, but usually not sufficient to control the insect.

1. Plant borer-free cane to improve stands the following year.

2. Break old fields and turn under trash in the fall or early spring to reduce moth emergence from trash and stubble.

3. Plant corn early and as far as possible from sugarcane to reduce borer migrations from corn to cane.

Varietal Resistance

Some varieties of sugarcane have demonstrated an ability to withstand borer injury better than others. However, none of our present varieties can escape economic damage for long under conditions of high borer pressure.

Yield tests have shown that the varieties C.P. 36-105, N.Co. 310, and C.P. 52-68 are slightly more "resistant" than other commercial varieties. A longer period of time is frequently required for damaging infestations to develop in some varieties such as N.Co. 310 and C.P. 52-68 than in others.

Chemical Control

Recommended Insecticides: The following insecticides formulated on 30/60 mesh clay granules are recommended at the rate of 15 pounds per acre per application.

ENDRIN, 2%	SEVIN, 20%
GUTHION, 7%	THIODAN, 3%

Insecticide Resistance: High levels of resistance to ENDRIN are widespread. Borers resistant to ENDRIN are also resistant to THIODAN. GUTHION or SEVIN will control borers which are resistant to ENDRIN and THIODAN.

These recommendations are based upon the results of experiments conducted by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana.

Timing Applications: It is very important that fields be checked at weekly intervals from early June through August, and that insecticides be applied only when and where potentially injurious borer infestations exist.

Insecticide applications should be made only after joints have begun to form, and when at least 5% of the plants are infested with young larvae feeding in or under the leaf sheath and which have not yet bored into the stalks.

The need for thorough and competent checking of fields to determine where and when to use insecticide is most acute. Field checking permits the use of insecticides in a way which will:

(1) Eliminate the unnecesary expense of applying insecticides when they are not needed.

(2) Reduce fish kills and adverse effects of insecticides on other wildlife.

(3) Prolong the useful life of new

nsecticides by delaying the develop-ent of resistance.

(4) Reduce hazards of insecticide ontamination of drinking water.

(5) Avoid possible adverse effects f insecticide residues in soils on crop rowth.

Insecticides may be appled by air-lane at any time during the day pro-ided wind conditions are relatively alm. Marking of swaths by flagging s essential to insure uniform cover-ge.

Limitations

The required intervals from last nsecticide application to harvest are: NDRIN, 45 days; GUTHION, 40 ays; SEVIN, 30 days; and THIO-DAN, 60 days.

Cautions

ENDRIN should not be used where agasse or tops will be fed to livestock r where livestock will be pastured n cane fields.

GUTHION should not be applied nore than 5 times in a single season, nd livestock should not be grazed in GUTHION-treated fields.

SEVIN is the only material which an be used in fields where livestock re grazing or where treated plant naterial will be fed to livestock.

THIODAN should not be applied nore than 4 times in a single season. Do not graze livestock or feed bagasse or tops in treated fields. When for-mulated on clay granules, use within 30 days of formulation.

Wireworms

Soil treatment with CHLORDANE s recommended to control wireworms where sod land is planted to cane or where wireworms are a problem. Wireworm damage generally occurs n spots, and is usually confined to sandy loam soils.

Spray CHLORDANE on the cane seed pieces in the open furrow in a band 12 to 16 inches wide so that all the seed pieces will be covered. The spray should be applied just before the seed pieces are covered with soil. Apply the CHLORDANE at the rate of 2 pounds of technical material per acre in at least 10 gallons of water.

The CHLORDANE emulsifiable concentrate is preferable to the wettable powder since it does not require agitation. *Do not use oil solution since the oil will harm the cane.*

Armyworms

Heavy infestations of armyworms sometimes occur on sugarcane. These may be controlled by an application of any of the insecticides recommended for the sugarcane borer or 2 pounds of TOXAPHENE per acre.

Prevent Accidents By Following These Few Simple Safety Suggestions

1. Read the label on the insecticide container and follow all precautions in handling and applying the material.

2. Observe the limitation on the number of days from last application to harvest of sugarcane for the insecticide used.

3. Never smoke or chew while handling or applying insecticides.

3. Avoid inhalation of dusts from insecticide granules.

5. Wash hands and face and change to clean clothing after contact with insecticides. Change to fresh clothing each day.

6. When streams, ponds, pastures or forage crops are located adjacent to sugar cane fields, do not treat unless wind conditions are relatively calm or wind direction is such that there is no danger of drift of the insecticide.

7. To avoid contamination of streams, do not apply insecticides during periods when heavy rains are predicted.

8. Dispose of empty bags by burning to prevent accidents to humans, animals or fish. Avoid inhaling fumes from burning bags.

9. Dispose of empty chlordane containers by burying at least 18 inches deep.

Kill sugar cane borers with Endrin!

Control sugar cane borers the proven, positive way! Apply 2% Endrin granules at a rate of 15 pounds per acre, at three week intervals. Start when at least 5% of the plants are infested with young larvae which have not yet bored into the stalks. The last application should be made 45 days before harvest. Do not feed bagasse or field trimmings from treated fields to livestock. Endrin can save your cane from border damage, and the cost of treatment is low in relation to the increased yields you'll get from protected cane. Order Endrin now!

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In This Issue

Up Front With The League 212
The Acreage Allotment Hearing—Help From du Pont—Dr. Edgerton Dies

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 213
Contact Meeting Houma Station Thursday, June 24th

In Washington With Joe Ferris 214
Sugar Hearing In Mid-July

Borer Infestation And Loss In The 1964 Sugarcane Crop 215

Introducing The Scientists 220

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

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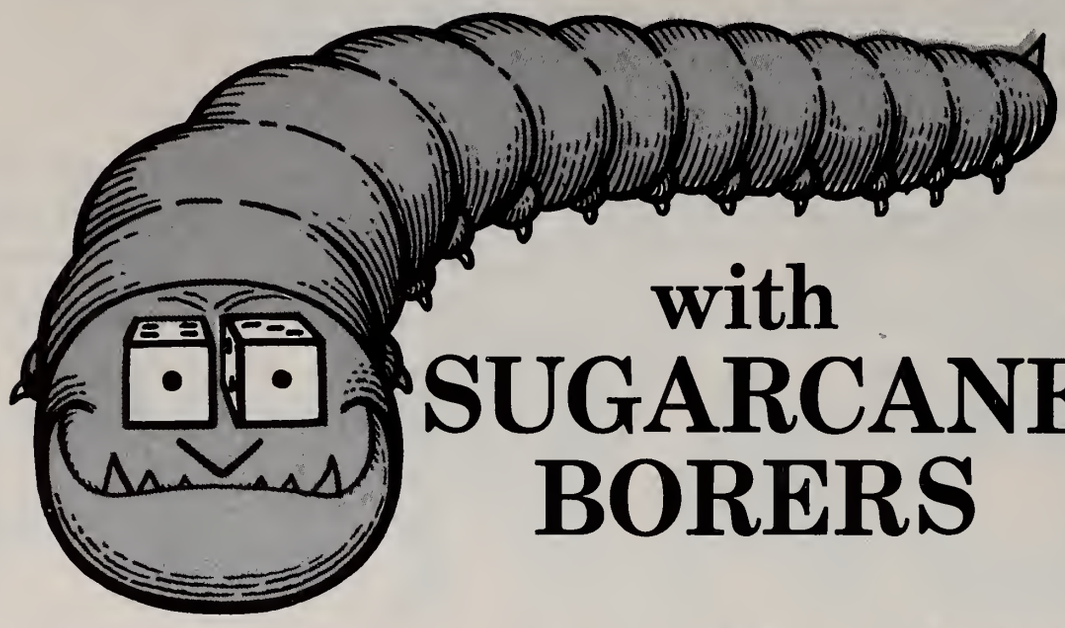

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

The Acreage Allotment Hearing

The Government Hearing on Proportionate Shares (Acreage Allotments) was held in the Jung Hotel, New Orleans, on May 20th as planned. The chief Government representative was Tom O. Murphy, Chief of the USDA Sugar Policy Staff, and he was ably assisted by William M. Alewine and Marvin I. Gelles, members of the Farmer Programs Division of the ASCS. William S. Chadwick, Chairman of the League's Proportionate Shares Committee, testified on behalf of the League and the Louisiana Farm Bureau, and John B. Boy, Executive Vice-President of the United States Sugar Corporation, was the spokesman for Florida.

The Hearing began at 10 o'clock in the morning and was over by 1:15 P.M. It was short, but not sweet. Mr. Boy and Mr. Chadwick had quite a debate on the equity of continuing an acreage reserve for Louisiana to compensate for under plantings. As the argument developed it became very apparent that the Florida delegation was opposed to the acreage reserve for Louisiana because they felt that Florida farmers would possibly pick up some additional acreage because of the usual plow-outs of uneconomical fields in Louisiana. Florida is able to plant in the spring. Louisiana can plant only in the fall.

To offset the attempt of the Florida cane growers to take acreage away from Louisiana growers, Mr. Chadwick proposed a division of the mainland cane proportionate shares acreage between Louisiana and Florida. "To make our position completely clear," Mr. Chadwick testified at the hearing, "we now particularly recommend that a separate acreage goal or allocation be established for each of the two states, 311,113 for Louisiana and 190,045 for Florida. Because of the many differences in natural and economic conditions between the states, all of which are well known by the Department, we firmly believe the only proper and equitable means of assuring that each state will utilize substantially its total of proportionate share acreage is through the establishment of such allocations."

"We in Louisiana have no objection to or concern with any provision that will enable Florida to utilize the proportionate share acreage to which it is entitled. By the same token we feel that any provision that will enable Louisiana to utilize the proportionate share acreage to which it is entitled should be of no concern to Florida."

"As to the size of the reserve necessary in Louisiana in 1966, we request that the Department meet with the interested parties to consider this question, immediately after our actual 1965 acreage figures are known."

Help From du Pont

"This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 28 enclosing a check for $1,000.00 representing a grant-in-aid to assist in research concerning the evaluation of uracil herbicides in sugar cane. Your interest and cooperation in this research is greatly appreciated. This $1,000.00 will be used in cooperative research at the Houma Experiment Station."

The above letter was written on June 1st, by Gilbert J. Durbin, General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League to A. E. Carlson, Production and Development, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Delaware. We are sure that all Louisiana cane farmers join with Mr. Durbin in expressing appreciation to the du Pont people for their interest in the welfare of the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

Dr. Edgerton Dies

Dr. C. W. Edgerton, former direc-

(Continued on page 222)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Contact Meeting Houma Station Thursday June 24, 1965

It is now time for the annual summer meeting of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League. The meeting will be held Thursday, June 24, 1965 beginning at 9:30 o'clock in the morning at the air conditioned Houma Municipal Auditorium, 880 Verret Street, Houma, Louisiana. All sugar cane growers and processors are invited.

The occasion for this meeting each year is to allow growers the opportunity to hear the Scientists of the U.S.D.A. Houma Station tell of the research carried out during the past year and discuss plans for research projects of the future. The meeting is purposely held at this time of the year when most growers are not too busy in the fields in order to encourage a good attendance. This is a very informative meeting. Cane growers, as well as others who are interested in the crop, should make a special effort to attend this meeting to learn the new findings and to discuss common problems. Read carefully the schedule of the program printed below:

Morning Session

9:30- 9:35	Announcements
9:35- 9:50	Weed control.....R. W. Millhollon
9:50-10:05	Fertilizer and maturity studies.....L. G. Davidson
10:05-10:20	Physiology .....J. E. Irvine

Coffee Break

10:35-10:50	U.S.D.A.-Coimbatore, India cooperative breeding project P. H. Dunckelman
10:50-11:05	Breeding work at Canal Point.....N. I. James
11:05-11:20	Seedling work at Houma.....R. D. Breaux
11:20-11:35	Unreleased varieties at the Houma station.....R. J. Matherne
11:35-11:50	Test field varieties.....H. P. Fanguy and T. J. Stafford, L.S.U.
11:50-12:00	1965 Variety Census.....R. J. Matherne

Remarks by Dr. Leon Moore, Asst. Chief, Tobacco and Sugar Crops Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.

Dedication of Memorial Plaque to Dr. E. W. Brandes

Adjourn for barbecue lunch

Afternoon Session

1:30- 1:45	Nutria control.....James Evans, U. S. Dept. of Interior
1:45- 2:15	Sugarcane Insects.....R. Mathes, L. J. Charpentier and J. W. Sanford
2:15- 2:30	Sugarcane Diseases.....N. Zumo and R. L. Tippett
2:30- 2:50	Methods of Harvesting Recumbent Cane.....J. E. Clayton

Each talk or discussion will be about sugar cane. Read again the title of the last report. It will be a talk about harvesting lodged and tangled cane. Come to the meeting and talk to Mr. Joe Clayton about the problems of harvesting down and crooked cane. A successful breakthrough on a harvester designed to pick up and properly top badly lodged and tangled cane can save many growers money each year and such a harvester would have saved money for every Louisiana cane grower last year. Perhaps in conversation an idea for progress can be born. Conversation between growers and scientists about all the research projects is healthy. The scientists of the Houma Station look forward to this meeting and a good attendance makes them feel they are needed and appreciated.

Mr. Richard Sonnier, County Agent, Terrebonne Parish, in cooperation with the Parish Farm Bureau will prepare the Barbecue. Mr. Sonnier and the Farm Bureau have done an excellent job during the past on this event.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Sugar Hearings in Mid-July

"I expect to introduce new sugar legislation by the end of this month and shall set public hearings on the legislation in mid-July", said Representative Harold E. Cooley of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, U. S. House of Representatives.

Mr. Cooley's statement was included in his remarks on "Sugar In A Troubled World" before the Sugar Club, in New York City, June 10, on the occasion of the Club's annual meeting.

"The Congress now is ready to revise the Sugar Act."

"Our Committee on Agriculture, of the House of Representatives, which it is my honor and privilege to serve as Chairman, will write the new Sugar Act. It will not be handed down, or handed up, to us. The new Act will represent the will of the Congress."

"I expect to introduce new sugar legislation by the end of this month. This will be the basis of our Committee's considerations. I shall set public hearings on the legislation in mid-July."

"Our Committee now is carrying great burdens. We are writing a new wheat law, a new corn law, we are writing a new cotton law, a new wool law, a new rice law, a new law on Land Retirement. We have just completed the enactment of a new tobacco law. As I say to you, our burden is heavy; but we shall turn our attention to sugar at an early date."

"I can say to you that the new Sugar Act will return to the fullest extent possible to the statutory nation-by-nation quota system."

"I can say to you that I personally am unalterably opposed to the import fee in any new legislation."

"I believe that, in general, the agreement reached by the various segments of the U. S. sugar industry is statesmanlike and brings the reestablishment of a firm and workable U. S. sugar policy a long step closer. But I cannot go along with the industry's recommendation on an import fee. This is a matter of principle with me. I cannot support an import fee at any level."

"The Sugar Act, as I have emphasized, is a model of international accord. It gave us an opportunity to share our sugar market with other nations on an equitable basis, with these supplying nations enjoying our price and deriving great benefits to their economy. I simply cannot see the sense to using an import fee to take a fair sugar price from a nation and then return the money collected to that nation in the form of aid or alms. We cannot justify the purchases of sugar from other nations at starvation prices."

"It is my fundamental contention here that the Sugar Act, by sharing our market with friendly nations, on a basis of equitable treatment and fair prices in our free enterprise economy, has set an example in our relations with the rest of the world that might well be emulated and imitated in larger undertakings of our own government and by other governments of the world. Our dealings must add to the internal responsibility, dignity and pride of nations."

"No one can say with certainty on this day precisely what the new Sugar Act will be, but in closing I pledge you that it will be my own purpose in the proceedings that soon will be before us, that the new legislation will be written in our Committee on Agriculture and in the Congress, to perpetuate and strengthen the original concepts upon which the Sugar Program of the United States was based, to assure our consumers a plentiful supply of sugar at reasonable prices, to support a prosperous sugar industry in the United States,

(Continued on page 222)

BORER INFESTATION AND LOSS IN THE 1964 SUGARCANE CROP

Leon J. Charpentier, W. J. McCormick, R. Mathes, and J. W. Sanford, Entomology Research Division, Agric. Res. Serv., U.S.D.A.

Although the winter of 1963-64 was rather severe, it was not nearly so severe as the two previous winters in the Sugarcane Belt of Louisiana. A total of 20 days with temperatures of freezing or below, with a minimum of 21 degrees F., was recorded at the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station at Houma. There were 4 consecutive days in which the minimum temperature ranged from 22 degrees to 32 degrees F. The winters of 1961-62 and 1962-63 were the coldest since the 1890's in the sugarcane area of Louisiana. A minimum temperature of 12 degrees F. was recorded during the winter of 1961-62. In December and January of 1962-63, a low temperature of 14 degrees F. was followed by several days with minimum temperatures of 20 degrees F.

(Continued on page 217)

Table 1. First-generation sugarcane borer deadheart counts in Louisiana, June 1-11, 1964.

Parish	No. of fields	Number deadhearts	Average per acre
St. Mary	5	185	1850
St. Charles	2	59	1475
St. Martin	2	52	1300
St. John	5	99	990
Assumption	11	158	718
West Baton Rouge	5	52	520
St. James	6	39	325
Terrebonne	12	67	279
Lafourche	10	54	270
Ascension	4	18	225
Iberville	3	9	150
Lafayette	5	14	140
Point Coupee	4	7	88
Totals & Avg.	74	813	549

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A survey made in mid-February 1964, in cooperation with Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station entomologists, to determine number of borers surviving the winter indicated an 88-percent mortality in the overwintering population. The examinations were confined to cane trash left in the fields during the previous harvest and consisted of recording a total of 100 sugarcane borers in each of 10 parishes. Mortalities in 1962 and 1963 were 98 and 96 percent, respectively (Charpentier et al. 1964).

The first generation, or spring population, was determined by a survey made in June. Examinations consisted of determining the number of borer-killed, dead-hearted plants in one 1/50-acre sample, and were made in each of 74 stubble (ratoon) fields scattered in 13 of the 18 sugarcane-producing parishes. These counts showed an average of 549 borer-killed dead-hearted plants per acre (table 1). This average is slightly more than twice the 1963 average of 269, and about 14 times more than the 1962 average of 38.

Heavy borer populations persisted generally in late June, July, and August. Because of rather mild fall weather, the borer continued active through a good part of the harvest season, also.

Harvesttime surveys to determine the degree of sugarcane borer infestation and crop losses caused by this pest have been conducted annually in Louisiana since 1935. From that year through 1960, the surveys were conducted cooperatively with the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station entomologists. The yearly infestations have ranged from 5 to 28 percent, with an average of 16 percent of the joints bored for the 29-year period 1935-63.

The 1964 survey, conducted at the same mills during the past several years, again consisted of two examinations of 100 stalks at each of 22 mills located in 15 of the 18 sugarcane-producing parishes (Charpentier et al. 1962). Infestation counts consisted of percentage of joints (internodes) bored as determined from total number of joints and those showing external signs of borer injury in twenty 5-stalk samples for each examination and mill.

The first examination was conducted during October 26-November 3, and the second during December 2-12. It is logical to assume that the first examination consisted mainly of stubble cane and the second of plant cane. The second examination indicated a 12.6-percent bored joint infestation, or 2.9 percent greater than the 9.7-percent infestation for the first examination. The second examination showed a greater infestation than the first examination; the difference ranging from 0.2 to 12 percent at 18 of the 22 mills. Percentages of joints bored ranged from 4.3 percent in the first examination to a high of 20.5 percent in the second. Mill averages ranged from 7 to 18 percent with an estimated average of 11 percent for the 22 mills (table 2). In the last 3 years infestation averages, indicated in percentage of joints bored, were as follows: 12 in 1963, 6 in 1962, and 9 in 1961, with an average of 16 percent for the 29-year period 1935-63.

The 4400 stalks examined in the 1964 survey had 46,817 joints compared with 52,836 joints for the same number of stalks examined during the 1963 harvest season. This 11-percent reduction is attributed mainly to severe stalk breakage by tropical hurricane Hilda which swept through the sugarcane area on October 3, the week preceding the beginning of the 1964 harvest season. Stalk breakage due to combined borer injury and wind prevented many of the most heavily infested stalks, or parts of stalks, from reaching the mill where examinations were made. If the sugarcane area had been spared the magnitude of storm damage, the recorded 1964 harvesttime infesta-

(Table 2 on next page)
(Continued on page 222)

Table 2. Sugarcane borer infestation in Louisiana during 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964 harvest seasons.

Parish and mill	Percent joints bored in --			
	1961	1962	1963	1964
St. James				
Armant	8	7	17	18
St. James Co-op.	7	6	14	12
Terrebonne				
Lower Terrebonne	14	12	14	16
Southdown	9	5	11	12
Iberia				
Iberia Co-op.	12	3	16	16
Duhe-Bourgeois	12	5	12	8
Lafourche				
Valentine	11	12	14	14
Lafourche Sugars	8	8	9	7
West Baton Rouge				
Smithfield	6	5	18	14
St. John				
San Francisco	8	7	12	13
St. Mary				
Sterling	4	6	8	13
Oaklawn	7	7	12	10
Assumption				
Westfield	6	6	11	12
Supreme	6	7	11	11
Vermilion				
Erath	11	4	5	12
Iberville				
Myrtle Grove	10	4	13	11
Cora-Texas	5	4	8	10
Ascension				
Evan Hall	11	7	25	9
Point Coupee				
Alma	12	3	9	9
St. Martin				
St. John-Levert	10	3	13	8
Lafayette				
Billeaud's	8	3	7	7
Rapides				
Meeker	8	2	8	7
Average	9	6	12	11

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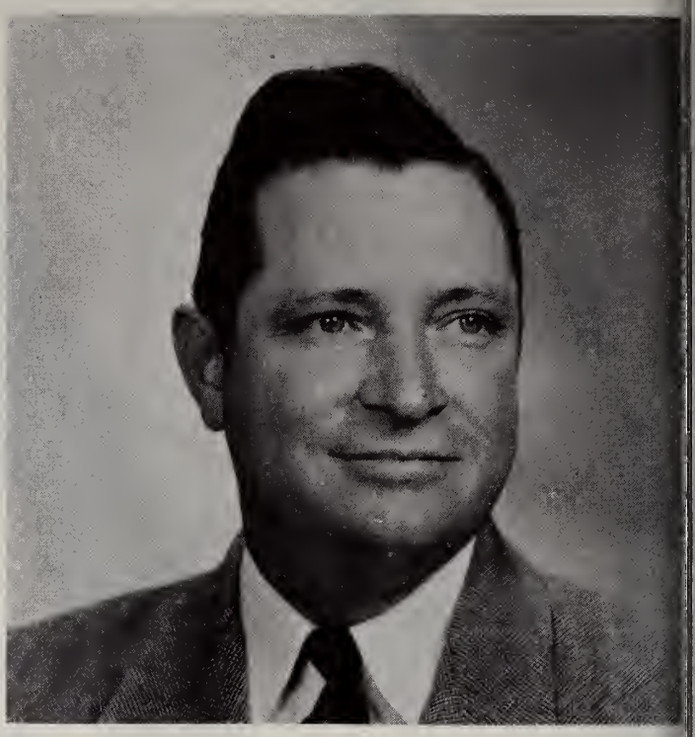
Raul E. Perdomo

B. S. in Agronomy from L. S. U.—1961.

M. S. in Botany and Plant Pathology. Thesis on Sugarcane Flowering, 1963.

Presently working as Graduate Research Assistant on strains of sugarcane mosaic and also with the production of true seed of sugarcane for use in the "L" breeding program.

Dr. Thomas J. Stafford

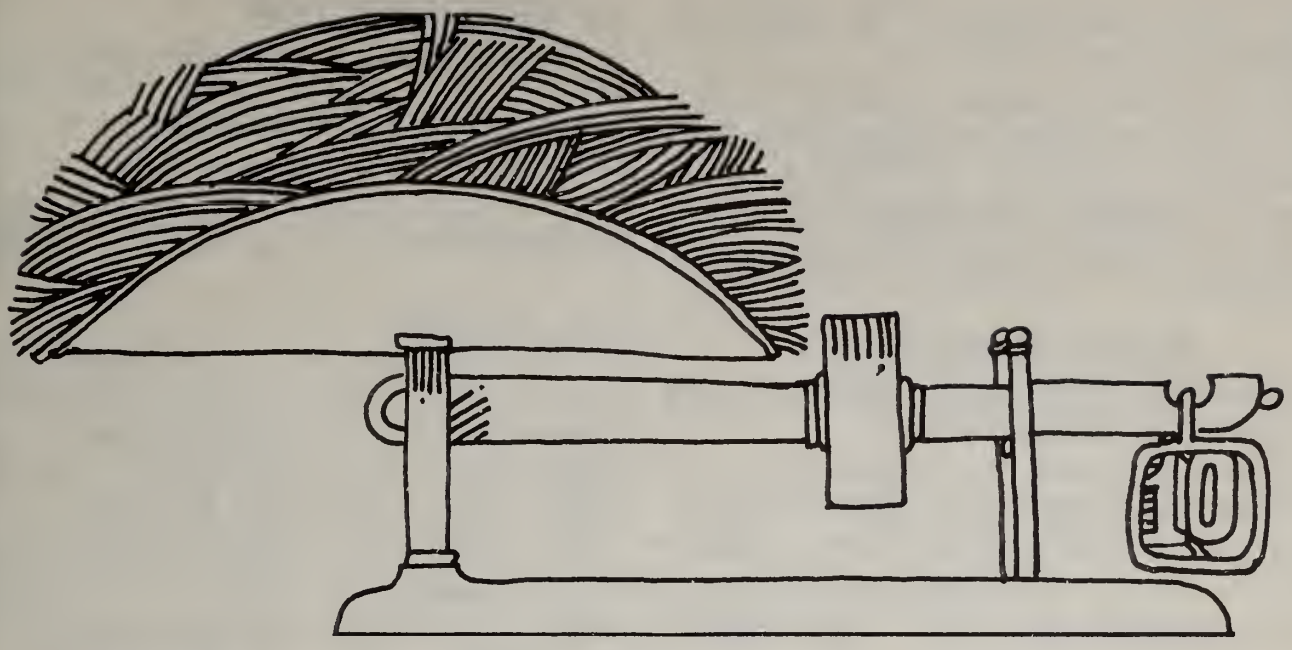


Dr. Thomas J. Stafford is the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station's representative in the sugar cane variety testing program conducted throughout the cane belt by the Experiment Station, the U.S.D.A. Sugar Cane Field Station at Houma, and the American Sugar Cane League.

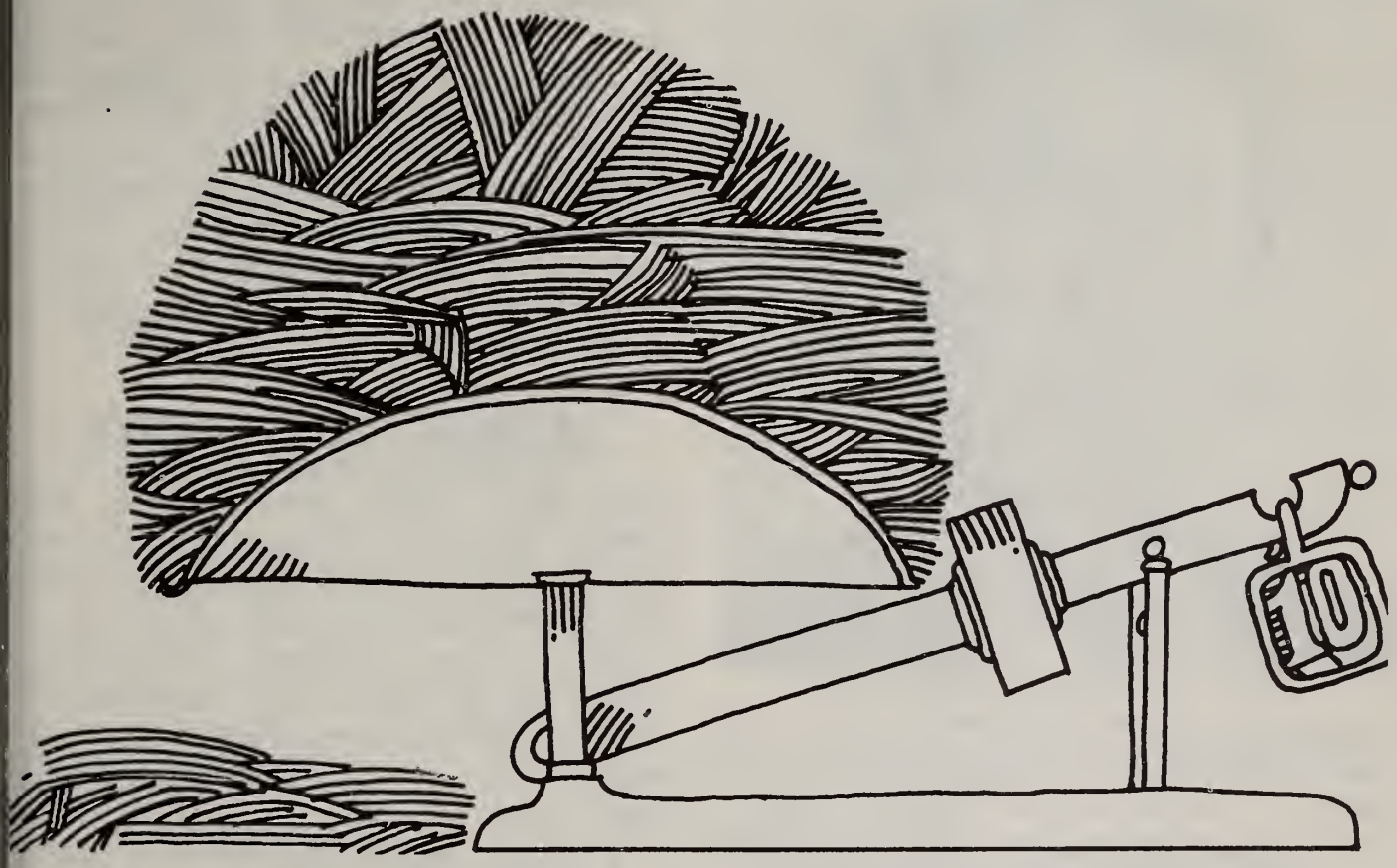
Dr. Stafford, associate professor of agronomy at L.S.U., was born in Washington Parish March 20, 1919, and graduated from Franklinton High School in 1936. He studied agriculture at L.S.U. in 1936-37 and attended the University of Southwestern Louisiana at Lafayette from 1938 until August 1941, when he was awarded the B.S. in agriculture. He volunteered for service in the Air Corps in October 1941, was comissioned a 2nd Lieutenant following his graduation from Officers Candidate School in September 1942 and rose to the rank of captain before returning to civilian life in February 1946. He worked for Singer Sewing Machine Co. from March 1946 until October, then was employed by International Harvester Co. until September 1949, when he began graduate work in agronomy at L.S.U.

Dr. Stafford was awarded the M.S. degree in agronomy by L.S.U. in August 1951 and completed his residence requirements for the Ph.D. degree at L.S.U. the following year. He joined the University of Georgia staff in September 1952 as assistant professor of agronomy and assistant agronomist of the Georgia Experiment Station and during the following year completed work on his doctorate in agronomy, being awarded the Ph.D. by L.S.U. in August 1953. He remained at the University of Georgia until October 1954, when he was appointed assistant professor of agronomy at L.S.U. and was placed in charge of the Experiment Station's outfield sugar cane variety

(Continued on page 222)



10 tons of cane an acre isn't much,



unless it's an increase of 10 tons an acre.

ow that's something. And it's possible, too.
he first thing to do is to get rid of the free-ading grasses and weeds. And that's what a ow herbicide program will do for you.
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tests. He was promoted to associate professor July 1, 1960.

The outfield sugar cane variety tests are conducted on the most important soil types in the major cane areas to evaluate promising new sugar cane varieties under farm conditions.

Mansel M. Mayeux

Associate Professor, Agricultural Engineering Department.

Mansel Mayeux is employed on a 1/2 time teaching basis and 1/2 time research. He is advisor to the students in Farm Equipment Management, teaches several Agricultural

Engineering courses and assist with the supervision of the graduate program in Agricultural Engineering.

His research since 1956 has been in the field of liquid fertilizer equipment and sugar cane equipment.

He maintains a testing station for ammonia hose and valves. These test are used as approval criteria for all such merchandise sold in the state of Louisiana. He devised a means of measuring the loss of ammonia when applied to the soil.

He has developed basis components for use in sugar cane planters. He is currently engaged in research on cultural practices in sugar cane.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 214)

and to deal fairly with those other countries which are friendly with us and share our markets for this food that is so important to the whole human race."

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 212)

tor of the Louisiana State University Department of Bacteriology and Plant Pathology died at his home in Baton Rouge on June 6, 1965.

Dr. Edgerton retired fifteen years ago turning his work at Louisiana State University over to Dr. St. John P. Chilton. He was best known to the sugar cane people for his pioneer research on sugar cane diseases, particularly red rot, root rot, and mosaic. He contributed many articles to *The Sugar Bulletin* and other sugar publications during his many years of service at L.S.U. He most certainly ranked among the top agricultural scientists of his era. L.S.U. lost one of its most distinguished citizens when he died at the ripe old age of 85 years.

—o—

BORER INFESTATION

(Continued from page 217)

tion very likely would have been higher than the 12-percent infestation of the previous year. Our reasoning appears to be sound, since in addition to the 11-percent reduction in joints examined, winter survival and first generation and summer months' populations were generally higher than those of 1963.

The crop loss is currently estimated to be three-fourths of the percentage of joints bored, or 8 percent for the 1964 crop. Losses for 1963, 1962, and 1961 were 9, 5, and 7 percent, respectively.

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Charpentier, Leon J. and Ralph Mathes. 1962. Sugarcane borer infestation and loss in Louisiana. Sugar Bull., Vol. 40(12): 132-33.

Charpentier, Leon J., W. J. McCormick, R. Mathes, and J. W. Sanford. 1964. Sugarcane borer infestation and loss in Louisiana. Sugar Bull., Vol. 42(12): 144-46.

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In This Issue

Up Front With The League 228
Wage-Price Hearing—1964-65 Production

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 229
The Cane Borer

In Washington With Joe Ferris 230
Slow Progress On Farm Bill

Sugarcane Breeding Program At Canal Point Florida, 1964-65 Season 231

Dedicate Plaque In Memory Of Dr. E. W. Brandes 232

Wage-Price Hearing July 15, 1965 233

Introducing The Scientists 236

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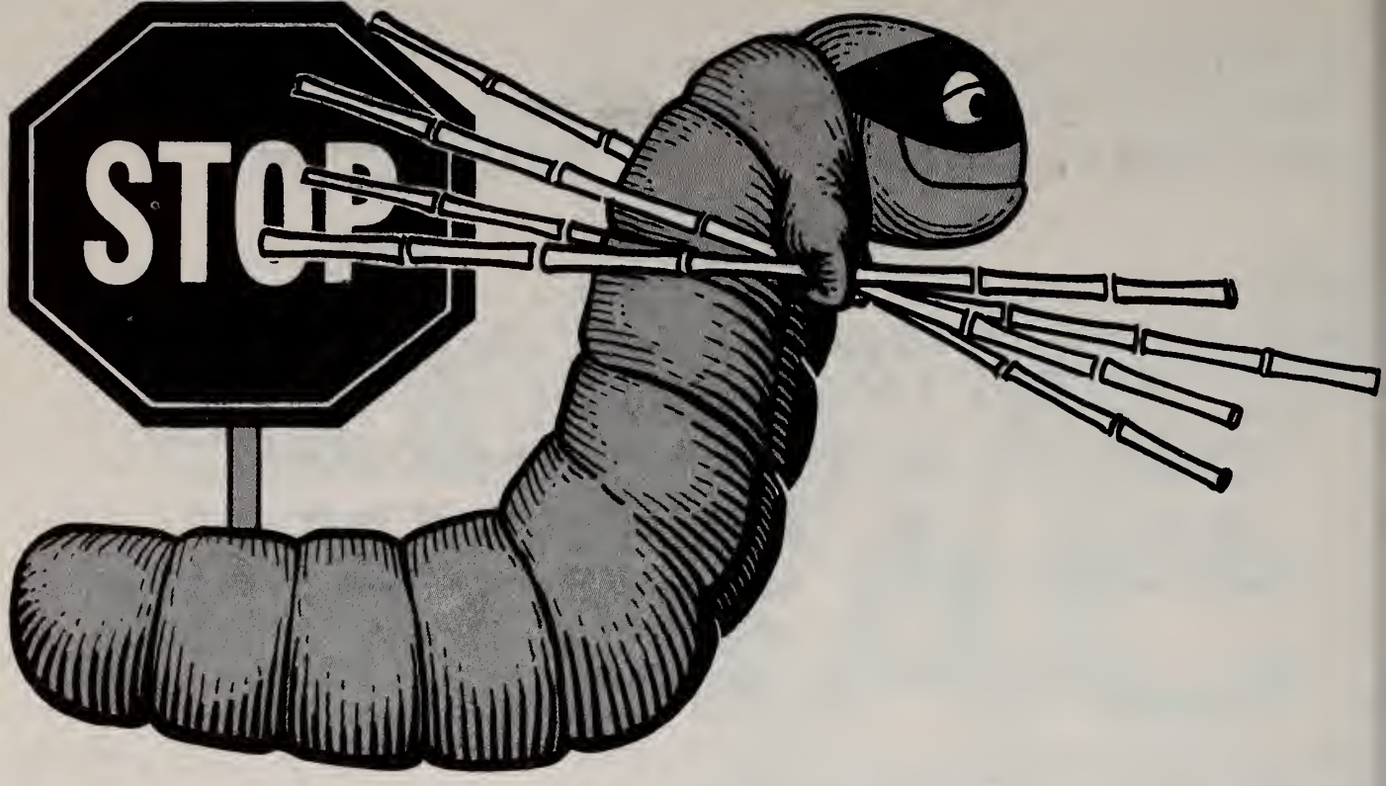
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry



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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Wage-Price Hearing

Attention is called to the U.S.D.A. Wage-Price Hearing which is scheduled to begin at 10:00 o'clock in the morning, in the District Court Room of the Terrebonne Parish Courthouse, Houma, Louisiana on Thursday July 15th. The meeting is open to the public and all interested parties are invited to attend. The official notice of the Hearing is on page 233 of this issue.

1964-65 Production

Below we are listing the sugar and molasses production, according to grades, from the 1964-65 Louisiana cane crop. It will be noted that our total sugar production, raw value, was 572,827 tons. For the record we report that Florida produced 574,415 tons of sugar, raw value, from the 1964-65 cane crop, thus topping the Louisiana sugar production by 1,588 tons.

Production Report 1964-65 Louisiana Crop

(Official USDA Report Dated June, 1965)

Raw Sugar, (96 test)	571,803 tons
Turbinados	7,564 tons
Granulated (Refined)	27,750 tons
Granulated (Plantation)	6,183 tons
Total (Actual Sugar)	559,300 tons
Total Sugar Production, Raw Value	572,710 tons
Net Tons Of Cane Ground For Sugar	7,383,164 tons
Cane Syrup	784,361 gallons
1st Molasses	2,048,551 gallons
2nd Molasses	599,632 gallons
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	46,694,472 gallons
Blackstrap (80 Brix)	55,997,650 gallons
Note: Blackstrap production does not include 52,181 gallons estimated in process.	
Net Tons Of Cane Ground For Syrup	30,802 tons

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

The Cane Borer

The presence of the sugar cane borer is very widespread. Borers can be found in all areas of the belt. Many areas have already started the insecticide program. Most growers are using Endrin and growers should continue to use Endrin until it is positively established that the cane borer is resistant to the material. Endrin is the least costly of the insecticides being recommended and it has given excellent control of the borer over the past years.

Growers who plan to use Guthion to control the cane borer will be happy to learn that a Federal label permitting the use of the material has been granted Chemagro Corporation, the manufacturer of Guthion. The label has not yet been received in writing by the League office but Mr. Justice Ward, Chief of the Pesticides Regulations Division and Mr. G. M. Downard, Head of the Registration Section both with the U.S.D.A. in Washington, D.C., told the writer during a phone conversation that Chemagro Corporation had been given a label for the use and sale of Guthion for sugar cane in Louisiana. The label will have at least two restrictions of importance for the use of the material on sugar cane, and these are: (1) "Guthion treated sugar cane must be burned-off at harvest or washed before processing." and (2) "Do not feed treated forage or harvest trash to livestock." The cane industry can make use of this material even with these two restrictions imposed on the label. The manufacturer of the material will submit additional information to the U.S.D.A. during this harvest in an attempt to remove the "either wash or burn" restriction.

The League has also received a letter from Mr. Eldon S. Radcliffe, Research Biologist of F. M. C. Corporation, Niagara Chemical Division, regarding Thiodan, another chemical recommended for the control of the sugar cane borer in Louisiana. Mr. Radcliffe advises that the statement in the recommendation reading "when formulated on clay granules, use within 30 days of formulation" has just been changed to 90 days in the L.S.U. recommendations.

Growers are again reminded that four products are now being recommended for the control of the sugar cane borer and that these are Sevin 20%, Thiodan 3%, Guthion 7% and Endrin 2%. Growers are again urged and encouraged not to use any insecticide for insurance reasons only but to be sure of the need before applying the insecticide. There are a number of reasons for this but two important reasons why this should not be done are (1) waste of money and (2) hastening of the time of resistance by the borer to the material being used.

The complete recommendations for the control of the cane borer were printed in the June 1st issue of "The Sugar Bulletin". Growers are asked to read again these recommendations and, particularly, that section relating to "Timing applications" and "Cautions."

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Slow Progress On Farm Bill

There is little if anything new on sugar legislation as we reach the deadline for the current issue of the Bulletin. Chairman Cooley is holding fast to his statement that sugar will be the next order of business in his committee after it has reported out the Omnibus Farm Bill.

Mr. Cooley's Committee on Agriculture has been striving diligently to solve the complicated jig saw puzzle of the Omnibus Farm Bill but so far the pieces just won't fit together. The committee has met as often as three times a day, at 10:00 am, 2:30 pm and 7:45 pm, but when the last piece of the puzzle is about to be slipped into place, something always happens which makes it necessary to start all over again—for instance: The full committee had tentatively approved the administration's wheat and grain recommendations as reported by sub-committees but a new proposal by committee member, Albert H. Quie, (R-Minn.), produced such favorable reaction from both Democrats and Republicans that the committee voted to take a fresh look at the whole picture. Now the committee will hold hearings on the Quie plan.

At the insistence of various members, the Agriculture Committee also will hold further hearings on H. R. 7500, the bill which establishes a Suburban Land Corporation with powers to purchase, manage and sell farm land within six miles of urban communities of fifty thousand or more inhabitants. Very little has been said about this Suburban Land Corporation but we venture the opinion that a great deal will be said about it at the hearings.

The bill, if passed, would make the government one of the world's largest and most active real estate operators. The Suburban Land Corporation would buy farm land on fringes of towns and cities of over 50,000 population at current market evaluation. It would hold the land for several years and then sell to private developers. In the meantime, private investors could buy stock in the corporation up to 50%. The government plans to make an initial investment of one hundred million dollars in stock of the corporation and another one hundred million dollars would be subscribed by private investors. Both the government and investors could make a substantial profit on stock appreciation which might be quite wild if tied to land in the path of rapidly growing cities. Government land purchases would generally begin about a mile beyond city limits and extend in a six mile radius beyond that.

The main objective would be to purchase land producing surplus agricultural crops, but our guess is that purchases would include other land as well. Real estate brokers are expected to blow their tops in opposition when the hearings open.

We understand that differences of opinion between members of the committee and between the committee and the administration are prety well pinpointed. The progress of the Committee however is slow. As of now, it is doubtful if the Farm Bill can

(Continued on page 238)

SUGARCANE BREEDING PROGRAM AT CANAL POINT, FLORIDA, 1964-65 SEASON

By Norman I. James and Preston H. Dunckelman, Research Agronomists, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

The sugarcane breeding work at the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station was maintained at about the same level as in recent years. Recommendations of research personnel in sugarcane and sirup producing areas were given high priority during the crossing season. Only by close cooperation between the crossing and seedling programs can improved varieties be developed efficiently.

Success of the crossing program at Canal Point can be mostly attributed to construction of a large plastic-covered crossing house, and to development of appropriate techniques for preparing and processing flowering stalks of sugarcane (2-10).

The practice of growing can cultures of male parents on a railway cart system has provided an efficient means of daily transferring a large quantity of plants from outdoor to indoor conditions. Low night temperatures that prevail during the crossing season at Canal Point can thus be avoided. The improvement in pollen fertility has been previously discussed (4).

Bagging tassels to allow seed near the base to ripen without loss of those from the tip has improved seed set by 50 percent, or more, in many crosses (9). The procedure followed prior to bagging was to harvest tassels as seed was shedding at the tip.

Of significance also was the discovery that viability of sugarcane seed can be maintained to a rather high degree by storage under deep freeze conditions (1). This technique offers two major advantages: (a) a sample of the seed of a particular cross can be germinated and the seedlings tested for quality, while the remainder of the seed is stored for potential use or discard later based on such tests; and (b) surplus seed from a crossing year in which seed set was high can be stored and used in a year when seed production is low.

Important Parental Characteristics

Selection of parental clones is based largely on results obtained from progeny tests in seedling programs. Exploratory crosses are made and seedlings grown to determine quality. Crosses are repeated that have a relatively high proportion of seedlings that appear to be good enough to become commercial canes.

TABLE 1.—Available parental clones with some degree of cold tolerance and resistance to mosaic strains A, B, D, E, and H

Mosaic Resistant		Cold Tolerant
C.P. 33-224	C.P. 62-263	C.P. 28-11
C.P. 36-13	C.P. 63-307	C.P. 46-115
C.P. 43-47	C.P. 63-313	C.P. 55-30
C.P. 44-154	C.P. 63-314	C.P. 57-614
C.P. 44-155	C.P. 63-321	C.P. 60-12
C.P. 46-115	C.P. 63-326	C.P. 61-23
C.P. 47-193	C.P. 63-328	C.P. 61-52
C.P. 48-103	C.P. 63-354	C.P. 61-65
C.P. 52-1	C.P. 63-359	C.P. 61-90
C.P. 53-5	C.P. 63-369	Cl. 41-223
C.P. 57-614	C.P. 63-372	Cl. 47-83
C.P. 60-16	C.P. 63-377	N. Co. 310
C.P. 61-39	C.P. 63-384	
C.P. 61-84	L. 60-1	
C.P. 62-258	L. 62-37	

In choosing parents for exploratory crosses a number of characteristics must be considered. The principal ones are: early maturity, insect resistance, drought resistance, fiber content, erectness, purity of juice, and high sucrose.

Two other characteristics of vital importance when selecting parents for Louisiana crosses are cold tolerance and resistance to mosaic strains A, B, D, E, and H. A list of these clones, in use or proposed for use, is given in Table 1. An important characteristic of parents used in making

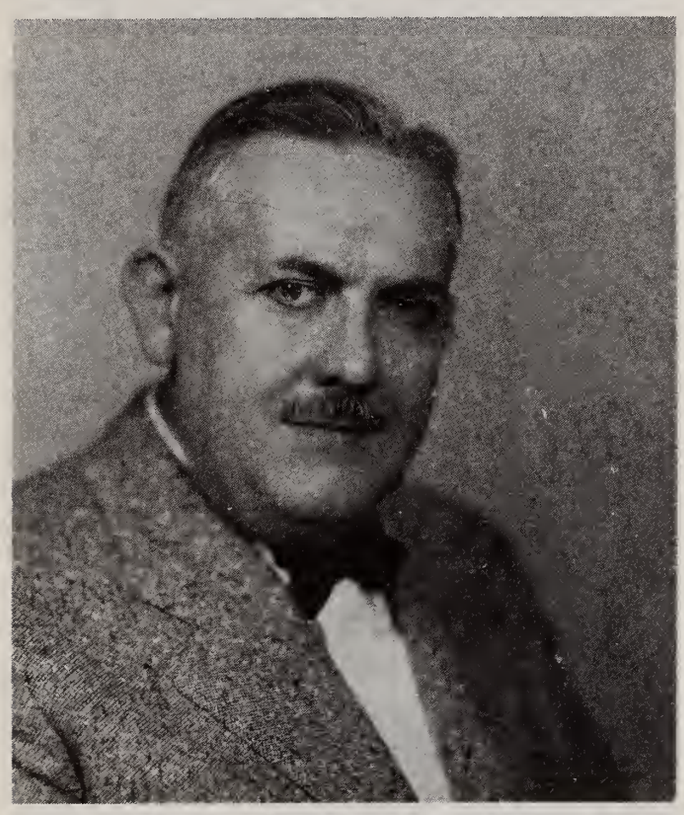
(Continued on page 234)

DEDICATE PLAQUE IN MEMORY OF DR. E. W. BRANDES

A plague honoring the late Dr. E. W. Brandes was unveiled at the U.S.D.A. Houma Station on June 24, 1965. The occasion was the summer meeting of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League.

As was eminently fitting, Dr. E. V. Abbott, Superintendent of the Houma Station, delivered the dedication address. His remarks are printed below.

The year 1965 marks the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Houma station. It is therefore an appropriate time to honor the memory of Dr. Elmer Walker Brandes who founded the station and laid the groundwork for the research program that led to the restoration and stabilization of the Louisiana sugarcane industry when it was on the verge of ruin.



DR. E. W. BRANDES

Dr. Brandes was born at Washington, D. C., July 15, 1891, and died at West Palm Beach, Florida, February 3, 1964. He received the B.S. degree from Michigan Agricultural College in 1913, the M.S. degree in 1915, and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Michigan in 1919. His Alma Mater, now Michigan State University, gave him the honorary S.C.D. degree in 1948.

After serving as plant pathologist in Michigan and Puerto Rico, he joined the staff of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in that capacity in 1919. In the same year he came to Louisiana at the request of sugarcane growers and identified mosaic disease, which he predicted would have serious consequences for the industry unless immediate steps were taken to combat it. His warning went unheeded, however, until 1921, when Mr. Elliot Jones went to Washington to obtain from Dr. Brandes cuttings of the P.O.J. varieties which, although they were not resistant, had been introduced earlier by the U.S. Department of Agriculture because of their tolerance of mosaic.

Dr. Brandes foresaw the need for developing disease resistant varieties to meet the threat of mosaic, as well as of red rot and root rot. As the first step in that direction, he established a breeding station at Canal Point, Florida, where cane breeding work began in 1919. He made contacts with experiment stations and commercial plantations in India, Java, the Philippines, Formosa, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and other places, and, by correspondence or personal appeal, he accumulated a large number of cane varieties. In 1923 he became head of sugarcane and sugarbeet investigations in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and continued in that capacity until his retirement in 1951. From 1940-43 he was also in charge of rubber investigations in the Department. In 1949 he received the Department's Distinguished Service Award. He was one of the founders of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists and served as General Chairman of the 1938 triennial Congress held in Louisiana.

After establishing the Canal Point

WAGE-PRICE HEARING JULY 15, 1965

Pursuant to the authority contained in sections 301 (c) (1) and 301 (c) (2) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, (61 Stat. 929; - U.S.C. 1131), and in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure applicable to wage and price proceedings (7 C.F.R. 802.1 *et seq.*), notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held in Houma, Louisiana, in the District Court Room, Terrebonne Parish Courthouse, on July 15, 1965, beginning at 10:00 a.m.

The purpose of such hearing is to receive evidence likely to be of assistance to the Secretary of Agriculture in determining (1), pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (1) of the act, whether the wage rates established for Louisiana sugarcane fieldworkers in the wage determination which became effective October 5, 1964, (29 F.R. 13637), continue to be fair and reasonable under existing circumstances, or whether such determination should be amended; and (2), pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (2) of said act, fair and reasonable prices for the 1965 crop of sugarcane to be paid, under either purchase or toll agreements, by producers who process sugarcane grown by other producers and who apply for payment under the act.

In the interest of obtaining the the best possible information, all interested persons are requested to appear at the hearing to express their

(Continued on page 238)

station, Dr. Brandes headed several expeditions to Asia, New Guinea, and other Pacific islands for the purpose of collecting wild and cultivated sugarcanes that could be used as sources of disease resistance in breeding. This culminated in the establishment of one of the two World Collections of sugarcane germ plasm, first located in Puerto Rico, later in the Canal Zone, and now at Canal Point.

We will not recount in detail Dr. Brandes' many contributions to sugarcane research, but it may be said without fear of dispute that the thriving Louisiana sugarcane industry of today is a living memorial to his efforts. In recognition of his services to this industry he was awarded an Honorary Life Membership by the American Sugar Cane League in 1943, and by the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists in 1946.

Dr. Brandes had vision when others were short sighted. He had courage when others were in despair. He provided sound counsel when others offered nostrums. He gave hope to a prostrate industry when others succumbed to gloom and predicted disaster. The force of his personality and the strength of his leadership have left a permanent mark on the Louisiana sugarcane industry. We dedicate this plaque as a tangible reminder of the accomplishments of one of the outstanding agricultural research scientists of this generation.

IN MEMORY OF
ELMER WALKER BRANDES
1891-1964
FOUNDER OF THE HOUMA STATION
WHOSE DIAGNOSIS IN 1919 OF THE DISEASE PROBLEM AFFLICTING THE LOUISIANA SUGARCANE INDUSTRY, AND WHOSE VIGOROUS LEADERSHIP IN WORLD EXPLORATION FOR ASSEMBLING DISEASE-RESISTANT BREEDING MATERIAL AND IN BREEDING OF DISEASE-RESISTANT VARIETIES ADAPTED TO LOUISIANA, IN COOPERATION WITH THE LOUISIANA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AND THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE, LED TO THE REHABILITATION AND SUCCESSFUL REESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDUSTRY, THIS PLAQUE IS GRATEFULLY DEDICATED BY HIS FRIENDS.
JUNE 1965

CANAL POINT

(Continued from page 231)

crosses for developing sirup canes (besides those listed above) is a high rate of inversion after cutting to prevent crystallization of the finished product.

Hurricane Damage

Canal Point experienced two hurricanes during the fall of 1964. Cleo passed through the area on August 27 with winds of approximately 100 miles per hour. Isbell followed on October 14 with 80 miles per hour winds. Cleo completely destroyed a number of field plots and damaged others to various degrees. Even though attention was given to retying and straightening the canes in field plots, many flowering stalks were crooked and difficult to manage in the crossing house. The plants grown in cans were untied from the racks and laid on the ground before each hurricane; consequently these parental clones were not damaged.

In spite of hurricane damage, the season was considered outstanding for flowering. Cl. 41-223 which occupied 78 percent of the acreage in South Florida(11) flowered heavily in many areas. The unusually heavy flowering was attributed to abnormally high rainfall during the summer and early fall.

The crossing house did not sustain any structural damage in either storm. The large doors on the east end of the building were destroyed, and 8 sections of fiberglass roofing and approximately 2,000 square feet of plastic covering were blown away. This relatively minor damage was repaired before the start of the crossing season.

Seed Production and Distribution

A summary of viable seed produced is given in Table 2. In most crosses female flowering stalks were used live-rooted; i.e., they were can cultured or airlayered. Air-layering consists of enclosing two root bands near the base of the stalk in wet sphagnum moss; after roots have formed, the stalk is cut below this area and the rooted section is placed in aereated water. A few crosses were attempted with Hawaiian weak-acid solution; almost complete failure occurred.

Temperatures during the crossing season were unusually high. Warm daytime temperatures resulted in unfavorable high temperatures in the crossing house, particularly near noon on days with little or no wind. A review of temperature records showed that only occasionally did temperatures exceed 95° F. in the crossing house in past years. During the 1964-65 crossing season, temperatures of 100-110° F. at midday were common. Further evidence of the warm season was the production of viable pollen outside throughout the season.

TABLE 2.—Distribution and estimated production of sugarcane seed from 1964-65 Canal Point crosses

Station	Number of crosses	Number viable seed
U. S. Sugar Crops Field Station, Cairo, Ga.	38	22,305
U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla.	84	54,439[1]
U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La.	319	242,785
Total	441	319,529[2]

[1] Included were 27,609 in germination tests.

[2] A total of 1,529 female tassels were placed in crosses and 1,493 harvested. Average seed set per tassel was 214.

The need for water purification equipment was clearly demonstrated during the season. Cut male tassels of the more sensitive varieties in weak acid solution made from ordinary tap water were dried and dying in 4 to 7 days, while most of those in solution made from de-ionized tap water were in excellent condition after 15 days. It is essential for male tassels to remain in good condition for the duration of the pollinating period which is 5-12 days. Female tassels must remain alive in weak acid solution for 19 to 25 days for seed to be viable. The tap water contaminated with muck soil and mineral salts used in the solution crosses mentioned above was undoubtedly a

najor reason for failure. Seed set vas probably reduced in some crosses nade with live-rooted females be-:ause of early dying of cut male tas-;els. Specifications for a water puri-:ying are currently being developed.

With the exception of one lot,[3] all :rue seed was fumigated with methyl ›romide at Canal Point before ship-nent. This treatment was recom-nended in 1964 after live mealy bugs were found in seed sent to Louisiana. Replicated germination tests showed ıo difference between untreated seed ınd seed treated with technical grade nethyl bromide (no chloropicrin), at :he rate of 2½ pounds per 1,000 cu-›ic feet for 2½ hours, when seed was dried after harvest or removal from deep freeze. This treatment did re-duce germination by 50 percent when ıpplied to seed removed from the freezer and fumigated immediately without drying.

Preparation for 1965-66 Crossing Season

The number of 15-20-gallon ash :ans used to grow parental clones was expanded from 576 to 640 this season. There are 322 cans contain-ing 35 clones capable of producing pollen, and 318 cans of 40 male-sterile (female) clones. In May, 220 cans containing pollen-producing clones were placed on the railway carts to be pre-conditioned for use as males. The remaining 420 cans will be main-tained on racks outside the crossing house and used primarily as female parents. The advantages of can cul-ture appear to warrant even further increase. It is planned to construct additional racks to accommodate 280 more can cultures.

There were 290 field plots of elite breeding canes established in early February. All known mosaic-resist-ant and cold-tolerant clones are rep-resented. Many clones from 1961 and 1962 C.P. series that have shown ex-ceptionally high sucrose were in-cluded.

The coastal sand plots located on the old Palm Beach County prison farm are expected to show improve-ment because of improved water con-trol. During the winter months, drainage ditches were cleaned and control gates repaired. Planting of the latest recommended parental clones is scheduled for autumn 1965.

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[3] We wish to thank Mr. James E. Mabry, Chief Inspector, Plant Quarantine House, Washington, D. C., for fumigating the first shipment of seed while tests were conducted with a drum-type fumigator at Canal Point.

INTRODUCING THE SCIENTISTS

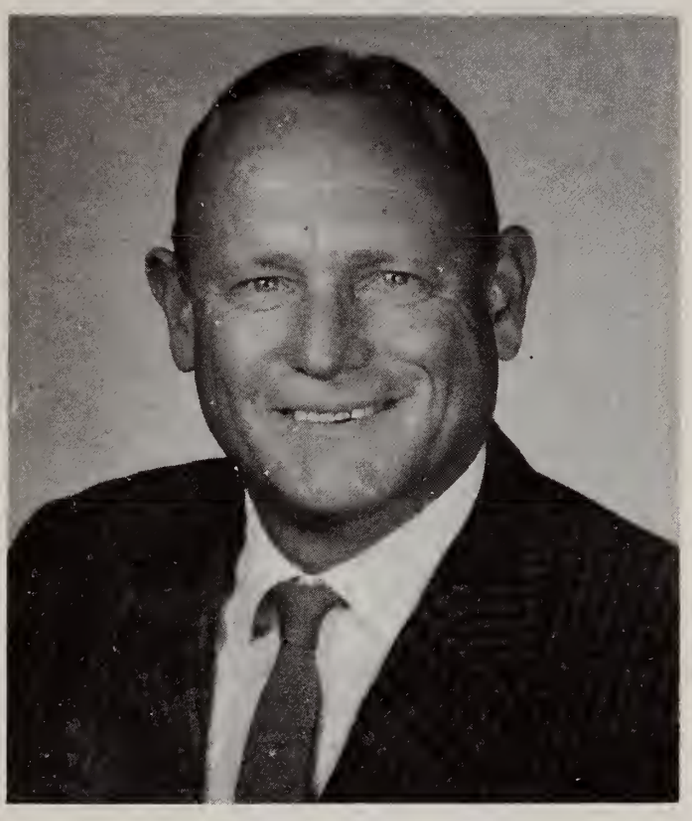
P. H. Dunckelman

Born—August 5, 1916, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

Graduated St. Mary's Academy High School, Natchitoches, Louisiana, 1934.

B. S. degree from Northwest Louisiana State College, Natchitoches, Louisiana, 1939.

M. S. degree from L. S. U., 1941.



U. S. Naval Air Corps, 1941-42.

Assistant Sugarcane Investigator, L.S.U., 1942-46.

Plant Quarantine Inspector, Louisiana State Department of Agriculture and Immigration, 1946-47.

District Supervisor of USDA Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Southwest Louisiana District, 1947-48.

Assistant Plant Pathologist, sugarcane breeding and seedling selection research, L.S.U., 1948-1957.

Research Agronomist and Sugarcane Breeder, USDA Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Florida, 1957-1964.

Research Agronomist, sugarcane breeding and seedling selection research, USDA Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La., 1964-to present.

Hugh P. Fanguy

Hugh P. Fanguy, Research Agronomist, U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La.

Born in Terrebonne Parish January 12, 1935

Graduated from Terrebonne High School 1954

Attended Southeastern Louisiana College 1954-1955

Attended F. T. Nicholls State College 1955-1956

Attended Louisiana State University 1956-1959 and received B.S. Degree in Vocational Agricultural Education.

Began working at the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station with the sugarcane seedling program March 1959.

1961 to present, outfield agronomist conducting variety trials on cooperating plantations on various soil types throughout the sugarcane belt, the primary objective of which is to provide the Louisiana sugarcane industry with high-yielding, disease-resistant sugarcane varieties.

Joe E. Clayton

Joe was born at Tillar, Arkansas on September 17, 1932, and graduated

(Continued on page 238)

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from the Tillar schools. He attended Arkansas A. & M. College and graduated from the University of Arkansas after an interruption for service in the U. S. Army Signal Corps. He received the Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Engineering and the Bachelor of Agriculture degrees from the University of Arkansas in 1959. After working one summer with Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, he enrolled in Clemson College, South Carolina, and obtained the Master of Science degree in Agricultural Engineering in 1960.

In 1960 he joined the U.S.D.A., Agricultural Research Service staff at Stoneville, Mississippi where he conducted research on Cotton Harvesting equipment at the Cotton Mechanization Laboratory. He was transferred to Sugar Cane Harvesting research in May, 1964. He is located at the Everglades Experiment Station, Belle Glade, Florida, where he is in charge of the expanded harvester research of U.S.D.A. The work is being concentrated on developing harvesting equipment for recumbent sugar cane.

Mr. Clayton is a Registered Professional Engineer and is a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Tau Beta Pi and Gamma Sigma Delta.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 230)

be reported out before July 2.

All of this could and probably will further delay action on sugar legislation. But administration spokesmen and congressional leaders say action on sugar is a must so sooner or later they probably will get around to it.

Editor's Note:

As we were going to press, Mr. Ferris phoned to report that the Quie proposal had been killed and that the Committee had also rejected the Suburban Land Corporation proposal.

———o———

HEARING

(Continued from page 233)

views and present appropriate data in regard to wages and prices. While testimony on all pertinent points is desired, it is especially requested that witnesses be prepared to offer information and recommendations on the following matters regarding fair wages for fieldworkers and fair prices for sugarcane:

I. *Wages.*

Changes in worker classifications and wage rate differentials.

II. *Prices.*

(a) Periods to be used to determine the seasons' average prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses.

(b) Use of average quoted market prices of raw sugar or average prices of raw sugar received by processors as the basis of payments for sugarcane.

(c) Equity of pricing factor per ton standard cane as related to alternative raw sugar price bases in item (b) above.

The hearing, after being called to order at the time and place mentioned herein, may be continued from day to day within the discretion of the presiding officers and may be adjourned to a later day or to a different place without notice other than

the announcement thereof at the hearing by the presiding officers.

A. A. Greenwood, D. E. McGarry, W. S. Stevenson and C. F. Denny are hereby designated as presiding officers to conduct either jointly or severally the foregoing hearing.

Signed at Washington, D.C. on: June 11, 1965

H. D. Godfrey
Administrator, ASCS

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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In This Issue

Up Front With The League.....243
Prices—Wages

In Washington With Joe Ferris.....244
Green Light For Sugar Legislation Just Around The Corner

Juice Clarifications On Trashy Vs. Clean Cane.....245

Introducing The Scientists.....248

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

by A. W. Dykers

Prices

As reported in the July 1st issue of *The Sugar Bulletin,* the USDA Wage-Price Hearing will be held in Houma, La., on July 15th. We have to go to press with this issue before the Hearing is conducted and will not be able to include the industry briefs in this issue. There are, however, a few things that we know about the coming Hearing that should be of interest.

We do know, for instance, that the growers and processor members of the Industry Grower-Processor Committee (this is not a League Committee) have agreed on all major points in the price recommendations to be presented at the Hearing and that a single brief, endorsed by both growers and processors, will be read into the record. Thomas H. Allen, Chairman of the Processor segment of the Grower-Processor Committee, will be the spokesman for the Industry.

We hope to be able to print the highlights of Mr. Allen's Testimony in the August 1st issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.*

Wages

The "wage" presentation at the Hearing will be handled by Warren J. Harang, Jr., Chairman of the Employee Relations Committee of the American Sugar Cane League. Here, too, we are not in a position to report on the final draft of the testimony that will be read by Mr. Harang. We do know, however, that no change in wage rates will be recommended.

The following paragraphs from a preliminary draft of the Labor Relations Committee's brief will give a fair idea of what is to come.

"I have analyzed all facts and conditions which under the standards prescribed in the Sugar Act and under any other reasonable standards are pertinent in determining wage rates. Let us also further bear in mind that beginning in 1959 and through 1964, our harvest minimum rates have been increased 30 cents per hour and our production and cultivation minimum rates have been increased 35 cents per hour. We now have the cumulative affect of those increases in our present determination. There are no facts or circumstances which justify a further increase at this time. Considering the pertinent standards, there is no way the cumulative affect of those increases in recent years I have just mentioned can be justified under present conditions. Nevertheless, we do recommend that the basic rates as presently established be maintained".

"It is also the firm belief and opinion of our committee, based on its experience in the production and harvesting of sugar cane and its knowledge of the subject matter, that all of the minimum wage rate differentials appearing in the present determination are justified and should be maintained".

Lloyd L. Lauden Ill

We are sorry to report that Lloyd L. Lauden is ill and unable to write his very fine "In The Field" column for this issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.*

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Green Light for Sugar Legislation Just Around the Corner

Each time we go to press we have to report changes in the Congressional time-table for sugar legislation—and each change so far has meant a further delay.

All of the delays can be attributed to the Omnibus Farm Bill which has been the House Agriculture Committee's number one legislation obligation for this session of Congress. But at long last, the committee seems to be nearing the end of its labors and may give the Farm Bill final approval by press time July 15.

House Agriculture Committee Chairman, Harold Cooley who last June 10 said he hoped to introduce a Sugar Bill by the end of the month and hold hearings on it in mid-July now says, "I regret that the time-table I have predicted has had to be extended from time to time, but this has become necessary because of the complexities and difficulties of working out an agricultural program (Farm Bill) which is acceptable to all of the many interests concerned in this matter."

"I am aware of the need for new sugar legislation and it is my intention to bring it before the Committee on Agriculture at the earliest possible date."

Washinton representatives of the domestic sugar industry are now guessing that the new amendments to the Sugar Act will be unveiled about July 20 and that hearings on the proposed amendments will begin during the first week of August.

Frank A. Kemp, President of the Great Western Sugar Company, Denver, Colorado, who on numerous occasions has been spokesman for the domestic sugar industry, has accepted the draft and again will appear in that capacity when Chairman Cooley holds hearings on Sugar Act Amendments. Frank, affectionately known to his many friends as "Mr. Sugar," is highly respected on Capitol Hill and throughout the various government departments. He will make a splendid witness.

On Monday, July 26, friends of Congressman Harold Cooley will celebrate his birthday. This year he completes 31 years of service in the House of Representatives.

The Cooley birthday reception and buffet supper will be held in the Ambassador Room of the Shoreham Hotel. The Speaker of the House, Mr. John McCormack; the Majority Leader, Rep. Carl Albert, who will serve as Toastmaster; the Majority Whip Rep. Hale Boggs; and many other long time friends of Mr. Cooley's, including the Honorable Marvin Jones who for many years was Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture will pay tribute to Harold Cooley for his great statesmanship and magnificent contributions to American agricultural and related industries for the past 31 years.

JUICE CLARIFICATION EXPERIMENTS ON TRASHY VS. CLEAN CANE

E. E. Coll, W. F. Guilbeau, J. T. Jackson, and S. J. Cangemi
Southern Regional Research Laboratory,
New Orleans, Louisiana

In recent years cane trash delivered to the mill has created major processing problems. This is a direct result of higher cane yields that make correct topping very difficult with mechanical harvesters. The Industrial Committee of the American Sugar Cane League planned a test program to determine the effect of excess trash on processing.

The first part of the program was conducted by Audubon Sugar Factory personnel, Louisiana State University, to obtain complete milling data on trashy cane samples and clean cane controls. The second part, consisting of standard lime clarification tests, was conducted by USDA personnel in the Department's pilot plant, located on the fourth floor of the Audubon Factory. Mixed juice from each milling test was weighed and pumped to the pilot plant for clarification tests. Results of the clarification work only are reported here, covering the period between October 22 and December 4, 1964.

The cane for all tests and controls was variety C. P. 52-68 grown at St. Gabriel Plantation, with first-year stubble cane harvested during the first half of the period and plant cane during the second half. All samples were cut and loaded by hand to make chain-sling bundles of about 4,000 pounds each. Clean cane samples were cut from two rows in a manner to duplicate the normal commercial practice of cutting at the top and bottom without stripping the leaves. "Trashy" samples were cut to simulate lodged cane harvested by machine, i. e., one row was cut "clean" and the other cut at the bottom only. The bundles were transferred to a highway trailer for transport to the Audubon Factory.

Like-samples were harvested in pairs to simplify cutting and transport schedules, and to vary the time between cutting and processing from one to two days. For example: two "clean" samples (controls) harvested on Monday were processed on Tuesday and Wednesday. In like manner, two "trashy" samples (tests) harvested on Wednesday were processed on Thursday and Friday. The sequence of harvesting test and control samples was alternated throughout the season to partially negate cane maturity factors. A total of seven tests and controls were made.

A complete description and operating procedure of the juice clarification pilot plant was reported earlier (1). The mixed juice was refrigerated to 35± 2° F. for preservation during the 4-hour test, and it was warmed to about 85° F. as needed (50 g.p.h.) for continuous liming. Degree of liming was controlled automatically by an industrial type pH indicator-controller that was preset to control the clarified juice pH at 6.35± at 0.10 units. From the liming tank, with float set at the 20-minute retention level, the limed juice was pumped through a metering tube and juice heater into the clarifier flash tank. Mud levels and pH values were checked at 30-minute intervals. The mud pump was started after 2 or 2-½ hours, depending on the mud level in the clarifier, and the rate was adjusted to maintain a near constant mud level. Clarified juice for quality tests was collected after constant values of clarity and pH were maintained for two consecutive checks. Mud samples were taken from the weigh tank before and after liquidation.

Mud insolubles were used to calculate the pounds of wet mud, as pumped, per ton of cane processed.

(Continued on next page)

TABLE I. Trash, soil, lime, and mud data from clean-cane vs. trashy-cane juice clarification experiments.

Cane Variety C.P. 52-68	Run No.	Trash, % Cane	Soil in M.J., lbs./T.C.	Lime, lbs./T.C.	Clarifier Mud		
					lbs./T.C.	Insolubles %	Insolubles lbs./T.C.
Clean Cane (Controls)							
Stubble cane	5	2.2	1.39	0.90	113	6.41	4.35
" "	6	4.9	1.09	1.15	134	5.42	7.26
" "	13	1.0	0.85	0.44	78	5.57	4.34
" "	14	3.8	0.92	0.72	86	6.40	5.50
Average		3.0	1.04	0.80	103	5.95	5.36
Plant cane	19	3.4	1.78	1.15	99	6.31	6.25
" "	20	6.2	1.48	1.21	82	7.47	6.13
" "	24	3.8	2.07	1.21	113	6.50	7.34
Average		4.4	1.78	1.19	98	6.76	6.57
Average, stubble & plant		3.7	1.41	1.00	100	6.36	5.96
Trashy Cane (Tests)							
Stubble cane	3	7.5	3.47	1.32	140	7.01	9.81
" "	4	13.6	1.03	1.05	128	6.37	8.15
" "	9	12.9	2.25	0.88	104	7.43	7.73
" "	10	6.6	2.30	0.99	102	8.61	8.78
Average		10.1	2.26	1.06	118	7.36	8.62
Plant cane	21	2.1	1.48	1.26	97	7.21	6.99
" "	22	6.4	1.43	0.98	75	7.55	5.66
" "	26	6.2	1.47	1.04	108	5.65	6.10
Average		4.9	1.46	1.09	93	6.80	6.25
Average, stubble & plant		7.5	1.86	1.08	106	7.08	7.44

Values for the mud insolubles and wet mud weights are reported in Table I, along with values for cane trash, soil in mixed juice, and the amount of lime required to maintain the desired pH. Soil in mixed juice was obtained by ashing samples of juice insolubles to determine the mineral residue. The residue was assumed to be mostly soil. Controls and tests are reported in chronological order, and they were separated into stubble and plant cane samples since the time of harvest is an important factor in the trash content. Average values for stubble and plant cane samples were included to show the overall results.

There was a marked difference in values, Table I, between controls and tests with stubble cane. "Trashy" samples had three times the amount of trash, had twice the amount of soil in juice, required 30 per cent more lime, and produced 15 per cent more mud than the controls. They also had a higher concentration of insolubles in mud that was probably the result of the higher soil content, however, the "trashy" sample mud averaged 35 per cent more insolubles per ton cane than could be accounted for by the excess soil. The latter was considered to be organic matter from the excess trash.

Later in the season, during the plant cane harvest, there was no apparent difference between the controls and tests (Table I) other than the usual variations between samples. No satisfactory explanation could be made for the similarity of

TABLE II. Mixed juice and clarified juice quality data from clean cane vs. trashy cane juice clarification experiments

Cane Variety C.P. 52-68	Run No.	Purity, Mixed Juice	Clarified Juice				
			Clarity,[1] Lux	Filterability[2]	Purity	CaO, %D.S.	P_2O_5, %D.S.
Clean Cane (Controls)							
Stubble cane	5	71.2	40	97	73.2	0.24	0.075
" "	6	72.7	45	76	75.4	0.21	0.074
" "	13	71.3	40	78	71.9	0.24	0.054
" "	14	69.2	42	195	70.6	0.20	0.074
Average		71.1	42	112	72.8	0.22	0.069
Plant cane	19	68.1	30	61	69.8	0.31	0.074
" "	20	68.5	24	36	69.1	0.38	0.110
" "	24	67.4	36	67	67.8	0.27	0.106
Average		68.0	30	54	68.9	0.32	0.097
Average, stubble & plant		69.5	36	83	70.8	0.27	0.083
Trashy Cane (Tests)							
Stubble cane	3	65.8	34	106	68.2	0.21	0.114
" "	4	65.2	38	100	68.0	0.27	0.078
" "	9	68.6	32	128	71.2	0.31	0.091
" "	10	68.3	27	113	69.8	0.28	0.088
Average		67.0	33	112	69.3	0.27	0.093
Plant cane	21	67.8	23	44	68.8	0.41	0.114
" "	22	69.8	24	46	71.6	0.41	0.139
" "	26	74.6	37	66	77.1	0.31	0.086
Average		70.7	28	52	72.5	0.38	0.113
Average, stubble & plant		68.8	30	82	70.9	0.32	0.103

1/ Adjusted to 14 percent refractometer solids.

2/ Millipore membrane (1.20 Mμ) with prefilter, adjusted to 14 percent refractometer solids.

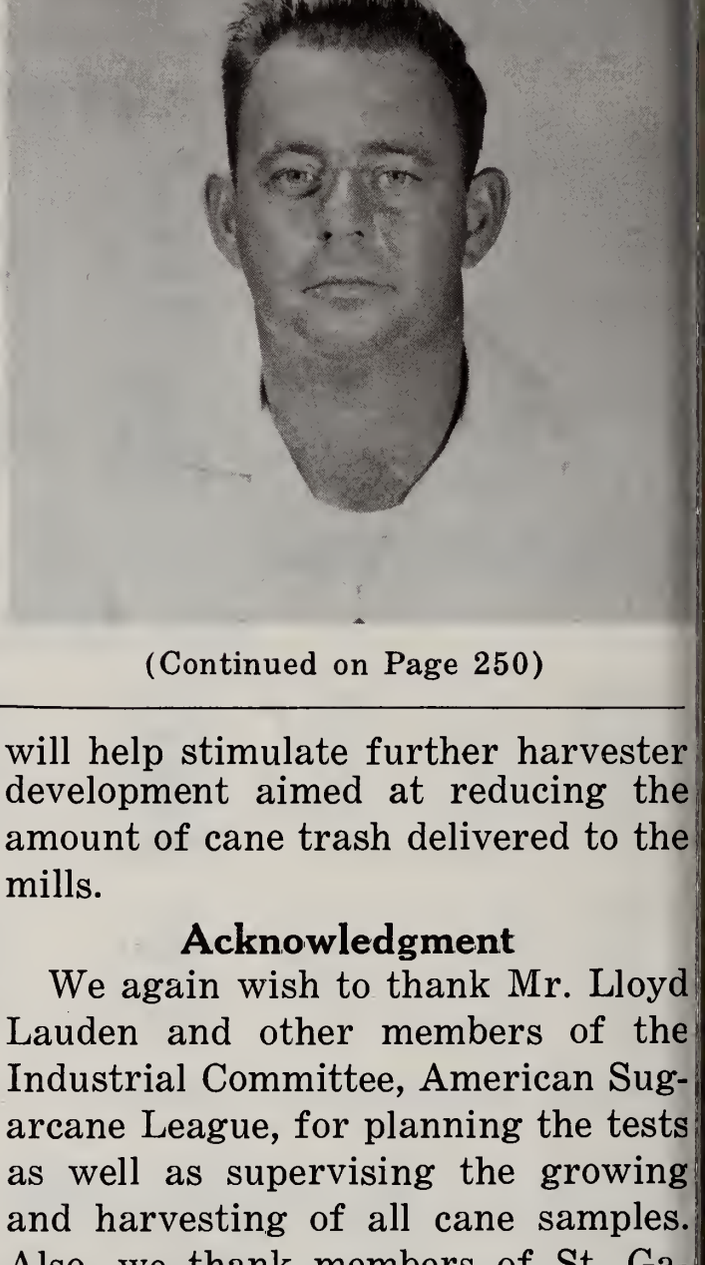
the results. They did show that improper topping is a more serious problem early in the season when the trash is a higher percentage in the harvested cane.

Quality factors for the clarified juice samples are reported in Table II, along with purities of the mixed raw juice samples. Mixed juice purities show variations between cane samples that must be considered in evaluating the results. One basic factor required for good clarification is the ability to remove the maximum quantity of insolubles from juice under a given set of conditions. The filterability of clarified juice is an approximation of the insolubles remaining (2), and on this basis, there was no difference in clarification response between tests and controls. Average filterability from stubble cane was twice the value of plant cane in both tests and controls. This indicates that excess trash created no problems in the mechanics of clarification beyond the additional amounts of mud and mud insolubles mentioned earlier. It does show that the late harvested plant cane does not respond to the standard clarifica-

(Continued on next page)

INTRODUCING THE SCIENTISTS

R. D. Breaux



Born: June 18, 1939, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Graduated: Franklin High School, Franklin, La. 1946.

B.S. degree from University of Southwestern Louisiana 1949.

M.S. degree from L.S.U., 1951

PhD. Degree from L.S.U., 1953

U. S. Army 1953-1955

Asst. Plant Pathologist, La. State Univ. 1955 to 1959

Research Agronomist sugarcane breeding and selection research, U.S.D.A. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La. 1959 to present.

(Continued on Page 250)

tion as well as the stubble cane harvested early in the season. The difference in clarification response cannot be attributed to cane maturity alone.

Clarified juice quality factors of clarity, CaO content, and P_2O_5 content were adversely affected by trash, especially in the high trash stubble samples. Tests were 20 per cent lower in clarity, 20 per cent higher in CaO, and 35 per cent higher in P_2O_5 than controls on stubble cane. The clarified juice purity averaged 5 percent (3.5 points) lower than controls. Test cane samples contained 10 per cent trash vs. 3 per cent for controls.

No attempt was made to determine the actual economic losses encountered by the industry from the increased amounts of cane trash. Losses are of high order, especially during periods of poor harvesting weather when trash values are above 10 percent. It is hoped that these cane milling and juice clarification studies will help stimulate further harvester development aimed at reducing the amount of cane trash delivered to the mills.

Acknowledgment

We again wish to thank Mr. Lloyd Lauden and other members of the Industrial Committee, American Sugarcane League, for planning the tests as well as supervising the growing and harvesting of all cane samples. Also, we thank members of St. Gabriel plantation for growing and harvesting the cane samples as scheduled. Dr. Seip and other members of the Audubon Sugar Factory staff are to be commended for their excellent cooperation that made the juice clarification work possible.

[1] One of the laboratories of the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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Billy J. Cochran

Assistant Professor, L.S.U. Agricultural Engineering Department.

Billy J. Cochran was born in Columbia, Mississippi, December 10, 1933. He attended and graduated from Columbia High School in May, 1951 and entered Pearl River Jr. College of Poplarville, Mississippi in September where he studied Agriculture until June, 1953.

On September 20, 1953 he entered the Armed Forces and served through September 20, 1955.

In August 1955, he married Billie Sue Stringer, a graduate of Mississippi State College for Women and he is now the father of 2 girls, Susan and Sandra.

He entered Mississippi State University in 1956 to study Agricultural

Engineering and received a Bachelor of Science Degree in June, 1958. Upon graduating he was employed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in the Agricultural Engineering Department at College Station Texas to work in cotton mechanization research. As an employee of the Texas A & M University system, he entered Graduate School and received his Master of Science degree in Agricultural Engineering in August, 1962.

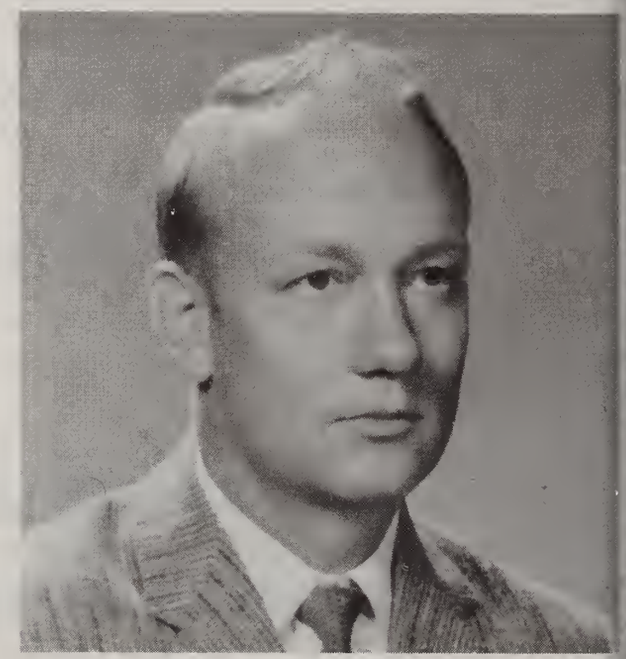
He worked in cotton mechanization research until August, 1964 when he joined L.S.U. as Assistant Professor in the Agricultural Engineering Department.

At the present time he is investigating methods and equipment for mechanically removing trash and tops from sugar cane. These studies are made on laboratory scale equipment designed to test various trash removing methods. After a reliable method has been found, it will then be adapted to large scale harvesting and handling systems.

———o———

Rex W. Millhollon

Born May 1, 1931 at Snyder, Texas. Lived on a cotton and cattle farm and attended local schools. Attended Tarleton State College and Texas A&M University and received a B.S. degree in Agricultural Education from the latter institution in 1952. Entered the U.S. Army as a lieutenant



in 1952 and served two years. Employed as Assistant County Agricultural Agent in Pinal County, Arizona in 1954. Appointed Assistant State 4-H Club Leader in Arizona in 1955. Entered the University of Arizona Graduate School in 1956 and graduated with a M.S. degree in 1958 and Ph.D degree in 1961. Appointed Research Agronomist with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in 1961. Presently responsible for conducting research for the control of weeds in sugarcane.

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In This Issue

Up Front With The League 255
Equal Employment Opportunity Law—Hearing Held—Mr. Harang On Wages—Mr. Allen On Fair Cane Prices—R. J. Thibodeaux Dies

Summer Weed Control In Louisiana Sugar Cane For 1965 256

In Washington With Joe Ferris 257
The Sugar Act Amendments of 1965

Handling And Transporting Sugar Cane In Louisiana 258

Introducing The Scientists 264

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THE
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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Equal Employment Opportunity Law

This is a reminder that the equal employment opportunity provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 became effective as to employers of one-hundred or more employees on July 2, 1965. During the first year, beginning with the effective date, an employer is covered if he employs one-hundred or more employees for each working day in each of twenty or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year. On July 2, 1966 employers with seventy-five or more employees will be covered. On July 2, 1967 employers with fifty or more employees will be covered. On July 2, 1968 coverage extends to employers with twenty-five or more employees. The law affects all employees and agricultural employees are not excluded.

Under this law it is an unlawful employment practice for a covered employer to discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin in hiring and firing employees and in setting their compensation and the terms, conditions and privileges of their employment. A covered employer is also prohibited from segregating or classifying employees in any way which might deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee, because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

This law is far reaching and many employers do not understand its full implications. Any employer to whom this law is applicable, or who feels there is any possibility that the law is applicable to him, should consult his attorney if he has not already done so.

Hearing Held

The Government Wage-Price Hearing was held in Houma on July 15th with the "G" men, A. A. Greenwood, D. E. McGarry and Ward S. Stevenson doing their usual fine job of conducting.

Thomas H. Allen, Chairman of the Processor segment of the Grower-Processor Committee, spoke for the Industry on fair cane prices, and Warren J. Harang, Jr., Chairman of the Employee Relations Committee of the League, was the chief spokesman for the Industry on fair and reasonable wage rates. Mr. Harang received able backing from Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., who presented a brief on wage rates prepared by the Louisiana Farm Bureau. Kenneth Kahoe spoke for the Farm Bureau on the matter of fair prices for cane.

We are printing several paragraphs from the testimonies of Messrs. Allen and Harang which we feel tell the story of the Industry recommendations at the Hearing.

Mr. Harang on Wages

I have analyzed all facts and conditions under the standards prescribed in the Sugar Act and under any other reasonable standards that are pertinent in determining wage rates. Let us also further bear in mind that beginning in 1959 and through 1964, our harvest minimum rates have been increased 30 cents per hour and our production and cultivation minimum

(Continued on next page)

SUMMER WEED CONTROL IN LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE FOR 1965

By Ernest R. Stamper,[1] Denver T. Loupe,[2] Lowell L. McCormick[3]

Applications of chemicals during the summer are necessary for the control of morning glory, tievines and other weeds in sugarcane.

There are several species and varieties of the above throughout the Louisiana sugarcane belt. Many of these plants are susceptible to chemical 2,4-D; however, many are not and therefore are now the predominant group of weed plants on many plantations.

Because of this, many of these weed plants are not killed by amine 2,4-D. Some of these are susceptible to the low volatile ester of 2,4-D, with most of them susceptible to silvex.

Plants that are blooming and producing seeds are very difficult to kill with phenoxy chemicals such as 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T and silvex. It is therefore suggested that applications of chemicals for tievine control be made as early as possible, preferably the latter part of July and early August.

Sugarcane that is to be used for seed should be sprayed 4 to 5 weeks before planting since it takes considerable time for the vines to break after they have been killed.

The following herbicides are suggested for morning glory, tievine and other broadleaf weed control. These rates are listed on a per acre of cane basis:*

1. ½ lb. L.V. 2,4-D plus ½ lb. silvex
2. ⅔ lb L.V. 2,4-D plus ⅓ lb. silvex
3. 1¼ lb. silvex
4. ½ to ¾ lb. Dacamine 2,4-D

A 5 to 10 percent oil emulsion may be made with any of the above materials. This would be 5 to 10 gallons of oil per 100 gallons of total solution. Three pounds of detergent (such as Tide) added to each 100 gallons of solution will aid considerably in making the oil emulsion phase of this spray.

In areas where amine 2,4-D will be used, the suggested rates are from not less than 1 pound to not more than 1½ *pounds* per acre.

---

* If fields are sprayed by airplane, add 8 to 10 percent additional chemical to allow for spraying of ditches, turnrows, and other non-productive acreage.

[1] Ernest R. Stamper, Associate Professor, Plant Pathology Department, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

[2] Denver T. Loupe, Specialist (Agronomy), L.S.U. Agricultural Extension Service.

[3] Lowell L. McCormick, Associate Specialist (Agronomy), L.S.U. Agricultural Extension Service.

---

rates have been increased 35 cents per hour. We now have the cumulative effect of those increases in our present determination. There are no facts or circumstances which justify a further increase at this time. Considering the pertinent standards, there is no way the cumulative effect of these increases in recent years I have just mentioned can be justified under present conditions. Nevertheless, we do recommend that the basic rates as presently established be maintained.

It is also the firm belief and opinion of our committee, based on its experience in the production and harvesting of sugar cane and its knowledge of the subject matter, that all of the minimum wage rate differentials appearing in the present determination are justified and should be maintained.

In the harvesting of sugar cane today there is no practical method by which the cane cut by a single worker can be segregated and separately weighed. All sugar cane cut in a particular field by the workers there employed must be piled indiscriminately in the same heap rows. Therefore, we strongly recommend that the De-

(Continued on page 263)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

The Sugar Act Amendments of 1965

The Sugar Act Amendments of 1965 will be completed by Congress before adjournment according to Chairman Harold D. Cooley of the House Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Cooley made that comment during a recent conference with sugar industry representatives. It was pointed out to Mr. Cooley that the United Nations had called a conference in mid-September to negotiate a new International Sugar Agreement and that revision of our Sugar Act was of vital importance to the U. S. Delegation when the conference convened at Geneva, Switzerland about September 15. A sugar bill should be in the legislative hopper by the time the Bulletin goes to press. Mr. Cooley indicated that he expected to introduce a bill in the House sometime during the last week of July. He also said he would set a date for hearings which would be of reasonably short duration—considerably less than the nine days of hearings when the Sugar Act was last amended.

Despite rumors that an early adjournment of Congress would preclude sugar legislation this year, we too predict that Congress will enact such legislation. Adjournment, because of the serious situation in Viet Nam and several highly controversial bills pending in Congress, may not be early.

A hard fight in the Senate on reapportionment legislation could prolong the session. Senate Minority Leader, Everett Dirkson, (D-Ill.) is making a hard drive for a Constitutional amendment which would over-ride the Supreme Court's decision that all state legislatures should be re-organied in both houses on the basis of population. The Dirkson Amendment would give the voters of each state the right to decide by a majority vote whether they wished to apportion one house of a legislature on a basis other than population. Majority Leader, Mansfield admits that this fight could block adjournment by Labor Day. He also admits that he personally is "leaning in favor of the (Dirkson) Amendment".

Another stumbling block to early adjournment is the proposed repeal of Section 14(B), the "Right to Work Law", which undoubtedly will provoke a filibuster by its opponents in the Senate if it should be passed by the House. The margin of votes in the House is very small—so small that the House Leadership has ordered a double check to determine where every Democrat stands. If the repeal bill does squeak thrqugh the House, it will be talked to death in the Senate.

Labor Day adjournment is possible but not probable and there will be sufficient time to amend the Sugar Act before the lawmakers head for home.

HANDLING AND TRANSPORTING SUGAR CANE IN LOUISIANA

Summary and conclusions taken from a publication concerning the results of a study by J. Nelson Fairbanks, League's Economist, dealing with the comparative costs of handling and transporting sugar cane by three general methods.[2]

The general system of handling and transporting cane in slinged bundles in Louisiana has been practically the same for many years.[1] Recent technological improvements in sugar cane handling and transporting equipment have caused an increasing number of people in Louisiana to search for ways of improving the present methods.

This study shows that significant cost reductions are attainable by handling and transporting full-length cane without the use of slings. The two bulk handling systems analyzed were the chain-set and the side-dump. When comparing the total cost per ton of cane delivered from heap row to mill cane carrier, both chain-net and side-dump showed lower costs for both wagons and trailers as compared to the conventional system. The chain-net system showed slightly lower costs per ton than side-dump, mainly because of the lower initial investment required.

The side-dump system offers more flexibility than the chain-net system in that it has the advantage of being

(Continued on page 262)

Unloading cane from 2-compartment chain-net trailer directly onto inclined feed table with dragline at Raceland Factory during 1964-crop harvest.

Unloading cane from chain-net wagons directly onto inclined feeder table with dragline at Raceland Factory during 1964-crop harvest.

Unloading cane from a side-dump wagon directly onto inclined feed table at St. James Factory during 1964-crop harvest.

Note: Derrick and dragline in background are not associated with side-dump operation.

Loading side-dump wagons from field heap row with conventional grab-type loader at F. A. Graugnard and Son's farm during 1964 crop harvest.

Transferring cane in bulk (no slings) from conventional wagons on side-dump wagons by Prentice hydraulic loader at F. A. Graugnard and Son's farm during 1964 crop harvest.

Transferring slinged cane from conventional wagons to a 2-compartment chain-net trailer (slings are removed as the cane is transferred) at South Coast's Elm Hall Division during 1964-crop harvest.

Cane storage and unloading facilities at Cajun Factory. Trailers and wagons are unloaded by electric hoists mounted on the steel structure shown at left of storage pit in picture. Two traveling bridge cranes with grabs feed mill at night.

Unloading cane from chain-net trailer directly onto feed table with electric hoists at Cajun Factory during 1964-crop harvest.

HANDLING

able to handle both full-length and short-cut cane. A joint favoring the chain-net system is that both conventional wagons and conventional trailers can be converted to chain-net.

Although the cost savings appear considerable, further cost reductions in bulk handling of cane will be possible when a method is perfected to transfer cane from field wagons to trailers without the use of slings.

Waiting in line to unload cane at the factory, under most existing situations in Louisiana, was found to be one of the major cost areas encountered from heap row to dumping the cane onto the carrier.

Excessive vehicle waiting times are the result of too many hauling units in operation and these units hauling too few hours per day. A faster unloading system, in itself, does not eliminate waiting time but proper scheduling of deliveries, fewer hauling units and an increase in the number of hours that each hauling unit operates per day will reduce excessive waiting time and costs.

For the purpose of this study it was concluded that there are no great differences in the number of management and supervisory personnel required by the three systems studied. These costs are, therefore, not included in this report.

---

[1] An exception is The South Coast Corporation, which began in 1954 to haul some cane in chain-net wagons and trailers to Raceland Factory and later began to haul some cane in chain-net wagons to Oaklawn Factory.

[2] Copies of the publication are available upon request to the League.

Unloading cane from a 2-compartment side-dump trailer directly onto inclined feed table at St. James Factory during 1964-crop harvest.

Note: Derrick and dragline in background are handling slinged cane and are not associated with side-dump operation.

UP FRONT

partment, in continuing this provision of the Determination, (piece work) permit compliance to be obtained by a producer in either of the two following methods:

(a) Actual weight be taken of the sugar cane cut, top and bottom, by all workers so employed in a field or fields, and the total weight so determined be equally divided between or among such workers; or

(b) The weight per linear row in a field or group of fields be calculated based upon actual weights obtained from the field or group of fields being so cut or from comparable fields, conditioned upon agreement to such calculated weight by the producer and the worker.

Both of the methods of determining weight I have suggested are reasonably accurate as to each worker and would impose no injustice on any worker. Also, each method is completely practical and workable.

Therefore, the piece work rate provision is highly desirable and we shall continue to strongly recommend its inclusion in the wage determination. However, if it cannot be permitted on a workable basis, then it should be eliminated, for it would serve no useful purpose and could lead only to misunderstanding, confusion and possibly injurious consequences.

Our Committee after carefully considering all provisions of the existing wage determination therefore recommends that no changes be made and that the determination remain in effect as presently written.

(Continued on page 266)

INTRODUCING THE SCIENTISTS

E. A. Cancienne

Associate Specialist (Entomology), Louisiana Agricultural Extension Service.

Mr. Cancienne was born January 15, 1920 on a sugarcane farm near Napoleonville, Louisiana. He attended White Castle High School and was graduated in June, 1937. He entered L. S. U. in the fall of that year and in June of 1942, received a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture with a major in Entomology.

Immediately following graduation he joined the U. S. Navy. He served in the Pacific Theater as commanding officer of a subchaser for two years and then was assigned to a Destroyer

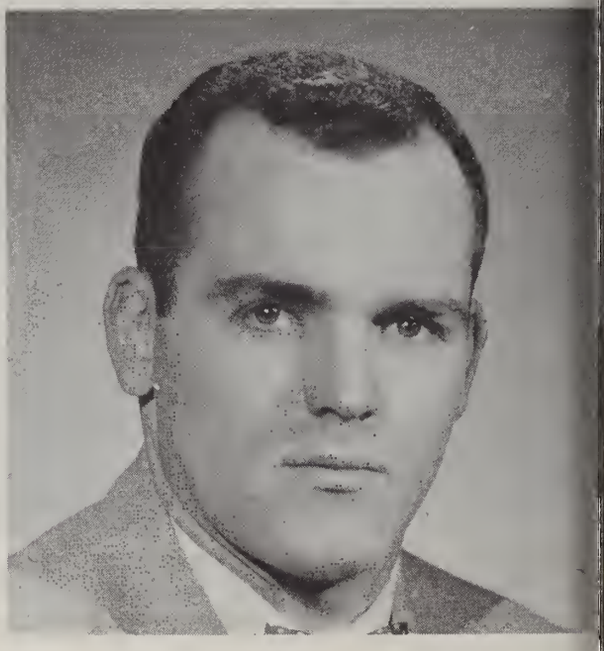
Escort as First Lieutenant, and later as commanding officer.

Upon his separation from the Navy in 1946, he worked for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for one year and then accepted a position with the Louisiana Department of Agriculture as a Plant Entomologist. He was with the Department of Agriculture until June of 1960, the last four years serving as State Entomologist.

In January of 1961 he was employed by the LSU Agricultural Extension Service as Extension Entomologist. His duties in this position include work with county agents on the control of sugarcane insects.

James Evans

Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on December 27, 1930. Completed high school in Rockford, Illinois. Had 1 year college at Iowa State University prior to serving in the United States Marine Corps from 1951 to 1954. Received a B.S. in Fisheries and Wildlife in 1957 from Michigan State University. Worked on wildlife research for the Michigan Game Divi-



sion from 1957 to 1959 while getting a M.S. degree in Wildlife at M.S.U. Appointed waterfowl research biologist for the State of Florida from 1959 to 1963. Joined the Denver Wildlife Research Center, United States Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in 1963 as research biologist. Present position is field station leader of the Nutria Research Station in Houma, Louisiana. Responsible for studying various methods for controlling nutria damage in sugarcane fields and other agricultural crops.

Kenneth M. Garner

Born February 17, 1938 in Shreveport, Louisiana. Graduated from Mansfield High School in 1956. Attended Northwestern State College 1956-57. Entered Louisiana State University in September, 1957, and

(Continued on next page)

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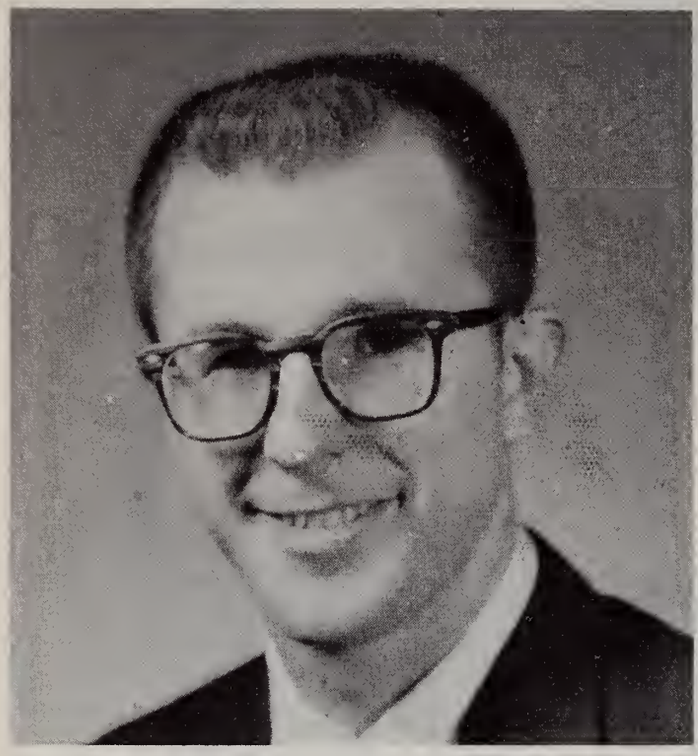
received a B.S. in Zoology in June, 1960. Entered L.S.U. graduate school and received a M.S. in Game Management in January, 1962.

Research assistant with L.S.U. Vet. Science Department 1960-1961.

Field Biologist with the encephalitis section of the Communicable Dis-



ease Center, U. S. Public Health Service, Atlanta, Georgia, during 1962.

Presently employed as Animal Control Biologist, U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Specifically involved in helping develop control methods for the nutria. Primarily responsible for disseminating information and providing technical assistance on control of this animal. Also provides information on control of other nuisance species.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 263)

Mr. Allen On Fair Cane Prices

Mr. Allen recommended one major addition to the Fair Price Determination. The change is set forth in the following paragraphs from the brief of the Grower-Processor Committee.

In view of these facts and conditions I have related, it is necessary that the 1965 Determination provide an additional alternative pricing basis for establishing the basic price for standard sugar cane. Specifically, it is proposed and recommended that:

1. Section (a), as contained in the 1964 Determination, be amended and supplemented to include in addition to the definition of "weekly average price", the following definition:

> "'Delivered Average Price' means the weighted average price of raw sugar for the weeks in which the 1965 crop sugar is delivered to the purchaser, determined by weighting the simple average of the daily prices of raw sugar for each week in which the sugar is delivered to the purchaser by the quantity of 1965 crop sugar delivered during each corresponding week; provided, that any sugar not delivered by April 29, 1966 shall be priced on the Delivered Average Price of sugar delivered prior to April 29, 1966. For the purpose of this paragraph, the word "delivered" shall be construed to mean marketed for quota charge purposes."

2. Section (b) (1), as contained in the 1964 Determination be amended and supplemented to read:

> "The basic price for standard sugar cane shall be not less than $1.06 per ton for each one-cent per pound of raw sugar determined on the basis of the weekly average price, the season's average price, or the delivered average price . . ."

Mr. Kahoe endorsed this addition but suggested that the Department should audit each processor using it "to verify that the final price used to pay the grower is accurate".

R. J. Thibodaux Dies

It is with sincere regret that we report the death of Mr. Ruby Joseph Thibodeaux. Mr. Thibodeaux was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League and a member of the League's Employee Relations Committee. He was also on the Terrebonne Parish ASC Committee and an alternate grower member of the Grower-Processor Committee.

Mr. Thibodeaux passed away on July 17, 1965 at his home in Houma, La. He was 56 years old.

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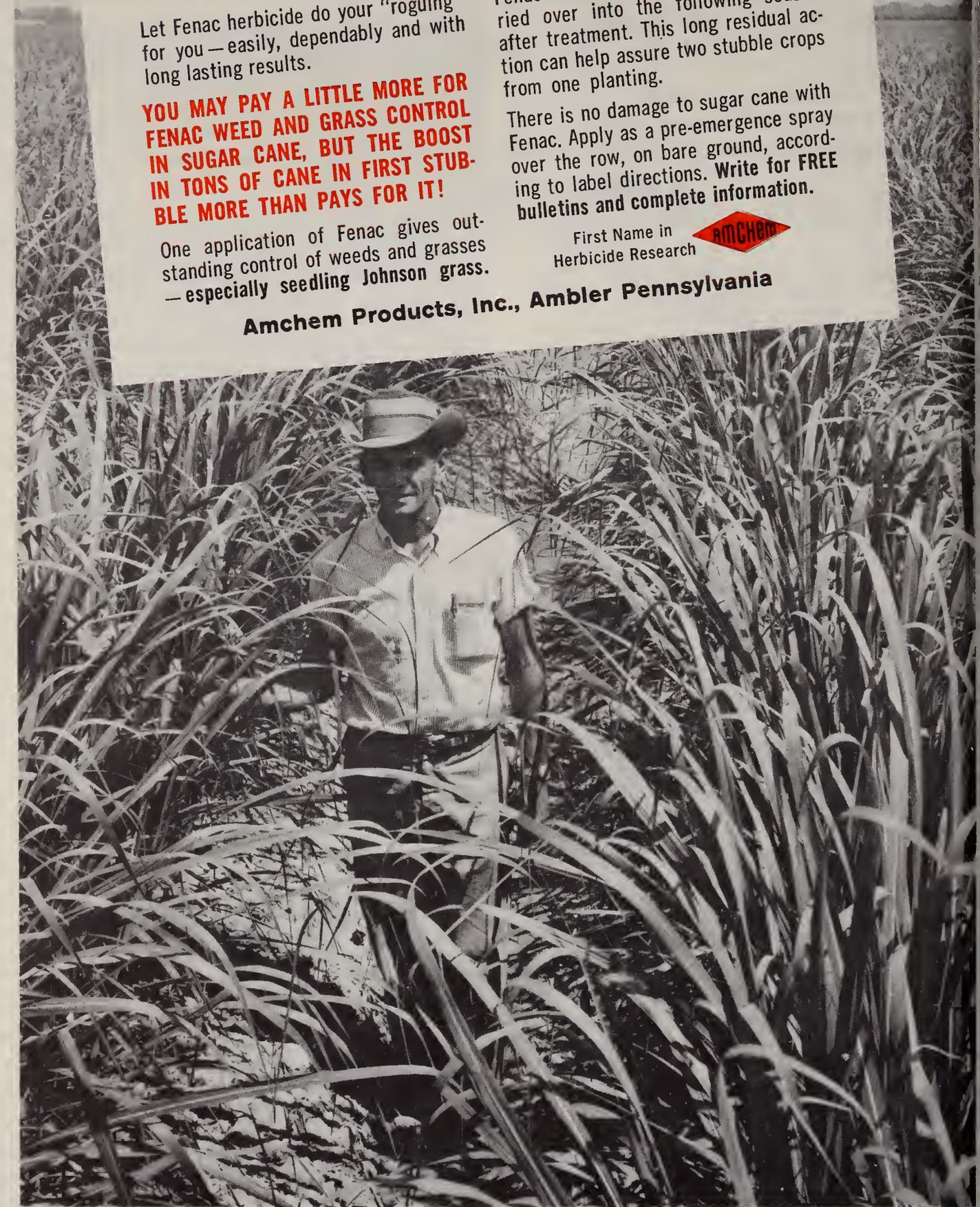

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SPECIAL STATISTICAL ISSUE

In This Issue

Milling Results 1955-1964 271
Production Of Sugar, Syrup And Molasses 1955-1964 271
Acreage Planted For Sugar And Seed 1953-1964 272
Proportionate Shares Harvested For Sugar 1960-1964 272
Yield Of Cane Per Acre 1961-1964 272
Yield Of Recoverable Sugar Per Acre 1961-1964 272
Number Of Producer-Payees, Number Of Farms, And Average Sugar Cane Acreage Growing Per Farm 1937-1964 273
Growers' Income 1937-1964 274
Production Of Sugar In Louisiana 1900-1964 275
Production By Louisiana Cane Mills 1964 Crop 276
Quotations Issued By The Louisiana Sugar Exchange On Raw Sugar And Blackstrap Molasses 1964-1965 Pricing Period 278
In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 280
Crop Estimate—Planting Time Near
Season Average Prices From 1935 Through 1964 281
Summary Of Final Manufacturing Reports Florida Sugar Cane Factories — 1964 Crop 282
Sugarcane Variety Outfield Experiments In Louisiana During 1964 284
Relation Of Sugar Cane Growth To Chlordane And Endrin Treatments In Absence Of Insects 292
In Washington With Joe Ferris 294
Cooley Starts Hearings On Sugar—Labor Amendments

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

RECAPITULATION OF FINAL REPORTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE FACTORIES, CROPS 1955-1964, A. S. C. S. Reports

Total for State Factories	53	50	49	48	47	46	46	46	46	48
Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Crop Days	63.9	55.02	65.6	54.8	56.0	61.7	77.2	54.5	83.8	74.3
Lost time % total time	12.61	11.75	15.72	10.74	10.95	11.53	12.96	10.32	16.23	18.11
Cane: Tons ground, gross weight	5,949,155	5,109,238	5,397,171	5,205,760	5,436,522	6,051,303	7,659,253	5,768,782	9,062,892	7,893,099
Tons ground, net weight	5,664,412	4,817,145	4,975,915	4,878,725	5,072,611	5,582,687	7,118,497	5,315,415	8,554,103	7,383,164
% Total Cane Ground, Gross Weight	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons Ground per Hour	83.74	84.32	81.35	92.46	94.56	99.82	103.25	106.89	116.80	115.00
Extraction N. J. % Cane	73.16	72.83	70.59	73.32	73.04	72.93	73.30	72.26	72.86	73.17
Sucrose Extraction, %	90.13	90.18	88.88	90.24	90.13	89.79	90.26	89.53	89.59	89.15
Maceration % Cane	17.58	18.83	20.00	18.88	18.62	18.28	17.70	18.32	16.72	18.22
Fiber % Cane	14.28	14.65	15.32	14.27	14.35	14.21	14.17	14.39	14.07	14.28
Java Ratio	76.72	75.94	74.95	76.19	76.52	76.54	76.54	75.74	76.86	76.71
Analysis										
Crusher Juice Brix	16.52	17.28	16.30	17.04	16.44	16.39	17.05	17.36	17.20	16.15
Crusher Juice Sucrose	12.68	13.81	12.93	13.71	13.12	12.85	13.65	13.78	13.63	12.31
Brix Factor (Final Report)	96.85	96.93	97.24	96.95	97.01	96.95	97.07	96.89	97.03	97.03
Sucrose Factor (Final Report)	94.56	94.06	94.35	93.73	94.36	94.24	94.29	93.83	94.50	94.31
Normal Juice Brix	16.00	16.75	15.85	16.52	15.95	15.89	16.55	16.82	16.69	15.67
Normal Juice Sucrose	11.99	12.99	12.20	12.85	12.38	12.11	12.87	12.93	12.88	11.61
Normal Juice Purity	74.94	77.55	76.97	77.78	77.62	76.20	77.76	76.85	77.17	74.09
Factory Syrup, Brix	57.96	57.91	56.42	57.64	56.66	56.82	57.34	57.86	58.48	56.82
Residual Juice Brix	5.98	6.17	6.30	6.22	5.95	6.11	6.20	6.48	6.61	5.84
Bagasse Sucrose	3.07	3.18	3.17	3.22	3.12	3.15	3.25	3.36	3.47	3.17
Bagasse Moisture	49.82	50.05	50.50	50.44	50.52	50.97	50.29	50.97	50.47	51.11
Bagasse Fiber	45.68	45.54	45.06	45.13	45.19	44.59	45.26	44.29	44.73	44.24
Press Cake Sucrose	4.17	4.33	4.55	4.10	4.43	3.99	4.39	4.52	4.42	3.88
Sucrose Balance										
Molasses, Sucrose % Cane	1.096	1.041	1.053	.950	.912	1.005	.968	1.105	1.036	1.064
Press Cake, Sucrose % Cane	.169	.167	.252	.172	.190	.182	.192	.202	.184	.190
Undetermined, Sucrose % Cane	.151	.146	.228	.116	.154	.159	.140	.171	.130	.211
Bagasse, Sucrose % Cane	.959	1.030	1.078	1.019	.991	1.004	1.017	1.093	1.090	1.025
Total Losses, Sucrose % Cane	2.375	2.384	2.611	2.257	2.247	2.350	2.317	2.571	2.440	2.490
Sugar, Sucrose % Cane	7.353	8.104	7.075	8.188	7.794	7.485	8.131	7.865	8.034	6.953
Total, Sucrose % Cane	9.728	10.488	9.686	10.445	10.041	9.835	10.448	10.436	10.474	9.443
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Gross Cane	153.19	168.83	147.40	170.58	162.37	155.94	169.39	163.85	167.37	144.85
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Net Cane	160.89	179.07	159.87	182.02	174.02	169.04	182.26	177.82	177.32	154.86
Gals. F. M. (B/S) M. & E. T/C 80° Brix	7.28	6.56	6.52	6.37	6.17	6.58	6.43	6.88	6.85	7.33
Boiling House Efficiency	96.83	96.93	93.35	98.05	97.34	96.86	97.34	95.71	97.09	96.03

LOUISIANA MILL REPORTS

Production of Sugars (tons, 2,000 lbs.), Syrup, 1st Molasses, 2nd Molasses, and Blackstrap—1955-1964

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Raw Sugar 96°	363,234	336,795	304,367	340,211	361,958	390,576	538,346	383,891	672,944	571,803
Turbinados	43,949	40,684	40,779	40,040	37,946	37,217	38,528	31,642	12,573	7,564
Granulated	31,754	39,319	41,846	51,679	29,368	31,358	56,314	43,465	56,823	33,933
Washed Raws	4,870	2,719	----------	----------	0	0	0	0	0	----------
Total Sugars (Raw Value)	455,209	431,624	397,642	442,793	440,400	469,711	649,514	471,601	759,473	572,710
String—Others	904 Lbs.	128	----------	67	204	145	0	176	46	117
Sirup—Gallons	1,397,874	1,143,480	785,571	1,246,002	1,217,822	1,167,418	1,079,468	1,031,828	719,984	784,361
1st Molasses—Gallons	1,640,898	1,150,873	1,200,461	1,968,068	1,473,398	1,701,721	1,853,590	1,824,430	1,902,267	2,048,551
2nd Molasses—Gallons	1,552,163	1,233,328	1,352,862	1,116,155	1,240,674	1,677,052	1,221,572	947,988	783,117	599,632
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	37,902,846	29,043,451	30,149,458	27,885,280	28,258,331	33,565,060	41,567,300	33,696,710	54,067,578	46,694,472

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

PLANTED ACRES OF SUGARCANE ON LOUISIANA FARMS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM, BY PARISHES, FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISHES	Acreage Planted for Sugar and Seed within Proportionate Shares											
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Ascension	13,402.1	12,863.8	11,364.5	10,151.1	10,261.1	9,439.3	10,647.5	11,593.0	12,256.7	13,626.1	12,766.5	13,806.6
Assumption	31,428.3	27,680.6	25,685.6	22,628.3	25,988.3	25,882.7	29,397.6	29,872.8	31,419.4	34,739.7	33,988.9	35,889.2
Avoyelles	2,147.6	1,689.4	1,789.1	1,759.9	2,254.3	1,973.4	2,279.6	2,404.1	2,645.6	3,156.6	2,515.6	2,881.5
East Baton Rouge	83.6									.1	0.1	0.3
East Feliciana		.4	.4	.4			.3					
Iberia	40,589.2	36,652.1	33,352.5	29,493.0	31,570.6	29,697.4	34,763.3	36,968.3	39,145.8	40,906.8	40,322.8	44,321.2
Iberville	20,135.7	17,899.3	16,651.4	13,972.2	15,889.0	15,621.4	17,741.9	17,520.1	18,669.8	21,886.7	20,423.9	23,443.3
Lafayette	8,901.7	7,647.4	7,219.5	6,497.5	6,954.8	6,654.3	7,826.0	8,279.4	8,573.3	8,730.1	7,978.1	9,316.2
Lafourche	29,895.3	25,129.3	24,234.6	21,637.3	24,126.7	23,632.1	26,665.5	26,457.8	28,948.4	32,165.2	32,744.3	35,322.3
Pointe Coupee	8,857.7	8,685.8	8,544.5	8,117.3	8,847.1	8,262.4	10,095.0	11,030.9	12,389.7	13,674.6	12,286.0	13,371.5
Rapides	708.9	674.7	659.9	748.4	1,197.6	1,238.9	1,412.6	1,664 4	2,202.4	2,503.5	2,125.3	2,600.6
St. Charles	1,529.3	1,441.3	1,329.6	1,160.3	1,244.5	1,243.2	1,524.6	1,502.5	1,557.1	2,015.1	2,315.9	2,811.0
St. James	17,299.7	15,466.7	14,382.6	12,246.1	14,503.0	14,022.5	15,428.4	16,994.0	18,734.7	21,559.9	21,681.9	23,955.1
St. John	15,179.7	13,239.6	12,560.0	11,484.1	12,790.0	12,528.6	9,109.6	9,249.0	9,875.5	10,800.6	10,892.0	11,955.6
St. Landry	184.9	128.6	117.5	143.8	235.1	34.9	36.6		18.0			
St. Martin	19,475.8	16,932.6	16,728.2	15,197.0	16,430.2	15,005.1	16,798.7	18,370.7	19,185.5	19,568.6	19,273.4	21,518.4
St. Mary	37,863.8	32,031.4	30,053.7	26,055.7	30,314.0	29,749.8	34,216.4	35,049.9	35,688.3	40,437.4	40,175.1	42,503.9
Terrebonne	35,032.2	31,513.7	28,526.3	25,232.9	28,808.7	28,656.0	36,157.4	35,730.7	37,659.1	39,874.1	39,900.5	42,051.1
Vermilion	2,633.2	2,511.1	2,360.3	2,157.8	2,218.8	1,805.4	1,968.8	2,082.3	2,554.5	3,031.5	3,098.8	3,565.5
West Baton Rouge	13,527.3	12,235.0	12,051.0	11,070.4	12,604.3	12,571.5	14,098.9	14,110.4	15,195.6	17,237.3	16,291.8	16,035.7
West Feliciana	1,778.1	1,939.2	1,962.9	1,838.5	2,108.7	2,064.6	2,473.2	2,734.3	2,898.6	3,369.4	3,248.1	3,115.0
TOTAL	300,654.6	266,362.0	249,576.1	221,592.0	248,346.8	240,083.5	272,641.9	281,614.6	299,618.0	329,283.3	322,029.0	348,463.8

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ACRES HARVESTED FOR SUGAR—YIELD OF SUGARCANE PER ACRE AND YIELD OF RECOVERABLE SUGAR PER ACRE OF LOUISIANA FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM, BY PARISHES FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISHES	Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar (Acres)					Yield of Cane Per Acre Actual Net Tons				Yield of Recoverable Sugar per Acre CWT			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1961	1962	1963	1964	1961	1962	1963	1964
Ascension	10,634.9	11,432.4	10,956.2	11,923.8	12,856.3	28.81	21.91	31.34	23.42	49.21	38.41	56.86	35.22
Assumption	27,620.7	29,378.5	29,498.2	31,856.5	33,895.0	28.05	21.41	31.19	23.87	49.63	39.03	57.50	35.78
Avoyelles	2,108.8	2,408.7	931.7	2,360.4	2,800.0	25.04	21.05	30.19	28.90	42.92	35.40	56.52	44.60
East Baton Rouge			.1	0.1	0.2			33.00	42.00	31.00		59.70	74.90	42.80
Iberia	33,124.0	35,549.7	30,995 0	36,462.9	40,710.0	23.66	22.02	28.33	22.93	43.49	41.42	53.98	38.91
Iberville	15,874.0	17,279.5	16,720.6	19,128.2	22,800.9	28.20	20.29	32.17	24.60	47.07	36.89	54.08	36.64
Lafayette	7,493.7	7,986.4	4,791.0	7,144.0	8,801.6	19.81	10.83	21.30	21.03	36.17	19.54	43.01	37.32
Lafourche	24,409.0	27,085.9	28,077.0	30,534.5	32,660.8	26.49	22.77	29.94	22.67	48.73	42.65	54.49	35.18
Pointe Coupee	10,286.8	11,699.1	8,398.0	11,555.6	12.776.3	24.61	19.69	28.24	24.15	40.64	32.72	52.17	38.68
Rapides	1,541.9	2,123.4	910.1	2,013.3	2,546.4	27.77	16.68	29.56	29.41	47.91	27.68	54.49	45.90
St. Charles	1,412.9	1,431.2	1,599.8	1,913.5	2,615.2	23.13	25.58	28.61	23.07	42.32	47.58	49.80	35.41
St. James	14,903.3	17,673.6	17,207.2	20,114.4	22,500.9	28.66	22.76	30.62	24.38	51.89	42.18	55.36	36.68
St. John	8,092.0	9,208.1	9,021.6	9,665.2	11,050.9	27.57	22.74	26.98	22.71	49.50	41.20	50.16	36.07
St. Landry		15.2				28.20				50.95			
St. Martin	16,303.2	17,674.4	13,485.8	16,875.9	20,011.0	21.34	15.76	27.18	22.02	38.13	27.74	51.33	37.01
St. Mary	31,750.5	32,520.5	32,481.1	37,152.5	39,266.6	23.76	20.70	27.83	20.66	46.51	40.08	53.87	35.11
Terrebonne	32,765.4	35,207.2	32,848.9	36,786.0	39,851.2	25.20	21.90	27.26	19.95	46.96	40.74	49.73	30.23
Vermilion	1,840.7	2,277.6	1,776.2	2,820.1	3,330.9	19.77	14.26	25.84	21.70	35.08	25.58	48.10	38.50
West Baton Rouge	12,628.6	13,864.9	12,856.1	15,115.2	15,070.8	29.19	18.59	29.97	24.56	50.09	29.89	52.11	38.30
West Feliciana	2,557.3	2,491.3	1,134.8	2,070.0	2,478.1	27.80	22.76	33.10	26.07	42.99	37.50	59.05	40.42
TOTAL	255,356.7	277,307.6	253,689.4	295,492.1	325,231.1	25.66	20.96	28.97	22.72	46.25	38.46	53.16	36.02

NUMBER OF PRODUCER-PAYEES, NUMBER OF FARMS GROWING SUGAR CANE, AND AVERAGE SUGAR CANE ACREAGE GROWING PER FARM IN LOUISIANA
1937 - 1964

Crop Year	Number of producer-payees	Number of farms	Average sugar cane acreage growing per farm
1937	16,572	10,260	30.1
1938	16,901	10,468	28.3
1939	17,701	10,918	24.5
1940	15,635	9,332	28.4
1941	14,509	8,599	30.7
1942	14,329	8,671	34.4
1943	13,439	8,052	36.1
1944	12,662	7,556	36.5
1945	10,344	6,304	44.0
1946	10,151	6,141	47.8
1947	9,605	5,689	52.8
1948	10,208	5,957	50.2
1949	9,711	5,559	54.1
1950	9,047	5,028	60.2
1951	8,755	4,833	58.0
1952	8,237	4,463	66.0
1953	7,540	4,010	75.8
1954	7,384	3,883	70.3
1955	7,424	3,861	66.4
1956	7,176	3,703	62.6
1957	6,639	3,343	74.3
1958	5,936	2,908	82.6
1959	5,697	2,686	101.5
1960	5,568	2,547	110.6
1961	5,662	2,534	118.3
1962	5,563	2,413	136.5
1963	5,509	2,308	137.3
1964	5,690	2,301	151.4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Louisiana ASCS State Office

GROWERS' INCOME, DOLLARS, THE TON OF SUGARCANE DELIVERED TO LOUISIANA SUGAR MILLS, 1937-1964

	Paid by Mills		Conditional Payments, Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, as Amended					
Year	Acct. Cane	Mols. Bonus	Acct. Recoverable Sugar	Abandonment Payment	Deficiency Payment	Total Conditional Payment	Support or CCC Payment	Total Amount Rec'd.
1937	2.907	-	.892	.023	.016	.931	-	3.838
1938	2.663	-	.948	-	-	.948	-	3.611
1939	2.881	-	.976	-	-	.976	-	3.857
1940	2.717	-	.908	.013	.258	1.179	-	3.896
1941	3.679	.256	.924	.005	.084	1.013	-	4.948
1942	4.033	.319	1.240	.001	.084	1.325	-	5.677
1943	3.936	.323	1.213	.008	.023	1.244	.341	5.844
1944	3.837	.313	1.165	.048	.004	1.217	.826	6.193
1945	3.762	.320	1.158	.008	.002	1.169	1.496	6.747
1946	6.222	.322	1.235	.041	.001	1.277	-	7.821
1947	6.634	.609	1.250	.001	.136	1.387	-	8.630
1948	5.821	.058	1.180	.001	.035	1.216	-	7.095
1949	6.199	-	1.204	.001	.030	1.235	-	7.434
1950	7.146	.738	1.287	-	.003	1.290	-	9.174
1951	5.149	.723	1.046	.039	.120	1.205	-	7.077
1952	6.542	.097	1.175	-	.001	1.176	-	7.815
1953	6.963	.141	1.263	.001	-	1.264	-	8.368
1954	6.582	.133	1.219	-	-	1.219	-	7.934
1955	6.085	.170	1.155	.001	.001	1.157	-	7.412
1956	7.148	.720	1.288	-	-	1.288	-	9.156
1957	6.461	.226	1.197	.005	.015	1.217	-	7.904
1958	7.080	.222	1.263	.001	.012	1.276	-	8.578
1959	6.855	.103	1.227	.001	.048	1.276	-	8.234
1960	6.925	.236	1.204	.003	.012	1.219	-	8.380
1961	7.266	.197	1.280	-	-	1.280	-	8.743
1962	7.520	.400	1.323	.075	.027	1.425	-	9.345
1963	10.312	.411	1.291	.001	0	1.292	0	12.015
1964	6.403	.075	1.180	.001	.002	1.183	0	7.661

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN LOUISIANA 1900- 1964

Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons	Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons
1900	309	1937	401
1901	360	1938	491
1902	369	1939	436
1903	256	1940	234
1904	398	1941	322
1905	377	1942	397
1906	258	1943	432
1907	381	1944	396
1908	398	1945	370
1909	327	1946	331
1910	350	1947	297
1911	360	1948	393
1912	157	1949	414
1913	299	1950	451
1914	248	1951	295
1915	140	1952	451
1916	310	1953	479
1917	249	1954	478
1918	286	1955	454
1919	124	1956	429
1920	173	1957	396
1921	331	1958	443
1922	301	1959	440
1923	165	1960	469
1924	90	1961	650
1925	142	1962	472
1926	48	1963	759
1927	72	1964	573
1928	135		
1929	204		
1930	188		
1931	160		
1932	228		
1933	209		
1934	234		
1935	339		
1936	386		

Production reported on 96° basis prior to 1934, raw value basis thereafter

PRODUCTION BY LOUISIANA

Name of Factory	Gross tons of cane ground for sugar	Net tons of cane ground for sugar	Tons of Sugar Refined Granulated
Albania	111,655	104,413	—
Alma	151,654	143,825	—
Angola	59,758	57,023	—
Armant	186,467	173,812	—
Audubon	1,249	1,162	—
Billeaud	148,966	138,492	—
Breaux Bridge	143,355	137,062	—
Cajun	247,213	237,245	
Caldwell	152,786	142,796	—
Catherine (L)	82,851	72,543	—
Catherine (S)	100,577	97,014	(Plt. Granulated)
Cedar Grove	120,838	114,526	—
Cinclare	208,847	192,982	—
Columbia (C&G)	108,249	101,892	(Plt. Granulated)
Columbia (F)	105,099	97,421	—
Cora-Texas	113,517	105,441	—
Duhe-Bourgeois	123,114	118,230	—
Enterprise	205,281	193,429	—
Erath	95,119	90,088	—
Evan Hall	321,808	301,108	—
Georgia	126,215	119,277	—
Glenwood	220,746	198,692	—
Greenwood	158,877	147,720	—
Helvetia	172,570	159,050	—
Iberia	257,886	246,337	—
Leighton	269,619	241,606	—
Levert-St. John	209,528	199,434	—
Little-Texas	78,494	71,862	—
Louisa	148,464	140,758	—
Lula	203,343	187,215	—
Meeker	163,831	155,825	—
Myrtle Grove	155,566	141,550	—
Oaklawn	225,478	215,337	—
Poplar Grove	139,042	131,209	—
Raceland	350,380	312,114	—
San Francisco	79,167	74,756	(Plt. Granulated)
St. James	269,116	255,040	—
St. Mary	179,731	169,881	—
Smithfield	141,246	130,546	—
Southdown	193,037	178,940	12,242
Sterling	301,031	285,684	—
Supreme	239,209	224,031	15,508
Terrebonne	187,956	173,899	—
Tinguaro	75,568	69,604	
Valentine	164,947	155,831	—
Vida	76,276	72,764	—
Westfield	210,386	193,755	—
Youngsville	106,987	100,843	—
TOTAL	7,893,099	7,383,164	27,750

[1] Based on partly estimated weights and polarizations as reported on forms SU-123.

CANE MILLS, 1964 CROP[1]

Produced			Blackstrap Molasses	
Turbinados	Raw Sugar	Total Sugar Prod. Raw Value	Gallons Produced	Gallons Produced 80° Brix
—	8,823	9,047	827,632	941,060
—	10,276	10,638	1,059,647	1,099,884
—	2,463	2,471	394,832	430,406
—	13,368	13,629	1,129,971	1,317,684
—	79	81	11,822	12,232
—	11,394	11,743	915,906	1,039,609
—	9,942	10,093	893,805	1,064,134
—	17,812	18,444	1,346,091	1,603,554
—	11,568	11,850	982,500	1,097,412
—	5,911	5,967	489,477	590,383
—	4,703	5,501	349,056	378,484
—	7,737	7,949	840,000	918,633
—	14,631	14,772	1,453,118	1,606,289
—	3,776	6,405	361,437	417,089
—	8,305	8,421	675,676	751,837
2,161	4,588	6,950	598,305	607,722
—	9,656	9,876	791,818	917,959
—	16,291	16,500	1,453,346	1,528,164
—	7,562	7,724	496,315	582,582
—	21,972	22,055	2,056,451	2,306,127
—	9,901	9,901	738,103	878,466
—	15,786	16,013	1,648,374	1,740,102
—	11,189	11,453	1,061,526	1,187,356
—	11,872	12,121	1,112,037	1,295,919
—	19,582	19,959	1,516,746	1,795,358
—	18,101	18,538	1,750,898	2,151,162
—	16,164	16,560	1,376,073	1,479,086
—	5,322	5,377	510,616	547,437
—	11,978	12,141	843,308	946,358
—	13,924	14,109	1,393,747	1,526,573
—	11,575	11,925	1,177,555	1,185,882
—	9,762	9,970	1,278,641	1,340,957
—	18,661	18,923	1,328,692	1,584,397
—	9,513	9,642	936,172	1,083,288
5,403	19,993	26,037	2,169,516	2,263,146
—	—	3,357	—	—
—	18,391	18,810	1,426,100	1,761,967
—	13,623	14,117	1,067,613	1,287,796
—	9,238	9,421	1,026,723	1,131,944
—	—	13,078	1,112,028	1,339,205
—	25,032	25,777	1,810,002	2,067,915
—	465	17,058	1,757,457	1,850,853
—	12,551	12,733	1,206,554	1,454,161
—	4,168	4,181	537,304	600,682
—	11,106	11,702	1,073,222	1,288,897
—	5,877	6,031	509,472	548,912
—	14,611	14,854	1,512,992	1,659,029
—	8,561	8,806	685,796	789,558
7,564	517,803	572,710	46,694,472	55,997,650

QUOTATIONS ISSUED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE, INC.
ON RAW SUGAR AND BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
1964-1965 PRICING PERIOD

Date		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Oct.	2	6.30	6.28	8.00
	3	No market		
	4	Sunday		
	5	6.30	6.34	8.00
	6	6.35	6.33	8.00
	7	6.40	6.38	8.00
	8	6.40	6.38	8.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.3420	B'strap.	8.0000
Oct.	9	6.40	6.38	8.00
	10	No market		
	11	Sunday		
	12	No market		
	13	6.33	6.31	8.00
	14	6.25	6.23	8.00
	15	6.20	6.23	8.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.2875	B'strap.	8.0000
Oct.	16	6.10	6.08	8.00
	17	No market		
	18	Sunday		
	19	6.10	6.08	8.00
	20	6.20	6.18	8.00
	21	6.25	6.23	8.00
	22	6.25	6.23	8.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.1600	B'strap.	8.0000
Oct.	23	6.25	6.23	8.50
	24	No market		
	25	Sunday		
	26	6.25	6.23	8.50
	27	6.25	6.23	8.00
	28	6.25	6.23	8.00
	29	6.25	6.23	8.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.2300	B'strap.	8.3000
Oct.	30	6.25	6.23	8.50
	31	No market		
Nov.	1	Sunday		
	2	6.25	6.23	8.50
	3	No market		
	4	6.25	6.23	8.00
	5	6.16	6.23	8.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.2300	B'strap.	8.2500
Nov.	6	6.16	6.14	8.00
	7	No market		
	8	Sunday		
	9	6.16	6.14	8.00
	10	6.16	6.14	8.00
	11	No market		
	12	6.16	6.14	8.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.1400	B'strap.	8.0000

Date		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Nov.	13	6.05	6.03	8.00
	14	No market		
	15	Sunday		
	16	6.05	6.03	8.00
	17	6.05	6.03	8.00
	18	6.05	6.03	8.00
	19	6.05	6.03	8.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.0300	B'strap.	8.000
Nov.	20	6.05	6.03	8.00
	21	No market		
	22	Sunday		
	23	6.05	6.03	8.00
	24	6.20	6.18	8.00
	25	6.40	6.38	8.00
	26	No market		
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.1550	B'strap.	8.000
Nov.	27	6.40	6.38	8.00
	28	No market		
	29	Sunday		
	30	6.40	6.38	8.00
Dec.	1	6.40	6.38	8.00
	2	6.40	6.38	8.00
	3	6.40	6.38	7.75
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.3800	B'strap.	7.950
Dec.	4	6.40	6.38	7.75
	5	No market		
	6	Sunday		
	7	6.50	6.48	7.75
	8	6.50	6.48	7.75
	9	6.50	6.48	7.75
	10	6.50	6.48	7.75
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.4600	B'strap.	7.750
Dec.	11	6.45	6.43	8.00
	12	No market		
	13	Sunday		
	14	6.45	6.43	8.00
	15	6.45	6.43	8.00
	16	6.50	6.48	8.00
	17	6.60	6.58	8.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.4700	B'strap.	8.000
Dec.	18	6.65	6.63	8.00
	19	No market		
	20	Sunday		
	21	6.60	6.58	8.00
	22	6.60	6.58	8.00
	23	6.60	6.58	8.00
	24	6.65	6.63	8.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.6000	B'strap.	8.000

ate		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
ec.	25	No market		
	26	No market		
	27	Sunday		
	28	6.70	6.68	8.00
	29	6.70	6.68	8.00
	30	6.78	6.76	8.00
	31	6.85	6.83	8.00
eekly Avg.		Raws 6.7375	B'strap.	8.0000
an.	1	No market		
	2	No market		
	3	Sunday		
	4	6.85	6.83	8.00
	5	6.85	6.83	8.00
	6	6.85	6.83	8.00
	7	6.85	6.83	8.00
eekly Avg.		Raws 6.8300	B'strap.	8.000
an.	8	6.85	6.83	8.00
	9	No market		
	10	Sunday		
	11	6.85	6.83	8.00
	12	6.85	6.83	8.00
	13	6.82	6.80	8.00
	14	6.82	6.80	8.00
eekly Avg.		Raws 6.8180	B'strap.	8.0000
an.	15	6.82	6.80	8.00
	16	No market		
	17	Sunday		
	18	6.82	6.80	8.00
	19	6.85	6.80	8.00
	20	6.90	6.85	8.00
	21	6.85	6.83	8.25
eekly Avg.		Raws 6.8160	B'strap.	8.0500
an.	22	6.85	6.83	8.25
	23	No market		
	24	Sunday		
	25	6.85	6.83	8.25
	26	6.85	6.83	8.25
	27	6.85	6.83	8.50
	28	6.85	6.83	8.50
eekly Avg.		Raws 6.8300	B'strap.	8.3500
an.	29	6.85	6.83	8.50
	30	No market		
	31	Sunday		
eb.	1	6.85	6.83	8.50
	2	6.85	6.83	8.50
	3	6.85	6.83	8.50
	4	6.80	6.78	8.50
eekly Avg.		Raws 6.8200	B'strap.	8.5000

Date		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Feb.	5	6.80	6.78	8.50
	6	No market		
	7	Sunday		
	8	6.80	6.78	8.50
	9	6.80	6.78	8.50
	10	6.80	6.78	8.50
	11	6.85	6.83	8.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.7900	B'strap.	8.5000
Feb.	12	No market		
	13	No market		
	14	Sunday		
	15	6.85	6.83	8.50
	16	6.85	6.83	8.50
	17	6.85	6.83	8.50
	18	6.85	6.83	8.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8300	B'strap.	8.5000
Feb.	19	6.70	6.68	8.50
	20	No market		
	21	Sunday		
	22	No market		
	23	6.70	6.68	8.50
	24	6.70	6.68	8.50
	25	6.70	6.68	8.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.6800	B'strap.	8.5000
Feb.	26	6.70	6.68	8.50
	27	No market		
	28	Sunday		
Mch.	1	6.70	6.68	8.50
	2	6.66	6.64	8.50
	3	6.66	6.64	8.50
	4	6.66	6.64	8.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.6560	B'strap.	8.5000
Mch.	5	6.64	6.62	8.50
	6	No market		
	7	Sunday		
	8	6.64	6.62	8.50
	9	6.64	6.62	8.50
	10	6.64	6.62	8.50
	11	6.60	6.58	8.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.6120	B'strap.	8.5000
Mch.	12	6.58	6.56	8.50
	13	No market		
	14	Sunday		
	15	6.58	6.56	8.50
	16	6.58	6.56	8.50
	17	6.55	6.53	8.50
	18	6.55	6.53	8.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.5480	B'strap.	8.5000

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Date		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Mch.	19	6.55	6.53	8.75
	20	No market		
	21	Sunday		
	22	6.55	6.53	8.50
	23	6.55	6.53	8.50
	24	6.55	6.53	8.50
	25	6.60	6.58	8.50
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.5400 B'strap. 8.5500				
Mch.	26	6.65	6.62	8.50
	27	No market		
	28	Sunday		
	29	6.65	6.63	8.50
	30	6.65	6.63	8.50
	31	6.69	6.67	8.50
Apr.	1	6.69	6.67	8.50
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.6440 B'strap. 8.5000				
Apr.	2	6.65	6.63	8.50
	3	No market		
	4	Sunday		
	5	6.65	6.63	8.50
	6	6.60	6.58	8.50
	7	6.55	6.53	8.50
	8	6.55	6.53	8.50
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.5800 B'strap. 8.5000				
Apr.	9	6.55	6.53	8.50
	10	No market		
	11	Sunday		
	12	6.55	6.53	8.50
	13	6.55	6.53	8.50
	14	6.55	6.53	8.50
	15	6.55	6.53	8.50
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.5300 B'strap. 8.5000				

Date		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Apr.	16	No market		
	17	No market		
	18	Sunday		
	19	6.55	6.53	8.50
	20	6.55	6.53	8.50
	21	6.55	6.53	8.50
	22	6.60	6.58	8.50
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.5425 B'strap. 8.5000				
Apr.	23	6.60	6.58	8.50
	24	No market		
	25	Sunday		
	26	6.60	6.58	8.50
	27	6.65	6.63	8.50
	28	6.65	6.63	8.50
	29	6.65	6.63	8.50
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.6100 B'strap. 8.5000				
Apr.	30	6.65	6.63	8.50
May	1	No market		
	2	Sunday		
	3	6.70	6.68	8.50
	4	6.70	6.68	8.50
	5	6.70	6.68	8.50
	6	6.70	6.68	8.50
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.6700 B'strap. 8.5000				
May	7	6.70	6.68	8.50
	8	No market		
	9	Sunday		
	10	6.75	6.73	8.50
	11	6.75	6.73	8.50
	12	6.75	6.73	8.50
	13	6.75	6.73	8.50
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.7200 B'strap. 8.5000				

SEASON'S AVERAGE PRICE

RAWS	6.5403
BLACKSTRAP	8.2562

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Crop Estimate

In spite of the fact that it is impossible for anyone to predict with any great degree of accuracy the final outcome of any Louisiana cane crop, the writer will again this year make an attempt to predict the amount of cane and sugar as well as the number of net tons of cane per acre to be produced from the 1965 Louisiana cane crop. In addition to this, an attempt will be made to explain how the estimate was made.

It is the writer's opinion that Louisiana will produce about 659,630 tons of sugar, raw value, from a total production of 7,495,800 net tons of cane and average for the State about 26 net tons of cane per acre. The estimate was made from a calculation using 310,000 (total acreage of cane for sugar and seed) times .93 (per cent of total acreage to be used for sugar) times 26 (writer's estimate of net tons of cane per acre) times .088 (Average percent sugar recovery per net ton of cane for the years 1959 through 1963 and not using the year 1964).

Although most growers are reporting that this cane crop appears to be as good as the 1964 crop before Hur-

SEASON AVERAGE PRICES

SEASON	RAWS (Cents Per Lb.)	BLACKSTRAP (Cents Per Gallon)
1935-36 (Oct. 18 - Feb. 28)	3.2316	6.0940
1936-37 (Oct. 16 - Feb. 25)	3.6660	6.1700
1937-38 (Oct. 8 - Feb. 24)	3.1924	5.3278
1938-39 (Oct. 14 - Feb. 23)	2.8195	2.9976
1939-40 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	2.9229	5.0890
1940-41 (Oct. 10 - Mch. 28)	2.9729	6.4087
1941-42 (Oct. 10 - Apr. 2)	3.6121	16.1862
1942-43 (Oct. 9 - Apr. 1)	3.7300	17.8245
1943-44 (Oct. 8 - Mch. 30)	3.7300	18.0000
1944-45 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	3.7500	17.6737
1945-46 (Oct. 12 - Jan. 31)	3.7500	18.0000
1946-47 (Oct. 11 - Jan. 30)	5.8167	18.0000
1947-48 (Oct. 3 - Jan. 29)	6.2060	26.7617
1948-49 (Oct. 8 - Jan. 27)	5.6184	9.6998*
1949-50 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	5.8181	5.6417
1950-51 (Oct. 6 - Jan. 25)	6.1941	29.2297
1951-52 (Oct. 19 - Jan. 31)	5.8223	28.6800
1952-53 (Oct. 10 - Jan. 29)	6.2088	8.8016
1953-54 (Oct. 9 - Feb. 25)	6.0932	10.0087
1954-55 (Oct. 8 - Feb. 24)	5.9592	9.7477
1955-56 (Oct. 7 - Apr. 26)	5.8934	10.7797*
1956-57 (Oct. 5 - Apr. 25)	6.1783	25.7443*
1957-58 (Oct. 11 - Feb. 22)	6.1287	12.6885
1958-59 (Oct. 10 - Feb. 26)	6.2312	12.5653
1959-60 (Oct. 9 - Jan. 28)	6.1819	9.1907*
1960-61 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	6.4828	13.0843*
1961-62 (Oct. 6 - Feb. 22)	6.3153	12.0694
1962-63 (Oct. 5 - Feb. 28)	6.5784	18.3567
1963-64 (Oct. 4 - Feb. 27)	8.9952	18.6008
1964-65 (Oct. 2 - May 13)	6.5403	8.2562

*1948-49 Blackstrap period ended March 31, 1949
1955-56 Blackstrap period ended February 23, 1956
1956-57 Blackstrap period ended February 28, 1957
1959-60 Blackstrap period ended April 28, 1960
1960-61 Blackstrap period ended April 27, 1961

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ricane Hilda, many growers are also reporting that this crop is generally somewhat shorter than the 1964 crop for the same period. The writer believes that there is a greater percentage of poor or ragged cane this year than there was last year, but, C.P. 52-68, the major variety, did not lose as many suckers during July this year as compared to the year 1964 and therefore it will produce more cane per acre this year than it would have produced last year had it not been for the hurricane. This factor should off-set to a great degree the higher percentage of poor cane this year.

Many growers have some excellent fields of cane but these same growers also have some average cane as well as a few acres of poor cane. There is generally more annual grasses and Johnson grass this year than there was in the 1964 crop. The poor fallow plow seasons of 1963 and 1964 are somewhat responsible for this condition.

Planting Time Near

Growers should now begin to make planting plans. Check equipment early and before the planting operation gets under way. This minimizes the usual *getting started* delays and

(Continued on Page 295)

SUMMARY OF FINAL MANUFACTURING REPORTS
FLORIDA SUGARCANE FACTORIES—1964 CROP*

	All Factories	Range Low	Range High
Crop days, average	133.2	108	163
Lost time, % total time	11.16	1.76	23.73
CANE: Tons ground, gross weight	6,791,477	159,358	1,234,107
net weight	6,438,759	149,637	1,176,104
% Total cane ground	100.00	2.25	18.17
Tons ground per hour	217.40	77.41	33,854
Extraction, N.J., % cane	75.86	66.73	78.61
Sucrose extraction, %	91.06	85.95	93.53
Maceration, % cane	17.88	8.86	24.18
Fibre, % cane	11.54	10.07	17.00
Java ratio	78.70	73.73	81.18
ANALYSES:			
Crusher juice Brix	16.26	14.06	17.37
Crusher juice sucrose	13.21	10.83	14.45
Brix factor	97.05	96.48	97.99
Sucrose factor	94.47	92.82	95.22
Normal juice Brix	15.78	13.64	16.84
Normal juice sucrose	12.48	10.16	13.76
Normal juice purity	79.08	73.50	81.70
Factory sirup Brix	58.37	53.21	62.56
Residual juice Brix	6.48	4.80	9.45
Residual juice purity	72.12	64.11	75.35
Bagasse, % sucrose	3.28	2.96	3.83
Bagasse, % moisture	54.71	50.60	56.91
Bagasse, % fibre	40.71	37.81	44.09
Press cake, % sucrose	3.00	1.51	6.13
SUCROSE BALANCE:			
B/S Mols. Sucrose in % cane	1.201	.923	1.558
Press cake, Sucrose in % cane	.112	.080	.289
Undetermined, Sucrose in % cane	.166	.041	.531
Bagasse Sucrose in % cane	.930	.747	1.396
Total losses Sucrose in % cane	2.409	1.873	3.450
Sugar Sucrose in % cane	7.987	6.111	9.671
Cane, total suc. in % cane	10.396	8.369	11.544
Lbs. 96° Sugar M&E T/Cane	166.41	127.31	201.47
Gals. B/S Mols. 80° Brix T/Cane	6.96	6.14	8.03
Boiling House Efficiency	94.37	84.63	98.39

* Gross Cane Weight Basis

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SUGARCANE VARIETY OUTFIELD EXPERIMENTS IN LOUISIANA DURING 1964

By T. J. Stafford,[1] H. P. Fanguy,[2] and R. J. Matherne[3]

Selection and evaluation of high-yielding and otherwise superior sugarcane varieties in Louisiana require a large number of carefully planned and executed comparisons of yield under plantation conditions. To accomplish this objective, experiments are conducted cooperatively by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the American Sugar Cane League. The experiments are located on land owned and cultivated by cooperating farmers. All areas and the most extensive soil types are represented.

Table 1. Average yields of 17 sugarcane varieties on light soils during 1964 at all locations in Louisiana.

Variety	Crop	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre: actual	Sugar per acre: Percent of C.P. 52-68 [1/]
		number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent
Commercial varieties						
C.P. 52-68	Plant cane	11	29.28	166.0	4860	100
	First stubble	10	32.82	159.0	5218	100
	Second stubble	5	30.36	144.3	4381	100
	Ave. 3 crops	26	30.85	159.0	4905	100
C.P. 44-101	Plant cane	11	29.86	156.4	4670	96
	First stubble	10	33.05	152.7	5047	97
	Second stubble	5	32.70	130.9	4280	98
	Ave. 3 crops	26	31.63	149.8	4738	97
C.P. 48-103	Plant cane	8	26.58	182.7	4856	95
	First stubble	10	30.95	185.3	5735	110
	Second stubble	5	26.11	159.0	4151	95
	Ave. 3 crops	23	28.38	179.2	5086	102
C.P. 55-30	Plant cane	11	30.31	161.1	4883	100
	First stubble	10	36.84	156.8	5777	111
	Second stubble	5	33.64	132.8	4467	102
	Ave. 3 crops	26	33.46	153.8	5146	105
N.Co. 310	Plant cane	9	30.22	168.3	5086	108
	First stubble	9	30.19	157.8	4764	97
	Second stubble	5	27.77	120.9	3356	77
	Ave. 3 crops	23	29.67	154.5	4584	97
Unreleased varieties						
C.P. 58-48	Plant cane	11	28.87	140.9	4068	84
	First stubble	10	33.49	138.5	4638	89
	Second stubble	5	25.29	129.0	3262	74
	Ave. 3 crops	26	29.96	137.9	4131	84
C.P. 59-17	Plant cane	5	29.80	163.2	4863	94

Table 1. (Continued)

Variety	Crop	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre: actual	Sugar per acre: Percent of C.P. 52-68 1/
		number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent
C.P. 59-43	Plant cane	11	37.02	138.2	5116	105
	First stubble	10	36.07	137.6	4963	95
	Ave. 2 crops	21	36.57	137.9	5043	100
C.P. 60-1	Plant cane	10	36.91	140.3	5178	105
C.P. 60-12	Plant cane	11	32.15	159.9	5141	106
C.P. 60-16	Plant cane	10	31.67	177.0	5606	118
C.P. 60-23	Plant cane	10	35.75	147.0	5255	106
L. 60-1	Plant cane	11	28.73	158.6	4557	94
	First stubble	10	29.39	158.3	4652	89
	Ave. 2 crops	21	29.04	158.6	4603	91
L. 60-9	Plant cane	10	28.23	185.1	5225	105
L. 60-14	Plant cane	11	33.91	187.9	6372	129
L. 60-25	Plant cane	11	30.52	198.2	6049	124
L. 60-40	Plant cane	10	30.65	178.1	5459	110

1/ Percentage values based on yields in comparable tests.

During the past few years the number of varieties in each test ranged from 8 to 15, while the number of commercial varieties was usually 5 or 6. As a result of the increase in number of seedlings being produced at the State and Federal stations, the number of new varieties in outfield tests is being increased. For example, 20 unreleased varieties were planted in replicated tests in the fall of 1964, to be harvested as plant cane in 1965, as compared with 12 unreleased varieties in the tests harvested in 1964.

Seasonal Conditions

January and February 1964 were relatively cold, temperatures averaging below normal, and with rainfall above average.[3] Consequently, the dormant crop was subjected to a cool wet winter. The last killing freezes occurred in late February; on February 24 a minimum temperature of 26° F. was recorded at Bunkie and 32° F. at Houma. Shoots began to emerge soon after.

Spring cultivations were somewhat hampered by frequent rains in March and April. May and June were relatively dry, however, and weed control was effected before plants were too tall to cultivate. Rainfall was adequate the remainder of the summer and the cane made rapid growth.

Hurricane "Hilda", accompanied by heavy rain, swept through the Louisiana sugar belt in early October, blowing down most of the cane. Many tops were broken and leaves were damaged. Harvesting operations became extremely difficult and the sucrose content of the cane was very low. Harvest was delayed in many areas. By using extra labor

most farmers were able to complete the harvest, but yields of cane and sugar were lower than predicted prior to the hurricane, and lower than for the 1963 crop.

Experimental Technique

The unreleased and commercial varieties were planted at 11 light-soil and 4 heavy-soil locations in a randomized complete block design. Each plot was approximately 1/70 acre in area and each variety was replicated 4 times. Cultivation, fertilization, and dusting for borer control were performed in accordance with standard practices by personnel of the cooperating plantation.

At harvest time each plot was cut and weighed. Fifteen to 20-stalk samples were taken from each plot

Table 2. Average yields of 17 sugarcane varieties on heavy soils during 1964 at all locations in Louisiana.

Variety	Crop	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre: actual	Sugar per acre: Percent of C.P. 52-68 [1]
		number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent
Commercial varieties						
C.P. 52-68	Plant cane	4	25.34	162.8	4125	100
	First stubble	4	29.78	144.2	4294	100
	Ave. 2 crops	8	27.56	152.7	4208	100
C.P. 44-101	Plant cane	4	26.30	156.6	4119	100
	First stubble	4	25.98	145.2	3772	88
	Ave. 2 crops	8	26.14	151.0	3947	94
C.P. 47-193	Plant cane	4	20.65	174.7	4638	87
	First stubble	4	23.57	159.5	3759	88
	Ave. 2 crops	8	22.11	166.6	3684	87
C.P. 55-30	Plant cane	4	25.19	169.4	4267	103
	First stubble	4	31.74	153.5	4872	113
	Ave. 2 crops	8	28.47	160.5	4569	108
N.Co. 310	Plant cane	4	24.70	184.8	4565	111
	First stubble	4	26.62	144.5	3847	90
	Ave. 2 crops	8	25.66	163.9	4206	100
Unreleased varieties						
C.P. 58-48	Plant cane	4	24.23	158.0	3828	93
	First stubble	3	25.59	111.5	2853	64
	Ave. 2 crops	7	24.81	137.4	3409	80
C.P. 59-17	Plant cane	1	20.39	190.5	3884	104
C.P. 59-43	Plant cane	4	24.01	155.2	3726	90
	First stubble	3	25.00	142.6	3565	80
	Ave. 2 crops	7	24.44	149.7	3659	86
C.P. 60-1	Plant cane	4	27.81	155.0	4311	104
C.P. 60-12	Plant cane	4	22.69	180.9	4105	99
C.P. 60-16	Plant cane	4	25.70	193.0	4960	120

Table 2. (Continued)

Variety	Crop	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre: actual	Sugar per acre: Percent of C.P. 52-68 1/
		number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent
C.P. 60-23	Plant cane	4	27.90	163.2	4553	110
L. 60-1	Plant cane	4	24.01	155.2	3726	90
	First stubble	3	25.00	142.6	3565	80
	Ave. 2 crops	7	24.44	149.7	3659	86
L. 60-9	Plant cane	3	25.79	187.2	4828	120
L. 60-14	Plant cane	3	28.45	187.3	5329	133
L. 60-25	Plant cane	3	28.59	206.7	5910	147
L. 60-40	Plant cane	3	22.30	178.5	3981	99

1/ Percentage values based on yields in comparable tests.

Table 3. Average yields of 3 crops of 14 varieties of sugarcane grown on light soils at all locations in the Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche area, 1964.

Variety	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton	Sugar per acre: actual	Sugar per acre: Percent of C.P. 52-68
	number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent
Commercial varieties					
C.P. 52-68	14	30.36	157.0	4767	100
C.P. 44-101	14	31.83	142.7	4542	95
C.P. 48-103	14	26.95	177.3	4778	100
C.P. 55-30	14	33.27	149.2	4964	104
N.Co. 310	12	28.23	145.2	4099	88
Unreleased varieties					
C.P. 60-1	5	39.80	135.5	5393	105
C.P. 60-12	5	34.71	166.9	5793	112
C.P. 60-16	5	34.84	174.7	6087	118
C.P. 60-23	5	37.00	136.5	5051	98
L. 60-1	10	29.72	154.8	4601	93
L. 60-9	5	29.74	180.4	5365	104
L. 60-14	5	37.39	182.7	6831	132
L. 60-25	5	32.81	205.5	6742	131
L. 60-40	5	31.36	173.4	5438	105

and transported to the Houma station for milling and juice analysis. Indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane were calculated by the Winter-Carp-Geerligs formula with adjustments for differences in juice extraction from each variety as determined in complete milling tests (1).

Results

Light Soil Tests

The average yields of all varieties included in outfield tests were generally less in 1964 than in 1963. For example, C.P. 52-68, the leading commercial variety (3), which is used as the standard in evaluating other varieties, averaged 4905 lbs. of sugar per acre in 26 light soil tests in 1964, or approximately 25% less than the average for 28 light soil tests of the variety in 1963 (2). Yields of cane per acre and sugar per ton of cane were both below the 1963 level. The reduction in yield of sugar per ton of cane is believed to be largely due to the effects of hurricane "Hilda". It should also be remembered that 1963 was an unusually good year for sugarcane growth and maturity in Louisiana.

The highest yielding commercial variety in all tests during 1964 was C.P. 55-30, with 5146 lbs. of sugar per acre, or 105% of C.P. 52-68 (Table 1). Its yields of cane per acre were better in stubble than in plant cane. C.P. 48-103 was far superior to other commercial varieties

Table 4. Average yields of 3 crops of 14 sugarcane varieties grown on light soils at all locations in the Bayou Teche area, 1964.

Variety	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton	Sugar per acre: actual	Sugar per acre: Percent of C.P. 52-68
	number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent
Commercial varieties					
C.P. 52-68	10	30.30	159.9	4845	100
C.P. 44-101	10	30.39	159.8	4856	100
C.P. 48-103	7	29.41	180.7	5314	104
C.P. 55-30	10	32.93	159.0	5236	109
N.Co. 310	9	29.95	170.6	5109	109
Unreleased varieties					
C.P. 60-1	4	32.53	151.2	4919	111
C.P. 60-12	5	28.61	158.3	4529	104
C.P. 60-16	5	28.49	179.8	5123	117
C.P. 60-23	5	32.98	164.3	5419	122
L. 60-1	9	28.54	162.4	4635	95
L. 60-9	4	25.90	195.4	5061	111
L. 60-14	5	30.18	195.1	5888	135
L. 60-25	5	25.74	205.9	5300	121
L. 60-40	4	27.76	186.1	5166	115

in yield of sugar per ton of cane and it averaged better than C.P. 52-68 in sugar per acre in first stubble tests. C.P. 44-101 and N.Co. 310 both averaged 97% of C.P. 52-68 in sugar per acre for all tests. However, C.P. 44-101 was relatively low in sucrose, and N.Co. 310 yielded very poorly in second year stubble (77% of C.P. 52-68).

The most promising unreleased varieties appeared to be C.P. 60-16 (118% of C.P. 52-68), L. 60-14 (129%), and L. 60-25 (124%) (Table 1). All 3 varieties were superior to C.P. 52-68 in tons of cane per acre and sugar per ton of cane. The varieties C.P. 60-1, C.P. 60-12, and C.P. 60-23, L. 60-9, and L. 60-40 also exceeded C.P. 52-68 in yield of sugar per acre. However, C.P. 60-1 and C.P. 60-23 were relatively low in sucrose. All '60 series varieties with the exception of L. 60-1 were in plant cane tests only and will be evaluated as stubble in 1965. C.P. 60-23 and L. 60-25 were advanced to the secondary increase stations in 1964.

C.P. 58-48, C.P. 59-43, and L. 60-1 were advanced to the secondary increase stations in 1963, but the 2 former varieties were later dropped from the testing program. Both were severely lodged and were extremely low in sucrose content in 1964. L. 60-1 averaged only 91% of C.P. 52-68 in 21 tests in 1964 (Table 1).

Heavy Soil Tests

C.P. 55-30 led other commercial varieties in yield of sugar per acre, averaging 108% of C.P. 52-68 (Table 2). N.Co. 310 produced 111% of C.P. 52-68 in sugar per acre as plant cane but only 90% as first stubble. As plant cane it had the highest

Table 5. Average yields of 3 crops of 13 varieties of sugarcane grown on light soil in the Red River area, 1964.

Variety	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton	Sugar per acre: actual	Sugar per acre: Percent of C.P. 52-68
	number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent
Commercial varieties					
C.P. 52-68	2	37.10	167.4	6211	100
C.P. 44-101	2	36.47	152.1	5547	89
C.P. 48-103	2	34.72	184.7	6413	103
C.P. 55-30	2	37.46	159.5	5975	96
N.Co. 310	2	37.09	138.5	5137	83
Unreleased varieties					
C.P. 60-1	1	40.00	128.4	5136	88
C.P. 60-12	1	37.00	136.0	5032	86
C.P. 60-23	1	40.54	138.8	5627	96
L. 60-1	2	27.94	159.9	4468	72
L. 60-9	1	30.01	172.7	5183	89
L. 60-14	1	35.11	183.9	6457	111
L. 60-25	1	32.90	191.9	6314	108
L. 60-40	1	38.61	174.5	6737	115

Table 6. Summary of average yields of 30 varieties of sugarcane on all soil types at all locations in Louisiana, 1964.

Variety	Tests	Cane per acre [1]	Sugar per ton of cane [1]	Sugar per acre: Plant cane	Sugar per acre: First stubble	Sugar per acre: Second stubble	Sugar per acre: All tests [1]
	number	tons	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
C.P. 52-68 [2]	34	30.08	157.7	4664	4952	4381	4744
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Commercial varieties							
C.P. 44-101	34	101	95	97	94	98	96
C.P. 47-193	11	87	104	92	89	94	91
C.P. 48-103	25	89	114	96	110	95	102
C.P. 55-30	34	107	98	101	111	102	106
N.Co. 310	31	97	99	109	92	77	97
Unreleased varieties							
C.P. 57-98 [3]	17	74	109	-	84	73	81
C.P. 58-2 [3]	5	84	70	-	-	59	59
C.P. 58-15 [3]	3	79	112	-	-	89	89
C.P. 58-20 [3]	18	91	97	-	86	93	88
C.P. 58-43 [3]	5	56	102	-	-	57	57
C.P. 58-46 [3]	5	74	108	-	-	81	81
C.P. 58-48 [3]	33	95	87	86	84	74	83
C.P. 58-51 [3]	5	111	89	-	-	99	99
C.P. 59-17 [3]	6	92	103	95	-	-	95
C.P. 59-29 [3]	13	86	104	-	89	-	89
C.P. 59-32 [3]	13	80	117	-	94	-	94
C.P. 59-43 [3]	28	117	86	108	93	-	101
C.P. 60-1	14	121	87	105	-	-	105
C.P. 60-12	15	105	100	104	-	-	104
C.P. 60-16	14	108	109	118	-	-	118
C.P. 60-23	14	118	91	107	-	-	107
L. 55-6 [3]	5	90	101	-	-	90	90
L. 56-7 [3]	4	99	74	-	-	74	74
L. 56-25 [3]	5	77	92	-	-	71	71
L. 60-1	28	92	98	93	87	-	90
L. 60-9	13	95	114	108	-	-	108
L. 60-14	14	115	114	131	-	-	131
L. 60-25	14	106	122	129	-	-	129
L. 60-40	13	99	109	108	-	-	108

1/ These averages are weighted according to the number of tests in plant cane, first stubble, and second stubble.

2/ Values for C.P. 52-68 are average yields in terms of weight measurements. Average yields of other varieties are expressed as percent of C.P. 52-68 in comparable tests.

3/ Varieties which have been eliminated from the testing program.

yield of sugar per ton of cane among the commercial varieties. C.P. 44-101 equalled C.P. 52-68 in sugar per acre as plant cane but was only 88% of the standard in stubble crops. Although C.P. 47-193 averaged only 87% of C.P. 52-68 in all tests, it is still recommended for limited planting because of its mosaic resistance and early maturity.

Leading unreleased varieties on heavy soil in 1964 were C.P. 60-16 (120% of C.P. 52-68), C.P. 60-23 (110%), L. 60-9 (120%), L. 60-14 (133%), and L. 60-25 (147%).

C.P. 58-48, C.P. 59-43, and L. 60-1 averaged only 80%, 86% and 86% of C.P. 52-68, respectively.

Varieties by Areas

Average yields in the Red River area (Table 5) were far superior to those of the Mississippi River-Bayou Lafourche (Table 3) and Bayou Teche areas (Table 4). For example, C.P. 52-68 averaged 6211 lbs. of sugar per acre in the Red River area but in the Mississippi River-Bayou Lafourche and Bayou Teche areas produced only 4767 and 4845 lbs., respectively. Averages were based on 2 tests in the Red River area, 14 tests in the Mississippi River-Bayou Lafourche area and 10 tests in the Bayou Teche area.

Although actual yields of each variety differed somewhat between areas, yields expressed as percent of C.P. 52-68 were similar. There were certan exceptions that may be of interest. Relative to C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101 was best in the Bayou Teche area and poorest in the Red River area. N.Co. 310 was best in the Bayou Teche area, but it should be pointed out that only 1 second year stubble test was harvested in that area in 1964.

The new varieties C.P. 60-1, C.P. 60-23, and L. 60-9 averaged best in the Bayou Teche area. Although yields of L. 60-14 and L. 60-25 exceeded those of C.P. 52-68 in all areas, the differences were greatest in the Mississippi River-Bayou Lafourche and Bayou Teche Areas. L. 60-40 averaged best in the Bayou Teche and Red River areas.

All Varieties in All Tests

For a complete list of all varieties in 1964 tests and for yields of each expressed as percent of the yield of C.P. 52-68, see Table 6. The more important ones have been discussed previously. Results obtained with other varieties, although they have been eliminated from the selection program, are included as a matter of record since the information may be of interest and value to plant breeders. We assumed that a general table for ready reference to all recently tested varieties would be helpful.

Summary

Due to the effects of Hurricane "Hilda", yields of all varieties were considerably less in 1964 than in 1963. Of the commercial varieties in outfield tests, C.P. 55-30 produced the highest averaged yields of cane and sugar per acre. It was particularly outstanding in first stubble. C.P. 48-103 again outyielded other commercial varieties in sugar per ton of cane. C.P. 44-101 and N.Co. 310 averaged slightly less than C.P. 52-68 in sugar per acre. Similar to its performance of recent past years, N.Co. 310 was very weak in second stubble.

The most promising unreleased varieties were C.P. 60-16, L. 60-14 and L. 60-25. Other promising unreleased varieties were C.P. 60-1, C.P. 60-12, C.P. 60-23, L. 60-9, and L. 60-40.

---

[1] Associate Professor Agronomy, Department of Outfield Sugars, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

[2] Research Agronomists, Crops Research Divison, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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(Continued on Next Page)

RELATION OF SUGARCANE GROWTH TO CHLORDANE AND ENDRIN TREATMENTS IN ABSENCE OF INSECTS

Ralph Mathes, Leon J. Charpentier, and W. J. McCormick, Entomology Research Division, Agric. Res. Serv., U.S.D.A.

The insecticides chlordane and endrin have been extensively used for control of insects in sugarcane for many years. In Louisiana, chlordane is used to control soil arthropods, which may be divided into two classes.

The first class of soil-inhabiting pests includes small insects or insect-like creatures, such as bristletails, centipedes, springtails, and symphilids that cause damage to sugarcane in two ways. Primarily, these pests cut off or gnaw into cane roots or prune off the root hairs, thereby inflicting direct damage to the root system. Secondly, the wounds caused by their feeding permit easy entrance of, and injury by, root-rotting organisms. This injury is probably much greater than the primary damage. Severity of damage depends upon population levels, the insect-complex and root-rot organism-complex present, and the combination of the two factors. The many different kinds of insects involved, as well as the different species and strains of pythium (root-rot organisms), make it almost impossible to differentiate between the important and unimportant ones, and the combination that will or will not cause serious damage. A number of experiments conducted over a period of years have shown that the greatest increases in cane yields were obtained from the use of chlordane in heavy, poorly drained soils when the planted seed cane remained dormant during the fall and winter months.

The second class of soil-inhabiting pests is made up of those insects that may cause heavy injury to the roots and the sugarcane plant itself, such as the sugarcane beetle, wireworms, and the sugarcane weevil. Band treatment with chlordane applied at the rate of 2 pounds actual in 10 or more gallons of water per acre on cane seed pieces in the open furrow at time of planting usually increases cane yields. The cost of the insecticide and application amounts to only about $3.50 per acre, or less than the normal value of ½ ton of sugarcane.

A 2% granular formulation of endrin applied on the cane foliage at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre with from 1 to 4 applications per season has given excellent control of the sugarcane borer and resulted in substantial increases in cane yields.

Sugarcane growers are currently concerned as to whether or not the application of chlordane or endrin in the absence of insects causes some direct increase in sugarcane growth. Two experiments were conducted to obtain information that might shed some light on this doubtful question.

Methods

The first experiment to determine the effect of chlordane or endrin applications on sugarcane plants in the absence of insects was conducted in 1960. A single eye-cutting from similar locations on stalks of variety C. P. 44-101 was planted in each of 27 4-gallon garbage cans containing steam sterilized soil. Nine cans were treated with chlordane at the rate of 2 pounds per acre at time of planting, simulating commercial application. Another series of 9 was reserved for

VARIETIES

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Table 1.--Effect of insecticidal treatments in absence of insects on number, height, and weight of sugarcane grown in sterile soil. 1/

Treatment	Total canes		Cane height		Total weight 2/	
	Number	Relative to check (Ck=100)	Average (inches)	Relative to check (Ck=100)	Ounces	Relative to check (Ck=100)
Chlordane	138	139	35	83	1592	99
Endrin	136	137	35	83	1602	99
Check	99	---	42	--	1615	--

1/ All data are given as totals and averages of all replications of both experiments obtained 7 months after date of planting.

2/ Exclusive of roots.

later treatment with endrin, and the remaining 9 were used as controls. At the beginning of the experiment all cans were kept on an ant-proof table in an insectary. Shortly after the plants were up, all cans were moved to a greenhouse where they were kept until plants were harvested. When the plants had begun to joint and reached a height similar to that when second-generation chemical control of the borer is started in the field, the 9 cans reserved for endrin applications were given the usual commercial treatment of 12 pounds of 2% granules per acre for a total of 6 bi-weekly applications.

The second experiment, conducted in 1961, was similar to the first experiment except that 8 instead of 9 replications were used for each of the 3 treatments. Final data on number, height, and weight of all sugarcane plants in each replication were obtained 7 months after date of planting.

Results

A summary of results for the two experiments is given in table 1. The data show that 7 months after date of planting (3½ months from first endrin application) the number of plants in the chlordane treatment of both experiments was 138 compared with 99 for the check, or a 39% increase. However, height for cane treated with chlordane averaged only 35 inches compared with 42 inches in the check, or only 88% of the check. Since the increase in number of plants was offset by the decrease in cane height, and probably in diameter, the total weight of all plants in the chlordane treatment was approximately the same as that in the check. The chlordane treatment yielded 1592 ounces of cane compared with 1615 for the check, of 99% of the check. Data from these two experiments indicate that increased yields following the application of chlordane on the seed pieces at planting time result from reducing or eliminating primary and secondary damage caused by soil arthropods, and not by any direct stimulating effects that the chemical might have on the cane plant.

Results with endrin in the two experiments were almost identical to those with chlordane. For number of plants, endrin had a rating, relative to the check, of 137 compared with

(Continued on Next Page)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Cooley Starts Hearings On Sugar

Representative Harold D. Cooley, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, announced recently, that hearings on extension of the Sugar Act will start before his committee on Wednesday, August 18. He said he hopes to conclude the hearings in three days.

"Enactment of sugar legislation is necessary at this session of Congress," he said, "because domestic beet and cane producers are operating under quota restrictions which prevent them from marketing surpluses built up last year because the statutory division of foreign quotas has expired."

Cooley said he had been hoping to get the Administration's Omnibus Farm Bill through the House before his committee turned its attention to sugar, but that he felt he could not wait any longer to schedule sugar hearings even though the Farm Bill might be before the House during the same week.

He said he hopes to have a sugar bill from the Department of Agriculture for introduction prior to the hearing, but that the hearings will start on Wednesday the 18th, "whether we have a bill or not."

Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman or Undersecretary, John A. Schnittker, probably will be spokesman for the Administration. The spokesman will explain the proposed legislation, section by section.

Frank A. Kemp, President of the Great Western Sugar Company, Denver, Colorado, has been selected by the domestic sugar industry to appear as its spokesman. Because of complete agreement between the administration and the domestic sugar industry on the proposed sugar legislation, Mr. Kemp's testimony is expected to be very short and possibly limited to an endorsement of the government's statement.

Industrial users of sugar are reported to have agreed on a single spokesman to present their case to the committee. Chairman Cooley has indicated that he intends to limit spokesmen for foreign sugar interests to ten minutes each. This should insure the completion of the hearings well within the three day limit.

Unless unforeseen difficulties arise, the Sugar Bill should be reported out and be up for consideration by the House before September.

Labor Amendments

The proposed "Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1965" sponsored by Rep. James Roosevelt of California, are causing deep concern in all segments of domestic agriculture, particularly among sugar cane and sugar beet growers and processors. Roosevelt would establish a minimum wage for agricultural labor

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CHLORDANE

139 for chlordane. Plants treated with each insecticide had the same rating for height and total weight of cane: 83 for height and 99 for weight.

Data for these two replicated experiments, conducted in the absence of insects, indicated that chlordane and endrin were equally effective in directly stimulating cane stooling. However, it would appear that neither would have any direct effect on yields of cane at time of harvest. The data indicated that increased yields obtained by growers through the use of these two insecticides result from insect control.

Acknowledgement

The authors express their appreciation to Dr. E. V. Abbott, Crops Research Pathologist, for furnishing the sterilized soil and greenhouse space for conducting these experiments.

and repeal the exemptions for seasonal harvesting and processing of perishable crops.

Because Congress is nearing adjournment, the amendments will not be adopted during this session but a hard drive to pass them may be expected early next year.

—o—

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from Page 282)

reduces costs. Growers should use seed as free of mosaic as possible. Do not substitute seed cane containing a high per cent mosaic for clean seed even though this more diseased seed may appear generally better and taller than the rogued plots. Many other things influence growth. The tall seed, even though it may contain 10 per cent mosaic, may have had other advantages such as having been planted earlier last year and early planted cane does better some years. This more diseased cane may be on a better and more fertile soil. It may have had a more timely or better grass control. Plant the cleanest seed from the mosaic standpoint on the farm and make better yields.

Many growers have more than the usual amount of planting to do this year because of the Hurricane Hilda and for other reasons. Growers should not let haste encourage a poor job. Planting is a most important part of growing cane. Check the seed cutting operation carefully and often, particularly when going from one variety to another. It is also wise to check the topping operation when moving from one field to another. The rolled up leaves in the top cannot possibly germinate.

Growers should also supervise the dropping of the seed in the furrow. Don't try to stretch seed. Plant cane not gaps.

Of great importance is the amount of soil used to cover cane. Four inches of soil is all that is needed. This is particularly true on light sandy soils. More poor stands have resulted from too much cover than from any other reason. Plant cane, don't bury it; it's still living.

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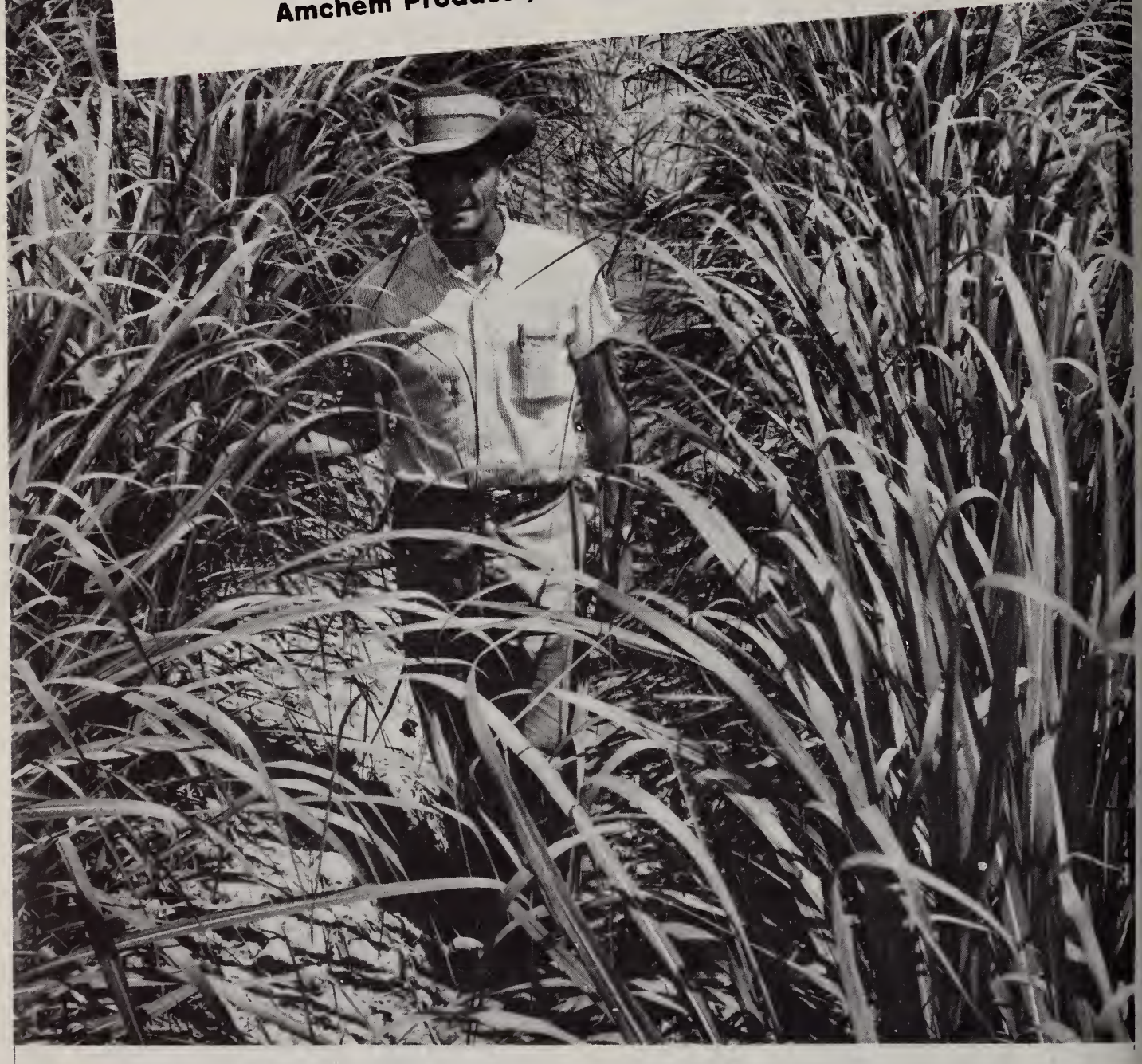

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In This Issue

In Washington With Joe Ferris 299
H. R. 10496

Waiting To Unload Cane At The Factory Contributes To Efficiency During Harvest 300

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 301
Mechanical Cane Planter in Louisiana

Recommendations For Control Of Johnsongrass Seedlings And Annual Weeds in Plant Sugarcane in Louisiana, 1965 302

1965 Sugarcane Variety Recommendations For Louisiana 303

Introducing The Scientists 306

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

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H. R. 10496

The long-awaited Sugar Bill finally made its appearance when Congressman Harold Cooley dropped H. R. 10496 into the legislative hopper on August 17.

The provisions of the bill were no surprise to anyone because they had been agreed to by the domestic sugar industry and the government several weeks before. The only exception to the original industry - government package was the "import fee" which at the industry's suggestion, the government decided to drop. Four day hearings on H. R. 10496 were uneventful.

As of today, August 25, it is understood that Chairman Cooley plans to hold an Executive Meeting of his committee tomorrow (August 26) for general discussion of the bill and testimony presented at the hearing. Other executive meetings will be held on August 31 and September 1 with the possibility that the bill will be reported out on one of those days.

Congress is expected to take its Labor Day recess from Friday, September 3, until Tuesday, September 7. During the week of September 7th, Mr. Cooley probably will appear before the Rules Committee and get a closed rule under which the Bill would be brought to the House Floor about September 13.

Senate Leaders say that if Mr. Cooley sends them a "good bill", it probably will be passed by the Senate within five days and sent to the White House. The foregoing schedule is tight, but it is possible and the fact that the administration is sending a strong delegation to the Inernational Sugar Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, now scheduled to open September 20, might be the needed incentive to push the bill along. Administration spokesmen say that now more than ever before, there is need for a strong international agreement and the U. S. delegation to the conference needs the new legislation to back up the U. S. arguments in favor of an International Sugar Agreement. If the bill is not passed soon, the United States government may have to ask the United Nations to postpone the conference to a later date.

As we forecast earlier, Frank A. Kemp, President, Great Western Sugar Corporation, the domestic sugar industry's only witness, delivered his usual excellent performance.

Mr. Kemp stressed the unit support of the domestic industry for the major sections of the bill, excluding the question of country by country quota allocations to foreign countries.

He urged action by Congress on the bill this session before "time brings frictions within domestic industry ranks and makes it practically certain that the industry would not be able to achieve unanimity next year".

The industry leader refused to be drawn into a discussion of the import fee which had been a part of the industry's original compromised agreement with the government.

Committee Chairman, Harold Cooley and numerous committee members, highly praised Mr. Kemp for his able, concise presentation of the industry's position with respect to the proposed legislation.

WAITING TO UNLOAD CANE AT THE FACTORY CONTRIBUTES GREATLY TO INEFFICIENCY DURING HARVEST

A Short Daily Delivery Period and Too Many Hauling Units Contribute to an Increase in Waiting Time

By J. Nelson Fairbanks

Waiting to unload at the factory may be one of more costly operations performed in getting cane from the heap row to the mill cane carrier. Time spent waiting at the factory prevents efficiency in hauling by reducing the volume of cane that can be hauled per unit and thereby causes transporting costs to soar.

A recent study on the costs of handling and transporting sugar cane in Louisiana made by the American Sugar Cane League showed that the cost per ton for waiting to unload at the factory may run as high as $.58 per ton per hour of waiting when cane is delivered with conventional, 2-wagon units. Table 1 shows the waiting costs per hour for conventional trailers and conventional wagons and the costs per ton for selected waiting time periods of five to sixty minutes for these two types of hauling units.

Table 1. Costs of Waiting to Unload Cane at Factory for Selected Time Periods.

Type of Hauling Unit	Gross Tons Per Load	Total Cost of Hauling Unit Per Hour	Cost Per Gross Ton — Min. of Waiting Time at Fac.				
			5	10	15	30	60
		(Dollars)	Cents				
Conventional Wagons (Two Wagons Per Tractor)	6.5	3.75	4.8	9.6	14.4	28.8	57.7
Conventional Trailer	24.0	4.20	1.5	2.9	4.4	8.8	17.5

For two conventional wagons towed by an $8,000 field tractor and hauling 6.5 tons of cane the cost of waiting to unload is almost one cent per ton per minute. From timings made during the 1964-crop harvest at four Louisiana factories it was not uncommon to find wagons waiting fifteen to twenty minutes and sometimes even longer to unload. For these long waiting periods the costs of waiting could equal or exceed the cost of loading or unloading.

The waiting cost per ton for cane hauled in trailers, as shown in Table 1, is considerably lower than waiting costs for cane hauled in wagons when waiting comparable time periods. However, the average waiting time for trailers usually is much longer than that of wagons. And even though the greater loads hauled by trailers contributes to lower waiting costs per ton, trailers frequently wait for more than one hour and on the average usually never less than thirty minutes. Therefore, the actual cost per ton for waiting to unload may not differ greatly between conventional wagons and conventional trailers.

It should be pointed out that the same cost figures shown in Table 1 apply to *any* waiting, delay, or lost time whether is is at the factory, on the road, or at a loading site.

How Are Waiting Costs Estimated?

The cost per ton for waiting to unload is directly related to (1) the hourly cost of the hauling unit, and (2) the tons of cane per load. Hourly costs of the hauling unit as shown in Table 1 were calculated by using

(Continued on page 304)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Mechanical Cane Planter in Louisiana

This is the first year that some acreage of sugar cane will be mechanically planted on a commercial scale in Louisiana. At least three different type mechanical planters are being offered for sale for this planting season. In addition to this there are at least three more different type mechanical planters in the development or experimental stage to be tried this year. Of the planters offered for sale this year one is completely mechanical and the others are planting aids. Of those still under development it is reported that all will be completely mechanical. All planters, both those being offered for sale as well as those under development, will plant or plan to plant full length stalks. Although the total acreage to be planted mechanically this year will undoubtedly be small this is a start in the right direction. Like the quarter-drain plow, the harvester, loader and other pieces of equipment, time and use in the field will undoubtedly perfect the cane planter. Growers and operators of the planters will find ways to improve on this piece of equipment.

The perfection of a completely mechanical planter will be a major breakthrough. It is hoped, that in addition to saving labor, a mechanical planter will reduce the amount of human error and plant less gaps.

Growers are again reminded that the planting operation is one of the most important operations on a cane farm. Of all the jobs on the farm this one requires the closest supervision. Plant a gap and this gap will be there for three years. To say that cane has planted either 7, 8, 9, or more acres for one is good; but don't let this get important enough to cause a reduction in the amount of cane dropped in the furrow—not below that amount necessary to get a good stand. Don't stretch seed!

Watch the topping operation closely particularly with the variety C.P. 44-101. Plant cane, not rolled up leaves. Plant the cleanest seed on the farm both from the mosaic and the stunting disease standpoint. Don't plant mosaic diseased seed although it may be the tallest cane on the farm. This seed probably had some other advantage which caused it to be tall. Mosaic disease reduces cane yields.

Growers are again urged to watch the covering operation. More cane has been damaged by too much cover than by freezes in Louisiana, particularly on the light textured soil. Growers should check the disc setting for covering when going from heavy to light soils. Too much soil over cane reduces stands.

Check the variety recommendations published elsewhere in this issue of *The Sugar Bulletin*. Growers are reminded that although N.Co. 310 is good in stubble cane this year, it has not yielded well in stubble for the past several years. N.Co. 310 is very susceptible to mosaic disease and the continuation of N.Co. 310 on the farm will make the roguing programs more difficult.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTROL OF JOHNSONGRASS SEEDLINGS AND ANNUAL WEEDS IN PLANT SUGARCANE IN LOUISIANA, 1965

E. R. Stamper,[1] Rex W. Millhollon,[2] Denver T. Loupe,[3] L. L. McCormick[4]

Herbicides to control weeds, especially Johnsongrass seedlings, are essential in preventing weed competition and losses in sugarcane production. Unless Johnsongrass seedlings are controlled, the seed in the soil following a fallow plow program will germinate, produce a mature plant with viable seeds, and reinfest sugarcane fields with Johnsongrass from rhizomes.

The following practices are suggested for the control of Johnsongrass seedlings and annual weeds in sugarcane in Louisiana. These practices should be followed in the late summer and fall on cane planted from August 1, to about October 15. Johnsongrass seedlings that sprout after October 15 usually are killed by frost before they produce seeds or rhizomes.

A. *Control of Johnsongrass seedlings and annual weeds.*

1. Roll or pack tops of rows after planting and covering the sugarcane.

2. Apply 1 pound acid equivalent (1 quart) or silvex on a band 30 inches wide on top of the row with ground equipment or 1¼ pounds of silvex per acre broadcast with aerial equipment.

3. About 2 or 3 weeks later, or after a rain, apply 5 to 7 pounds of sodium TCA per acre. The rate required will depend on the number of Johnsongrass seedlings which escaped the first spraying with silvex. Sodium TCA applied on freshly plowed soil moves in with rain and is not effective. If it rains before the silvex is applied, then silvex and TCA can be applied together in one operation.

4. Cultivate the middles and sides or rows as needed.

5. Roguing is recommended for removing Johnsongrass plants growing from rhizomes or those seedlings that survive chemical treatment.

6. Do not apply dalapon on any variety of cane in the fall.

B. *Control of Winter Annual Weeds where Johnsongrass Seedlings are not a Problem.*

Weed control studies show that simazine and diuron can be used in the fall to control annual grasses and winter weeds where Johnsongrass is not a major problem. Both of these herbicides have label clearance for use in sugarcane.

In general simazine is more effective than diuron for pre-emergence control of winter-growing broadleaved weeds while diuron is somewhat more effective for pre-emergence control of annual grasses.

Sugarcane growers in areas relatively free of Johnsongrass may try these herbicides on a limited acreage for individual farm evaluations. Their use should be limited to September and October planted cane.

Apply 1½ pounds of the commercial product of either simazine or diuron in approximately 25 gallons of water per acre on a 30-inch band over the row. Apply immediately after sugarcane has been planted and packed and before weeds emerge. These compounds are wettable powders and sufficient agitation should be provided during mixing and spraying to insure that the herbicides remain in suspension.

In areas where Johnsongrass seedlings may be a problem, mix and apply a water-soluble amine salt of 2,4-D with these compounds at the rate of 1 pound per acre.

[1] E. R. Stamper, Associate Professor, Plant Pathology Department, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

[2] Rex W. Millhollon, Research Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana.

[3] Denver T. Loupe, Specialist (Agronomy), L.S.U. Agricultural Extension Service.

[4] L. L. McCormick, Associate Specialist (Agronomy), L.S.U. Agricultural Extension Service.

1965 SUGARCANE VARIETY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOUISIANA

Prepared jointly by personnel of the United States Department of Agriculture Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana and the Louisiana State University Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

The following recommendations are based primarily on results from the outfield test plots under the supervision of the State and U.S.D.A. experiment stations. For the 1965 crop, C. P. 52-68 and C.P. 44-101 are the major varieties recommended.

C.P. 52-68, which holds first place in acreage, generally yields slightly less cane per acre than C.P. 44-101 but surpasses it in yields of sugar per ton on both light and heavy soils. It has generally made its poorer yields on the terrace soils of the Lafayette-Youngsville area and the Iberia soil series of the Teche. It is susceptible to mosaic and spread of the disease into the variety has been rapid in most areas. Seed cane should be rogued for the control of mosaic.

C.P.44-101 occupies second place in acreage. It yields well on all soil types and in all areas of the sugar district, and is especially vigorous in stubble crops. Its yields in sugar per acre are about equal to C.P. 52-68, but in recent years it has matured later than C.P. 52-68. It is susceptible to mosaic and seedcane plots should be rogued.

C.P. 48-103 is the earliest maturing variety available, and planting a sufficient acreage for milling during the early part of the harvest season is recommended. Recently, because of R.S.D. Control and other improved management practices, many growers have been more successful in obtaining higher yields than when the variety was first released. It is moderately resistant to mosaic but seed cane should be rogued.

C.P. 55-30 yields more cane and sugar per acre than C.P. 52-68 on both light and heavy soils in all areas. First stubble yields are consistently above those of plant cane and second stubble often above those of first stubble. It matures slightly earlier than C.P. 52-68 and generally it can follow C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 47-193 in cutting for the mill. C.P. 55-30 is susceptible to mosaic and is more severely affected by the disease than are other released varieties. However, mosaic generally spreads into it less rapidly than into C.P. 44-101, C.P. 52-68, or N.Co. 310. Roguing seedcane for the control of mosaic is essential.

N.Co. 310 has given yields of plant cane above those of C.P. 52-68 but below that variety in stubble crops for the past five years. In the past few years, first year stubble has been erratic, but second stubble crops have been weak in all areas. It has a tendency to lodge but lodged cane can be successfully harvested mechanically with pick-up attachments. N.Co. 310 is more tolerant of cold injury than other released varieties. It is the most susceptible commercial variety to mosaic and if it is grown, seedcane must be rogued.

C.P. 36-13 and C.P. 47-193 are resistant to mosaic and where they yield well can be grown to reduce the mosaic problem. C.P. 44-155 and C.P. 43-47 are moderately susceptible to mosaic and may be grown as secondary canes in certain areas. Cane to be used for seed should be rogued for mosaic.

Recommendations by areas are as follows:

1. Avoyelles, Rapides, upper St. Landry and Pointe Coupee Parishes:
   a. Light soils: C.P. 48-103 for early harvesting, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, C.P. 36-13, C.P. 47-193, and N.Co. 310.
   b. Heavier soil types: C.P. 47-193,[1] C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, and N.Co. 310.
2. East and West Baton Rouge,

Iberville, Ascension, lower Pointe Coupee and St. Landry Parishes:

a. Light soils: C.P. 48-103 for early harvesting, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, C.P. 44-155, C.P. 36-13, and N.Co. 310.

b. Heavier soil types: C.P. 47-193,[1] C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, and N.Co. 310.

3. Asumption, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes:

a. Light soils: C.P. 48-103 for early harvesting, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, C.P. 44-155, C.P. 43-47, C.P. 36-13, and N.Co. 310.

b. Heavier soil types: C.P. 47-193,[1] C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, and N.Co. 310.

4. St. Mary, Iberia and St. Martin Parishes:

a. Light soils: Limited plantings of C.P. 48-103 for early harvesting C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, C.P. 36-13, C.P. 44-155, and N.Co. 310.

b. Mixed and heavier soil types: C.P. 47-193,[1] C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, and N.Co. 310.

5. Lafayette, Vermillion and terrace soils in St. Landry Parishes:

a. Light soils: C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, C.P. 36-13, C.P. 44-155, and N.Co. 310.

b. Mixed and heavier soil types: C.P. 47-193,[1] C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, and N.Co. 310.

[1] C.P. 47-193 is listed first for these soil types because it is earlier maturing and does not withstand freeze injury as well as C.P. 44-101. It should be harvested first. C.P. 52-68 and C.P. 44-101 are higher yielding.

—o—

WAITING

(Continued from page 300)

the following procedure: (1) The annual and hourly *fixed* (owning) costs of the hauling equipment was calculated based on the initial cost of the equipment, its estimated number of years of useful life, and the estimated hours of use per year. (Fixed costs are those which occur regardless of the amount of use given the equipment and include such costs as depreciation, interest on investment, insurance, shelter, federal use taxes and licenses). (2) Hourly operating costs of the hauling equipment were estimated. (Operating costs include fuel, oil, lubrication, repairs and maintenance, tires, and vehicle operator's wage). (3) Average load weight and average waiting time were obtained and using the equipment cost information, the cost per ton for waiting was calculated.

To give an example of how the waiting cost per ton is determined, the total hourly cost of $4.20 for a conventional truck-tractor and trailer shown in Table 1 is based on a 3-ton, single-axle truck-tractor with an initial cost of $4,500, and a conventional tandem-axle trailer costing $3,600. The expected use life of the truck-tractor is 10 years and the trailer 12 years. The annual fixed cost, based on these years of use, for both truck-tractor and trailer is $1,258. If the unit is used only for hauling cane 70 days, 10 hours per day each harvest season the hourly *fixed* cost is $1.80. The *operating* cost of $2.40 per hour is comprised of $1.50 for the vehicle driver and $.90 for repair and maintenance, tires, oil, lubrication and fuel (fuel usage for "moving up" in line and other traveling while on the factory yard is considered to be only one-fourth of hourly road fuel cost). With a load of 24 gross tons of cane the cost of waiting one hour for this truck-tractor and conventional trailer is 17.5 cents per ton ($4.20 ÷ 24).

If the truck-tractor and trailer are used for non-harvest purposes, in addition to hauling cane, the fixed cost and, therefore, the cost per ton of waiting may be reduced somewhat because of the greater annual usage of the equipment.

The causes of excessive waiting time at the factory are attributable to many reasons—most all of which can be eliminated. The most important of these are too many vehicles hauling cane to the factory and hauling too few hours per day. A speedier

unloading system, although important to overall efficiency, will not within itself eliminate or even reduce to a great extent waiting time. A faster unloading system, without a reduction in the number of hauling units and without a scheduled delivery system, will make it possible for cane to be delivered in fewer hours (assuming no increase in daily volume delivered) but waiting lines will continue to be long during the delivery period.

Factory Control Key Factor

Why are there too many cane hauling vehicles being used in Louisiana? There are probably several reasons but the general or all-encompassing factor is the lack of single or centralized control of deliveries by the factory. Cane is usually delivered in vehicles which are owned or operated by three types of shippers. These are (1) independent growers, ranging from the very smallest acreage to the largest, (2) contract truckers, and (3) factory-owned vehicles. All shippers try to begin hauling cane to the factory as early in the day as the factory will weigh and accept their cane. Often times there are a large number of small quota shippers that haul their own cane to the factory and that try to finish hauling as early in the day as possible. This causes long waiting lines to form early in the day and once the small quota shippers have completed their day's delivery the length of the waiting lines are reduced rather sharply, usually beginning in the early afternoon. However, by this time of day there has been so much time lost waiting to unload that those growers and haulers who need to haul more cane per unit per day find there is often not enough time to "make another load" that day. Consequently the time lost waiting in the early part of the day has prevented many hauling units from making more loads. In order to fulfill their daily quota, many shippers are required to add hauling units which contributes to the waiting problem and causes *each* truck-trailer or wagon to actually haul less than before. Therefore, it's a kind of self-defeating situation in which waiting time contributes to more waiting time as a result of vehicle numbers being increased.

Simply stated, sugar cane can be transported more efficiently by reducing the number of hauling vehicles and increasing the number of hauling hours per day. The solution, however, is not that simple since some major changes will be required on the part of many shippers and factories to put into operation a control system which could help alleviate the inefficiencies of waiting.

Due to variations of systems among factories a solution to the problem would probably require a slightly different approach by each factory. Any factory with a substantial number of shippers and excessive waiting times, in order to reduce this time, must however, eliminate at least some of those vehicles that consistently haul only one or two loads per day. One possible solution is *alternate* day quotas and joint use of trucks by shippers who do not require the full daily use of their present hauling units. This system is already being used by some factories where two or three growers harvest their crops together. By using this method the other costs of harvesting may also be lowered for these growers through joint ownership and operation of harvesters and loaders.

Another method that offers the opportunity to increase overall efficiency and reduce waiting costs is a complete factory controlled hauling system. With this system the factory-owned or factory-controlled hauling units transport all growers' cane and the factory coordinates and manages the deliveries to the extent that maximum use is made of each unit and thereby reduces the cost of hauling. A third possible method is partial scheduling of deliveries. Deliveries from growers who do not require the full day to ship their quota are spaced

(Continued on next page)

INTRODUCING THE SCIENTISTS

Leo P. Hebert

Superintendent, U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Florida.

Born near Church Point, Louisiana, October 4, 1913. Graduated from Church Point High School in 1932, received the B. S. degree from the University of Southwestern Lou-

isiana in 1937, the M. S. from Louisiana State University in 1938 and the Ph. D. degree from Louisiana State University in 1956.

Employed by the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Minden, Louisiana from 1938 to 1940, transferred to the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, La. in 1940 and to the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla. in 1963. He is now Superintendent of that Station. Active in sugarcane agronomy research since 1940 including seedling and variety testing, studies of field practices and milling of sugarcane. Consultant in sugarcane culture for the Military Government of the Ryukyus in 1950 and for the Turkish Government in 1952.

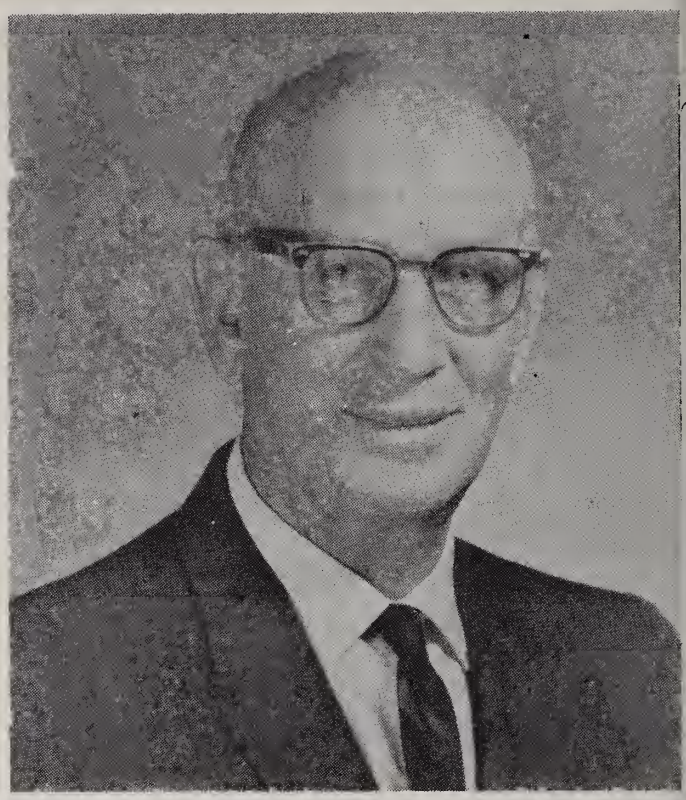
Ralph Mathes

Born October 4, 1900.

Attended Nebraska and Kansas Universities — received Bachelor's and Master's degrees.

Entomologist for USDA from 1929 to date—36 years.

In charge of sugarcane insect investigations for USDA since 1952—



13 years. USDA investigations conducted at three laboratories (Houma, Louisiana; Canal Point, Florida; and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico) cover most sugarcane insects with particular emphasis on control of the sugarcane borer by means of insecticides, parasites, diseases, light traps, resistant varieties of cane, attractants, the sterile male technique, and cultural practices. Studies are also made on control insects that transmit sugarcane diseases.

WAITING

(Continued from page 305)

throughout the day to insure an even flow over the entire day. Regardless of the method adopted, the key to increasing efficiency is for the entire cane transporting and handling operation at each factory to be under single supervision.

The Effect of a Wage Increase on Waiting Costs

By comparing the total cost per hour of the hauling unit with the

hourly wage of the vehicle driver it becomes apparent just what the effect of an increase in wage rates will do to waiting costs. From all indications of the provisions of some recently prepared bills awaiting action by Congress the Louisiana sugar industry, as well as many other segments of our economy, may be faced with significant increases in wage rates in the not too distant future if this legislation is enacted. By getting more volume out of each hauling unit as a result of eliminating or reducing waiting, delay, or lost time, the number of hauling units required to haul a given volume of cane may be reduced considerably. By reducing the hauling units, total labor requirements will be less and therefore any wage increase that may be forthcoming will be less severe.

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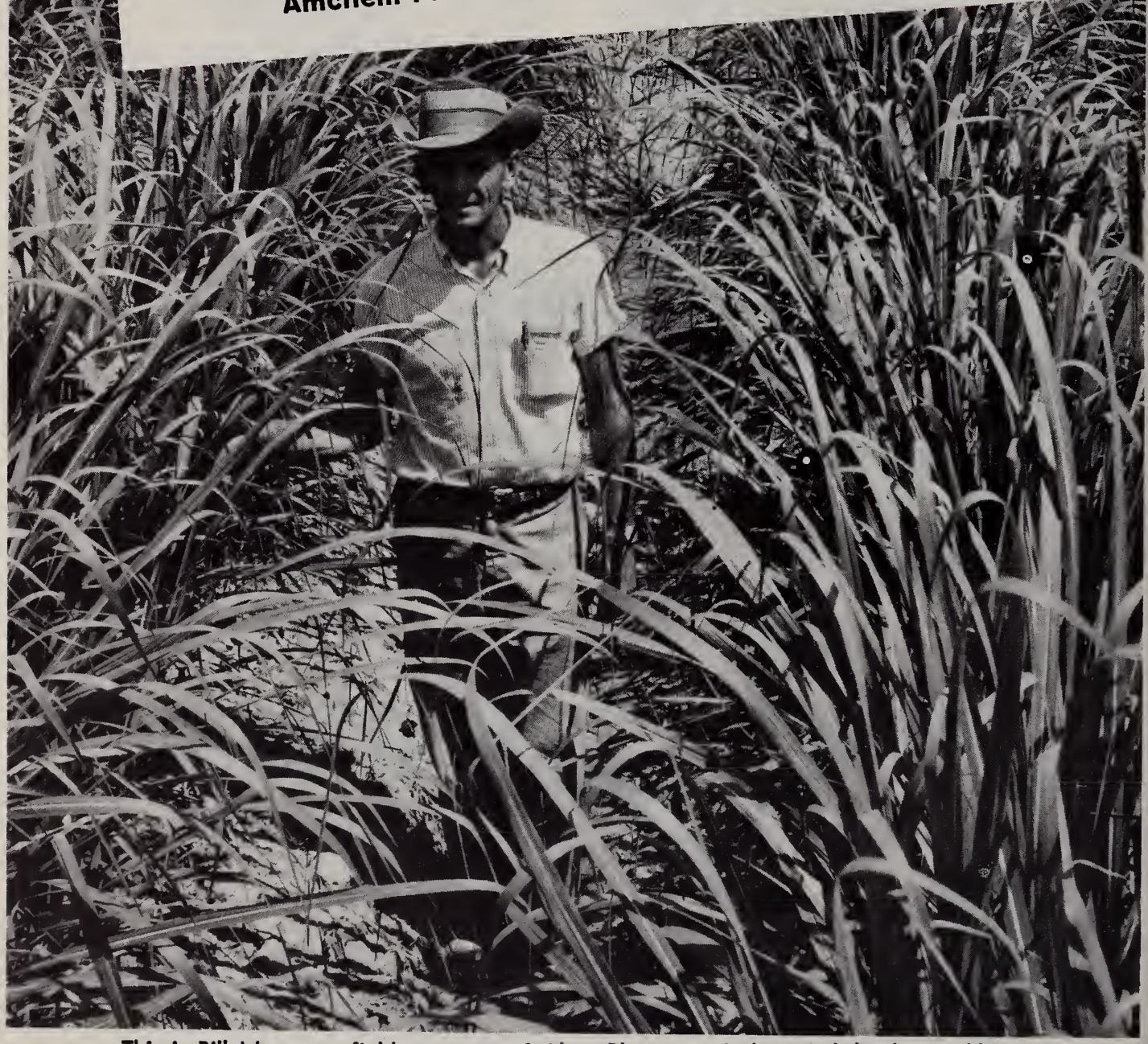

This is Bill Mounger, field manager of Alma Plantation Ltd. at Lakeland, La. His company was one of the first to use Fenac and get outstanding seedling Johnson grass control, as well as control of other weeds and grasses.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 43 — No. 24 SEPTEMBER 15, 1965

icial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Announcing The

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

of the

U. S. A., Inc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1965

BLUE ROOM, ROOSEVELT HOTEL

123 Baronne Street

New Orleans, La.

Meeting Convenes at 2:00 P. M.

At this meeting there will be an election of Members of the Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing year.

All Members of the League Will Please Consider This as an Official Notice To Attend

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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LEAGUE OPPOSES MORRISON AMENDMENTS TO THE SUGAR ACT

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Editor's note: Printed below are two amendments to the Sugar Act proposed by Congressman James Morrison along with an exchange of letters between Congressman Morrison and Andrew P. Gay, President of the American Sugar Cane League.

The American Sugar Cane League is opposing the amendments by Mr. Morrison because, as President Gay explains in his letter, they will work to the detriment of the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

Proposed Morrison Amendments To Sugar Act

On Page 14, line 1, after the second "amended" insert the following:

"(1) by inserting after the third sentence thereof the following new sentence: 'The Secretary is also authorized in making such allotments of a quota for any calendar year to take into consideration, in lieu of or in addition to foregoing factors of processing, past marketings and ability to market, the need for establishing an allotment which will permit such marketing of sugar as is necessary for the reasonably efficient operation of any non-affiliated single plant processor of sugarbeets or any processor of sugarcane and as may be necessary to avoid unreasonable carryover of sugar in relation to other processors in the area: *Provided,* That the marketing allotment of any such processor of sugarbeets shall not be increased under this provision above an allotment of 25,000 short tons, raw value, and the marketing allotment of a processor of sugarcane shall not be increased under this provision above an allotment equal to the effective inventory of sugar by such processor on January 1 of the calendar year for which such allotment is made, except that the marketing allotment for 1965 of a processor of sugarcane, other than a processor-refiner, who had a physical inventory of sugar on January 1, 1964, equal to 55 percent or more of his 1963 crop production may be increased by an additional 6,200 tons of sugar, raw value: *Provided, further,* That the total increases in marketing allotments made to processors in the domestic beet sugar and mainland cane sugar areas pursuant to this provision shall be limited to 25,000 tons of sugar, raw value, for each such area for each calendar year.' "

On page 19 after line 21 insert a new paragraph "(9)" as follows:

"(9) The Secretary is authorized to reserve from the national sugar beet acreage requirements for the 1966, 1967 and 1968 crops of sugar beets a total acreage estimated to yield not more than 25,000 short tons, raw value, for each such crop to provide any nonaffiliated single plant processor of sugar beets with an estimated quantity of sugar for marketing of not to exceed 25,000 short tons of sugar, raw value. The Secretary is also authorized to reserve from the acreage which would otherwise be allocated to sugarcane producers in the mainland cane sugar area for the

(Continued on next page)

In This Issue

League Opposes Morrison Amendments To The Sugar Act 311
Louisiana Factories Make Changes In Cane Handling 314
In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden 317
Havoc Two Years Running—Many Mechanical Cane Planters In 1965

1965 and 1966 crops of sugarcane a total acreage estimated to yield not more than 25,000 short tons of sugar, raw value, for each such crop to relieve hardship on the part of producers who planted sugarcane for the first time for harvest in the crop years 1964 and 1965 and in allocating such acreage the Secretary shall give consideration to the amount by which the acreage of sugarcane in 1965 exceeds the proportionate share for the 1965 crop: with first consideration in allocating such acreage to farms on which the 1965 crop proportionate share has been overplanted by more than 200 percent in an amount sufficient to bring the proportionate shares of such farms up to the acreage growing: *Provided*, That acreage allocated hereunder for the 1965 crop shall be in addition to the total acreage heretofore allocated in such area for the 1965 crop. The Secretary shall allocate the acreage provided for in this paragraph to farms on such basis as he determines necessary to accomplish the purposes for which such acreages are provided under this paragraph."

A Letter From Mr. Morrison

September 9, 1965

Mr. Andrew P. Gay
Plaquemine, Louisiana
Dear Andrew:

In answer to your telegram, this is to advise that I do not know who gave you the information about my amendment being detrimental to the sugar farmers of Louisiana. Nothing could be further from the truth or the facts. This information, therefore, was completely incorrect and untrue as you sent it to me in your telegram. My amendment's purpose was to keep an old established sugar mill in my district from closing down and putting lots of people out of work. This sugar mill; namely, Cedar Grove, had only *516* tons for 1965 and in a letter to me, the owner stated that it would be financially impossible for him to continue to operate this mill if my amendment does not pass for a larger allotment for his mill for 1965.

My amendment also helped a Louisiana sugar cane grower; namely, Louisiana Citrus Lands, Inc. who had planted sugar cane on advice from high officials in Washington when there was no quota or restrictions on planting sugar cane in 1964. Therefore, the effect of my amendment on the overall national sugar allotments is comparable to a drop of water in the ocean and will not cause any grower to lose even *one acre* of sugar cane in Louisiana this year. In other words, my amendment keeps a sugar mill in the Sixth District from closing down and helps a Louisiana grower market his sugar cane that is already grown, and does not harm anyone. The bill which our Agriculture Committee is now considering will give an increase of additional sugar allotment proportionately to all sugar cane producers in Louisiana of 150,000 tons or three hundred million pounds. I am whole-heartedly supporting this bill.

I think that a serious mistake and an injustice was made when this false information was given to you and I am glad to have this opportunity to explain my amendment which has passed the House Agriculture Committee composed of 36 members with only 3 dissenting votes. I assure you I have always supported every sugar bill that was beneficial to Louisiana and I shall continue to do so.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

/s/ James H. Morrison, M. C.

President Gay Replies to Congressman Morrison

September 14, 1965

Honorable James H. Morrison
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.
Dear Jimmy:

This acknowledges receipt of your letter of September 9 in reply to my telegram regarding your proposed amendment to the Sugar Act. You stated that you did not know who gave me the information about your amendment being detrimental to the sugar farmers of Louisiana and that

"nothing could be further from the truth or the facts."

Jimmy, I have a copy of your amendment; and I assure you that I will continue trying to inform other people that *your amendment is detrimental to the Louisiana sugar cane farmers and processors.* This is not based upon opinion or hearsay but is a fact that can be easily demonstrated. Your letter to me permitted only one of two possible conclusions: either you do not understand the meaning and effect of your amendment or you are disregarding the facts.

Your amendment proposes to set aside each year up to 25,000 tons of the quota for the mainland cane area (Louisiana and Florida) for use by the Secretary of Agriculture to increase allotments to certain individual processors. The reserve will have the effect of causing allotments originally computed each year for all mainland cane area processors to be smaller than they would otherwise be. The allotment for any individual processor will remain at the lower level unless he is fortunate enough to share in the allocation of the reserve. Unfortunately, the rules set forth in your amendment for allotting this reserve would prohibit the Secretary from giving any of this reserve to any Louisiana processors in 1966, except small allocations to Cajun Sugar Cooperative, Inc. and Reserve Sugar Company, which all Louisiana processors, except Wm. T. Burton Industries, Inc., have already voluntarily agreed to release to Cajun and Reserve. Each year after 1966, all of the reserve allocation would go to Florida processors, without exception. This is because of your use of "effective inventory" as a ceiling in the allocation of the reserve. *There is no doubt but the effect of your amendment would be a transfer of allotment from Louisiana to Florida.*

For the year 1965, your amendment singles out for special treatment one Louisiana processor, Wm. T. Burton Industries, Inc. which operates Cedar Grove Factory. Burton Industries' present allotment for 1965 is 6202 tons. If the Sugar Bill now before Congress is passed without your amendment, Burton's 1965 allotment will be increased to 7623 tons. Your amendment proposes to give Burton Industries an additional increase of about 6200 tons or a total of about 13,823 tons. This is 175% of Burton's Industries' most recent crop production and 135% of the largest crop he ever produced. The total of 1,100,000 tons proposed as a quota for the mainland cane area is only 96% of the area's most recent crop. It is beyond my understanding how you could have proposed that Burton Industries receive an allotment so completely out of line with allotments of other processors.

You indicated in your letter that Burton Industries has only 516 tons of allotment for 1965. This is the balance of this processor's present 1965 allotment (6202 tons) remaining for marketing sugar he will produce this fall. He, like 39 of the 49 other mainland cane area processors, had to use part of his 1965 allotment to market carryover sugar from the 1964 crop. If the sugar bill is enacted without your amendment, Burton Industries will have an allotment balance of 1937 tons to use in marketing sugar this fall. Two other Louisiana processors and 6 of the 9 Florida processors will not be able to sell one ton of sugar this fall, and one additional Louisiana processor will not be able to sell as large a percentage of his fall production as will Burton Industries. Burton Industries' carryover of 5686 tons of sugar at the beginning of this year results from his decision to carryover 6134 tons of sugar from 1963, when there were no marketing restrictions, into 1964, when there were marketing restrictions. Regardless of that, however, other processors will have to carryover larger percentages of their 1965 crops into 1966 than will Burton Industries even without the additional allotment you propose for Burton Industries.

(Continued on next page)

LOUISIANA FACTORIES MAKE CHANGES IN CANE HANDLING

All Systems Designed to Eliminate Slings and Reduce Labor Requirements

Night Hauling To Begin

By J. Nelson Fairbanks

Several factories in Louisiana will begin handling a portion of their cane by bulk methods for the 1965-crop. Although each factory making the initial changeover will operate somewhat differently from the others, all the bulk-handling systems to be used will be designed to reduce labor requirements both in the field and at the factory and to lower the overall costs of hauling and handling cane.

With the exception of South Coast's Raceland and Oaklawn factories, last year was the first time any cane was handled in Louisiana without the use of slings. Cajun Cooperative factory, New Iberia, which operated for the first time in 1964, receives all of its cane in chain-net trailers and wagons, and cane is fed at night from a

---

Your amendment further proposes an acreage reserve for 1965 and 1966. This reserve acreage would be deducted from the acreage which would otherwise be allotted to sugar cane producers in 1966. This means smaller acreage allotments to individual cane farmers, except anyone who may qualify for a part of the reserve. Unbelievably, your amendment provides that the only producers who may qualify to receive a part of the reserve are those who planted sugar cane for the first time for harvest in the crop years 1964 and 1965. Even more astounding, is the requirement that the Secretary allocate the reserve on the basis of the amounts by which farmers have overplanted their proportionate shares, *"with first consideration in allocating such acreage to farms on which the 1965 proportionate share has been overplanted by more than 200 per cent in an amount sufficient to bring the proportionate shares of such farms up to the acreage growing."*

You state that this acreage reserve would help Louisiana Citrus Lands, Inc. "who had planted sugar cane on the advice of high officials in Washington when there were no quotas or restrictions on planting sugar cane in 1964." You did not identify the officials to whom you referred. For the record, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a press release on April 3, 1964 stating that he was considering establishing proportionate shares on the 1965 crop; and on May 19, 1964 he held a public hearing in New Orleans to receive recommendations on the details of how the proportionate shares should be established. It was generally known at an early date, long before cane planting season, that the Secretary had no choice but to impose acreage restrictions on the 1965 crop.

Acreage restrictions were imposed, and while other Louisiana cane farmers were reducing their cane acreage by an average of 11%, Louisiana Citrus Lands, Inc. increased its cane acreage by 374%, from 230 acres in 1964 to 1090 acres for the 1965 crop. You now are trying to obtain for that farm a proportionate share equal to the 1090 acres now growing. I fail to see any justice in rewarding a cane grower who flagrantly disregarded the acreage control program while all other farmers complied with the acreage reduction.

If you did not understand the effect of your amendment, you made a serious mistake which I hope you will rectify. Whether intentional or otherwise your proposal would perpetrate a serious injustice upon the Louisiana sugar industry.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
Andrew P. Gay
President

APG:nsd

storage pit by two traveling bridge cranes.

St. James Cooperative factory, which made a considerable expansion in its factory facilities in 1964, used for the first time in Louisiana the side-dump system to transport and handle a portion of its cane during the 1964-crop. Their plans call for increasing the amount of cane to be handled by side-dump trailers and wagons this fall. St. James will also use a new type 2-wheeled side-dump wagon designed to be towed in trains of two and to operate better under muddy field conditions. A recent decision by the St. James group placed management in absolute control of all cane deliveries beginning with the 1965 crop.

In addition to the cane-handling changes made at these factories in 1964 and at which some additional expansion in bulk handling facilities will continue in 1965, new cane handling facilities will be in use this harvest at four other Louisiana factories.

LULA FACTORY

Probably the most unique bulk cane handling system in Louisiana to be used for the first time in 1965 will be the new system at Lula factory, Belle Rose, Louisiana. A portion of the cane delivered to Lula will be stored in specially-designed chain-net trailers for night feeding. These trailers, which will hold approximately 24 tons of cane, will be brought to the factory throughout the day from two field derricks and held on the factory yard for night dumping.

The trailers are built with a "landing gear" which makes it possible for the driver to "unhook" the trailer from the truck-tractor in 2 to 3 minutes. The truck-tractor is then free to pick up an empty trailer at the factory yard and return to the field derrick for another load.

Pat Cancienne, Assistant Plant Manager and Chief Engineer, said he expected to get on the average about 2 loads per trailer per day, as some of the chain-net trailers will be dumped directly onto the mill carrier as they arrive at the factory. The amount of cane directly dumped onto the carrier from these trailers during the day will depend on the cane supply at the carrier from other type vehicles at the time each chain-net trailer arrives at the factory yard. The 20 chain-net trailers to be used at Lula this harvest will be shuttled from the field derricks to the factory by only two truck-tractors. All twenty trailers, however, will be loaded with cane by the end of the hauling day (about 9 p.m.) and parked on the factory yard. Cane will be fed from these trailers after 11:00 o'clock each night. Two truck-tractors with specially-designed hydraulic attachments will be used to move the parked trailers to the dumper at night.

In addition to the use of these trailers, a considerable amount of cane will be transported direct from the heap row to the factory in chain-net wagons. These wagons, which are converted conventional wagons, will haul approximately 4.5 tons of cane each, and are to be operated two shifts per day beginning in early morning and running to 11:00 o'clock at night.

The wagons, which are to be towed in trains of two by field tractors with enclosed cabs, will be loaded from the heap row at night similar to daylight loading. The field loader will be equipped with mercury vapor lights to increase visibility during the night loading operation.

Lula factory expects to handle 35 to 40 percent of its 1965-crop production by chain-net trailers and wagons. Their future plans are to expand bulk handling facilities which will include converting their "narrow gauge" railroad cane cars, presently used for handling cane in slings, to chain-net dump.

WESTFIELD FACTORY

The new cane handling system to be used at Westfield during the 1965-crop is somewhat similar to that used at Cajun factory. Approximately 35 percent of Westfield's daily deliveries of this year's crop will be made in chain-net vehicles (mostly

(Continued on next page)

wagons). A 1,000 ton, ground-level storage pit will be used to store chain-net delivered cane for night feeding. One overhead traveling bridge crane will partially feed the factory at night. Direct dumping of cane onto the carrier will be put into operation at Westfield beginning with the 1966 crop.

The management at Westfield plans to continue their shift toward complete bulk handling of both administration and independent grower cane.

GLENWOOD FACTORY

Glenwood Cooperative Factory located at Napoleonville will be the second factory in Louisiana to begin using the side-dump bulk handling system to transport a portion of their member-grower's cane. The factory will start with 6 side-dump trailers and 8 side-dump wagons and expects these units to handle about 30 percent of their cane or about 1,000 tons per day. (The side-dump wagons used at Glenwood will be similar to those to be used this year at St. James factory).

As explained by Joe Melancon, Plant Manager, the factory will retain complete control of the side-dump hauling units in order to increase overall efficiency of each unit. "Factory control of hauling is not new at Glenwood", Mr. Melancon explained. "Most all of our shipper's cane has been for several years hauled by two contract trucking companies, and closely coordinated by the factory to see that greater efficiency is obtained by each truck and trailer."

Future plans at Glenwood call for gradually increasing in the following years the number of side-dump hauling units and for constructing a pit with traveling bridge cranes for cane storage and night feeding.

TERREBONNE FACTORY

Terrebonne Factory at Montegut, Louisiana, one of four factories owned and operated by The South Coast Corporation, is the last of this Company's factories to begin handling a portion of its cane by the chain-net bulk-handling method. All of Terrebonne administration cane and some independent shipper's cane located near the factory will be handled in chain-net wagons beginning with this year's harvest.

Roland Toups, President of The South Coast Corporation, explained that one reason his company is using the chain-net bulk handling system is because of the relatively low cost of converting present conventional wagons to the chain-net dump. "Smaller growers," he said, "will be less reluctant to switch to bulk-handling with this system because it offers them efficiency in their field operations by eliminating slings and does not require a high initial investment."

Approximately 30 percent of Terrebonne factory's 1965-crop production will be handled by this method.

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Havoc Two Years Running

Reports from growers as well as a survey of a number of parishes by Nelson Fairbanks, Gilbert Durbin and the writer on September 10 and 11 showed that Hurricane Betsy has caused extensive damage to both the Louisiana cane crop and to property throughout the cane belt. Although it is too soon to determine the exact amount of damage to the crop, it is safe to say that the amount of broken, down, tangled, and twisted cane is as bad or worse than the amount of similar damage caused by Hurricane Hilda on October 3, 1964.

Losses to the 1964 Louisiana cane crop from Hurricane Hilda amounted to approximately $33,000,000.

In addition to the losses caused by broken tops and stalks that will not be harvested by the mechanical harvester, other losses such as loss of growth during the next three weeks because of the shredded leaves and broken and torn roots, as well as the delayed maturity and the reduction in percent sucrose in the juice of the lodged, tangled, and twisted cane will materially reduce the amount of cane and sugar to be produced from this 1965 cane crop. To add to these losses will be the increased cost of harvesting hurricane damaged cane. Harvesting rates will be reduced because of the condition of the cane and this will tend to increase the length of the Louisiana grinding season and therefore increase the threat of freeze damage. This is only a potential loss but one which can be substantial.

In addition to all of these problems, and unlike following Hurricane Hilda, Louisiana still has not planted the crop. The planting of crooked cane will only add to our costs and misery.

Many Mechanical Cane Planters in 1965

Prior to Betsy there were many different types of mechanical cane planters in Louisiana cane fields. Located on these pages are pictures of a number of different type cane planters being tried in Louisiana cane fields. Delays in film processing because of Hurricane Betsy have prevented us from including pictures of a number of planters. These include planters developed by Leo Barrilleaux and Norbert Richard of Greenwood Plantation, Thibodaux, La., Agney Boudreaux and Sons of Napoleonville, La., Herman Arcemont of Supreme, La., and Sidney E. Longman of Franklin, La. Pictures of these planters will be included in the next issue of *The Sugar Bulletin*. If other planters are being tried in Louisiana, other than those pictured or mentioned, the American Sugar Cane League would appreciate receiving two glossy prints of the machine for use in the next issue of *The Sugar Bulletin*.

Picture No. 1 is a planter developed by Denis A. Thibodaux of Napoleonville, La. Three machines have been made and Cameco of Thibodaux, La., plans to manufacture an additional 5 machines this year. The machine is pulled behind the cane wagon. Two men throw cane into a hopper which has trap-type doors which are timed by a sproket and chain to drop and lap cane automatically.

Picture No. 2 is a planter being developed by James R. Arceneaux, Sr., Smithfield Plantation, Port Allen, La. This experimental two row planter is one man operated. The machine has experimentally planted a few rows of cane.

Picture No. 3 is a cane planter developed by Leonard Julien of Donaldsonville, La. This one-man operated machine is being manufactured by the Castagnos Company and is being marketed by Lemann's Farm Supply, Inc. Twelve machines of this type have been distributed to growers. As of this time, some of these units have

(Continued on next page)

planted a considerable amount of cane.

Picture No. 4 is of a cane planter developed by Richard Boudreaux, Jr., Ronald Adams, and Sam Tabor all of Thibodaux, La. The machine is designed to be fully automatic and is to be manufactured by the Quality Boiler Works and will be marketed by the Mattingly Tractor and Implement Company, both of Thibodaux, La. Three machines have been manufactured thus far and the first machine built planted 5 or 6 acres before the storm.

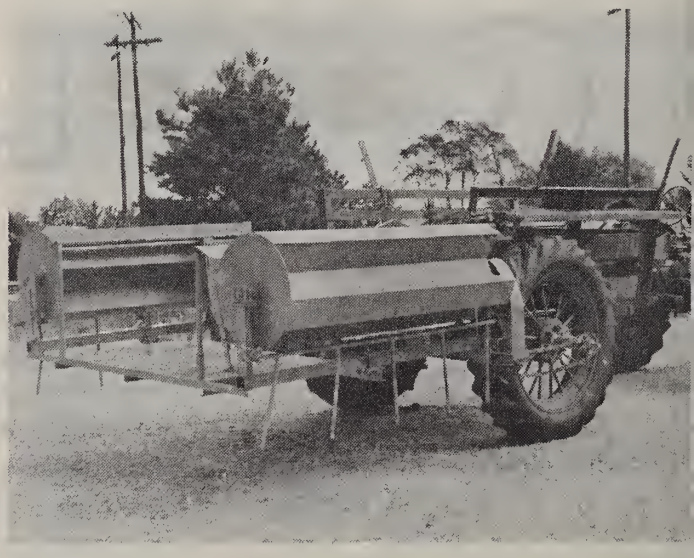
Picture No. 5 is the Robert (Bob) Boudreaux planter. Ninety-five machines have been manufactured and sold for use this year. The machine is a two row machine and is two-man and sometimes three-man operated. The machine makes use of two revolving notched cylinders which automatically places and laps cane. Many of these units have planted a considerable acreage.

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 4

Picture No. 2



Picture No. 5

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INDEX – VOLUMES 42 AND 43 – ISSUES October 1, 1963 Through September 15, 1965

Up Front With The League
by A. W. Dykers

VOLUME 42

Page

Meetings—Winners—Special Recognition—The Annual Meeting—New Officers Quotations—Reassign Scientists 3
Fair Prices—The Old Mule 15
Land Owners Organize—Mr. Taggart Passes On 27
Much Better—Mr. Munson Honored 51
The Old Mule—Downed Cane—Southern Farm Forum 63
Money Machine—The Old Mule—Short Courses—Weekly Prices 91
The Old Mule 110
Life Insurance—Dr. Brandes Passes On—J. Nelson Fairbanks 115
The Pricing Period Ends—Harang Heads Technologists 131
Exchange Holds Annual Meeting—President's Speech 155
Rain Making—Wage-Price Hearing—California Sugar Cane—Proportionate Share Hearing 167
The Old Mule—Storage—Congratulations—American Has New Manager—E. D. Gelzer Dies 191
Technologists To Meet—The Grower-Processor Committee—R. L. Roane Passes On—Howard To Aron—Doyle To National 199
Wage-Price Hearing July 19th—Production 1963-64 Crop 227
The Wage-Price Hearing 262
The Old Mule—Trouble—Seim To Pacific—Hearing August 7th—Broker-Consultant 267
Acreage Controls—The White House Memorandum—Laws Elects—Appropriations Approved—Planting—Nutria Beware 311
King Sucrose XXIII—The Old Mule—Dr. Abbott Ill—J & L Merges—The Annual Meeting 327

VOLUME 43

Meetings Held—League Elects—Award Winners—R. T. Balch dies—Proportionate Shares 3
The Old Mule—Secretary Freeman Proposes 1965 Sugar Action—Personals 35
B. C. Thomson Dies—New Cane Handling System—The Old Mule 67
Dr. Upp Dies—"E" For Effort 83
Happy New Year—The Old Mule—Sugar Cane Short Course—Hurry Forms SU 132—Stratmann Retires—Southern Farm Forum Scheduled 95
Farm Forum—Congratulations—Sugar Facts 107
Notice of Meeting—Jake LeBourgeois Died—Dunkleman To India 115
Sourpuss—No Foreign Labor—No Time Lost—Technologists Meet 123
Weekly Prices—Marketing Allotments—ASCS Reports 135
Allen Heads Exchange — Proposed Sugar Legislation — Pictures Of Research Workers 155
Western Rain Making—Laboratory Course—Weather Bureau Seeks Weather Hobbyists 167
Weekly Prices 179
Payment of Field Wages—Form 3 New Corporations—Seilon Buys Thomson—J & L Expanding 187
Legislative Way Cleared—Proportionate Shares Time—1964-65 Prices 200
The Acreage Allotment Hearing—Help From du Pont—Dr. Edgerton Dies 212
Wage-Price Hearing—1964-65 Production 228
Prices-Wages 243
Equal Employment Opportunity Law—Hearing Held—Mr. Harang On Wages—Mr. Allen On Fair Cane Prices—Mr. R. J. Thibodeaux Dies 255

In Washington With Joe Ferris

VOLUME 42

Don Name The Members—Ellender's Motion Picture 5
More Sugar Price Hearings—New Appointments: USDA and State Department 17
Government Controls? 29
Higher Cane And Beet Quotas Proposed—Tariff On Sugar May Be Reduced 53
Sweet Talk 65
Louisiana's 1964 Team 76

Page

Miss Sara Reilly To Join League Staff—Freeman Requests Sugar Legislation—Joint Resolution 93
Congressional Action 103
Sugar Legislation In April, Maybe 117
To Fight, Or Not To Fight 133
Three Points of View 143
Acreage Controls Asked 157
The Sugar Programs In Jeopardy 168
Stop Fussin', Fightin' and Feudin'—Appropriations Delayed—Florida Production 180
Sugar Legislation—Speculations 193
The Winners Will Lose—"The Synthetics Rat Race" 201
Hearings To Begin 211
Sugar Legislation Crystallizing 229
Stop-Gap Sugar Legislation 243
Sugar Policy To Be Reviewed 269
The Washington Situation 307
Sugar Legislation Still Deadlocked 313
No Industry Agreement—No Legislation 329

VOLUME 43

A Baby is Born 5
"The Baby Died" 21
Mixed Reactions 37
Synthetic Sweeteners 53
The 1965 Sugar Bill—Has The Deadlock Been Broken? 69
Washington Thunder 85
1965? 97
Louisiana Power House—A Grim Outlook For Agricultural Programs 109
Cooley Plans Studies And Investigations 117
Sweet Progress 125
Legislative Progress—Sugar Man Of The Year—Sugar Meets The Synthetic Challenge 148
Industry Sugar Recommendations 157
Pure Speculation 169
Desegration Slows Farm Bill 181
Sugar's Loss Is CAB's Gain 191
Just Another Slight Delay 202
Sugar Hearing In Mid-July 214
Slow Progress On Farm Bill 230
Green Light For Sugar Legislation Just Around The Corner 244
The Sugar Act Amendments of 1965 257
Cooley Starts Hearings On Sugar—Labor Amendments 294
H. R. 10496 299

In The Field With Lloyd L. Lauden

VOLUME 42

1963 Crop Estimate 4
The Crop 16
New Unreleased Varieties 28
Storm Lodges Cane 39
The Harvest Of Lodged Cane Continues 52
Florida Sugar Cane Fields and Research Tour 65
Freeze Damage 75
1963 Crop A Near Record 92
Wait, Don't Destroy Stubble Early 104
Grass Eats Profits 116
Contact Meeting Thursday, March 19, 1964—Don't Plow Out Stubble Too Soon 132
Crop Condition 147
1964 Crop Off To A Slow Start 156
Attack On Endrin 174
Time To Control Mosaic Disease—Johnson Grass—Nutria Control—Caution! Wash Cane Before Processing After Using Guthion 179
Pesticides And Agriculture 192
Mosaic Spread Fast In 1964 200
Contact Committee Meets June 25 212
The Sugar Cane Borer 228
The 1964 Cane Crop—Cane Borers 244
Planting Time—Present Crop Conditions 268

Page
More About Planting 306
743,000 Tons Sugar 1964 Cane Crop 312
Variety Talk and The Crop—About The Crop 328

VOLUME 43

Early Start—Grind Full Crop 4
Hurricane Hilda 20
Hilda Takes Her Toll 36
Don't Plow Stubble Too Early—The Harvest And The Crop 52
Florida Industry and Research Tour—Scrapping 68
Freeze Damage—Florida Trip 84
Hard Harvest—1964 Third Largest Louisiana Crop 96
1965 Cane Crop 108
The Florida Trip 116
Mosaic Disease 124
Contact Meeting L.S.U. 136
The Crop—Minimum Cultivation 147
From Wet To Dry And Still Complaints 156
Heavy Sugar Cane Borer Year Predicted 168
Crop Conditions—Mosaic Disease 180
Crop Conditions—Mexico Trip—Technologist Meeting and Contact Committee Meeting 188
Crop Conditions and Mosaic Disease—Cane Borers 201
Contact Meeting Houma Station Thursday, June 24th 213
The Cane Borer 229
Crop Estimate—Planting Time Near 280
Havoc Two Years Running—Many Mechanical Cane Planters in 1965 317
Mechanical Cane Planter in Louisiana 301

Award Winners

VOLUME 43

Pictures Of Some Of The Award Winners 1963 Crop 58
Pictures Of Some Of The Award Winners 1963 Crop 79
Pictures Of Some Of The Award Winners 1963 Crop 89-91

Cane Borer

VOLUME 42

Sugarcane Borer Infestation And Loss In Louisiana 144
Recommendations For Sugarcane Insect Control In 1964 183

VOLUME 43

Control Of First-Generation Sugarcane Borer Population In Louisiana 42
Critical Period For Controlling The Sugarcane Borer In Sugarcane In Louisiana 42
1965 Recommendations For Sugarcane Insect Control 204
Borer Infestation and Loss In The 1964 Sugarcane Crop 215

Cane Distribution

VOLUME 42

Seed Cane Notice 245

Cane Handling

VOLUME 43

Waiting To Unload Cane At The Factory Contributes To Inefficiency During Harvest 300

Cane Varieties

VOLUME 43

1965 Sugarcane Variety Recommendations For Louisiana 303

Committees

VOLUME 42

Standing Committees Of The American Sugar Cane League 83

Crop Statistics

VOLUME 42

Milling Results 1953-1963 283
Production Of Sugar, Syrup And Molasses 1954-1963 283
Acreage Planted For Sugar And Seed 1953-1963 284

Page

Proportionate Shares Harvested For Sugar 1959-1963 284
Yield Of Cane Per Acre 1959-1963 284
Yield Of Recoverable Sugar Per Acre 1960-1963 284
Number Of Producer-Payees, Number of Farms, And Average Sugar Cane Acreage Growing Per Farm 1937-1963 285
Growers' Income 1937-1963 286
Production Of Sugar In Louisiana 1900-1963 287
Production By Louisiana Cane Mills 1963 Crop 288

VOLUME 43

Milling Results 1955-1964 271
Production Of Sugar, Syrup And Molasses 1955-1964 271
Acreage Planted For Sugar And Seed 1953-1964 272
Proportionate Shares Harvested For Sugar 1960-1964 272
Yield Of Cane Per Acre 1961-1964 272
Yield Of Recoverable Sugar Per Acre 1961-1964 272
Number Of Producer-Payees, Number Of Farms, And Average Sugar Cane Acreage Growing Per Farm 1937-1964 273
Growers' Income 1937-1964 274
Production Of Sugar In Louisiana 1900-1964 275
Production By Louisiana Cane Mills 1964 Crop 276

Determinations

VOLUME 42

1963 Fair Price Determination 18
Wage Determination For Field Workers 40
Amendment To Determination For Field Workers 45
Determination Of Commercially Recoverable Sugar For The 1963 Crop Of Louisiana Sugarcane (Table) 68

VOLUME 43

1964 Fair Price Determination 6
Determination Of Commercially Recoverable Sugar For The 1964 Crop Of Louisiana Sugarcane 78

Fertilizer

VOLUME 42

Sugarcane Fertilizer Experiments in 1962 94
Fertilizer Recommendations For Sugarcane in Louisiana For 1964 119
Sugarcane Fertilizer Experiments In Louisiana In 1963 330

VOLUME 43

Fertilizer Recommendations For Sugarcane For 1965 150

Florida

VOLUME 42

Florida Sugarcane Seedling Program From Crosses And Seed Production At Canal Point 1957-1964 254
Data On Mills And Production Of Sugar—Florida 1963 Crop 301

VOLUME 43

Sugarcane Breeding Program At Canal Point Florida, 1964-65 Season 231
Summary Of Final Manufacturing Reports Florida Sugar Cane Factories 1964 Crop 282

Hearing

VOLUME 42

Notice Of Hearing On Proposed Marketing Allotments 251

Insurance

VOLUME 42

Insurance Plan 66

Miscellaneous

VOLUME 42

Address By President Thomas M. Barker At The Annual Meeting 6
Dr. James W. Stafford Joins Houma Station 86
Address By Mr. Herbert C. Vaccaro At The Annual Meeting Of The Louisiana Sugar Exchange Inc. 158
Grower Elections 185

Page
Yield, Nutrient Content and Fertilizer Needs For Sugarcane In the Lower Desert Area Of California 234
Sugar Cane Deliveries To Mill By Appointment System Used At Meeker Sugar Cooperative 302
Rules Governing Raw Sugar Quotations 336
Rules Governing Blackstrap Molasses Quotations 338

VOLUME 43

Address Of President Andrew P. Gay 10
Statement of Ownership 41
Economic Structure Of The Sugar Beet Industry In The United States 54
A Letter From The Chairman Of The Legislative Committee 137
Wire Mr. Murphy 137
Address Of Outgoing President H. C. Vaccaro At The Annual Meeting Of The Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., March 31, 1965 158
League Donates To L.S.U. Foundation 160
Introducing The Scientists 162
Introducing The Scientists 171
Introducing The Scientists 182
Introducing The Scientists 220
Dedicate Plaque In Memory Of Dr. E. W. Brandes 232
Introducing The Scientists 236
Introducing The Scientists 248
Introducing The Scientists 264
Introducing The Scientists 306
League Opposes Morrison Amendments To The Sugar Act 311
Louisiana Factories Make Changes In Cane Handling 314

Marketing Allotments

VOLUME 43

Excerpts From Testimony of W. S. Chadwick At The 1965 Mill Marketing Hearing In Miami, Florida, November 12, 1964 51

VOLUME 43

Processor Allotments For Mainland Cane Sugar Area Announced For 1965 170

Mosaic Disease

VOLUME 42

Recommendations For The Control Of Mosaic Disease In Sugarcane In Louisiana For 1964 182

VOLUME 43

Recommendations For The Control Of Mosaic Disease In Sugarcane In Louisiana For 1965 138
Report On The Mosaic Disease Control Committee For The Years 1960-1964 139

Quotas

VOLUME 43

1965 Sugar Requirements, Quotas and Import Regulation Changes Announced..... 98

Quotations

VOLUME 42

Quotations Issued By The Louisiana Sugar Exchange On Raw Sugar And Blackstrap Molasses 1963-64 Pricing Period 290
Season Average Prices From 1935 Through 1963 292

VOLUME 43

Quotations Issued By The Louisiana Sugar Exchange On Raw Sugar And Blackstrap Molasses 1964-65 Pricing Period 278
Season Average Prices From 1935 Through 1964 281

Proportionate Shares

VOLUME 42

Hearing Announced On 1965 Mainland Sugarcane Proportionate Shares 194
Excerpts From The Testimony Of W. S. Chadwick At The Acreage Allotment Hearing In New Orleans May 19, 1964 202

VOLUME 43

Mainland Cane Sugar Area Proportionate Shares 1965 Crop 24
Hearing Announced On 1966 Mainland Sugarcane Proportionate Shares 203

Research

VOLUME 42

	Page
An Efficient Drainage System For Sugar Cane	30
Producing Sugarcane In Louisiana Without Putting It On The Off-Bar	33
Effect Of Severe Freezing On Quality Of Mill Cane	54
Sugarcane Fertilizer Experiments in 1962	94
Statement of Eugene Graugnard On Research	105
Sugarcane Seedling Program At The U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La. 1962-63	121
Comparison Of Hot-Water Treatment Of Louisiana Sugarcane Seedcane For Control Of Ratoon Stunting Disease In Louisiana	134
Sugarcane Borer Infestation And Loss In Louisiana	144
Uptake Of Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium And Sulphur By Sugarcane In Louisiana In 1963	170
Influence Of Soil Moisture And Temperature On Yield Of Sugarcane And Recoverable Sugar In Louisiana	181
Recommendations For Control Of Mosaic Disease In Sugarcane In Louisiana For 1964	182
Recommendations For Sugarcane Insect Control In 1964	183
Breeding For New Commercial Sugarcane Varieties Canal Point, Florida, 1963. 1964 Crossing Season	213
The Louisiana Sugarcane Variety Census For 1964	230
Results Of Date-Of-Planting Experiments With Sugarcane In Louisiana 1960-63	246
1964 Sugarcane Variety Recommendations For Louisiana	270
Resistance Of Streptomyces To Herbicides	274
Sugarcane Variety Outfield Experiments In Louisiana During 1963	293
Juice Clarification Experiments On Two Commercial Flocculants—1963 Louisiana Crop	314
Variations In Pre-Freeze Juice Acidity In Sugarcane	317
Sugarcane Fertilizer Experiments In Louisiana in 1963	330

VOLUME 43

Sugarcane Processing Polyelectrolytes In Juice Improve Mud Filtration	38
A Review Of Recent Investigations Of Sugarcane Diseases At The Houma Station	70
Calcium And Magnesium Uptake By Sugarcane In Louisiana	86
Sex Attractant May Replace Field Insecticides	192
Grant Awarded To LSU For Cane Breeding Behavior Studies	194
Juice Clarifications On Trashy Vs. Clean Cane	245
Sugarcane Variety Outfield Experiments In Louisiana During 1964	284
Relation Of Sugarcane Growth To Chlordane And Endrin Treatments In Absence Of Insects	292

Sugar Legislation

VOLUME 42

A Bill	321

Wage Rates

VOLUME 42

Wage Determination For Field Workers	40
Amendment To Determination For Field Workers	45
Effective Minimum Wage Rates For Harvest And Production And Cultivation Work	149
Applicability Of Wage And Hour Exemptions To Truck Drivers Of Independent Cane Haulers	121

VOLUME 43

1964 Wage Rate Determination	23
USDA Makes Changes In Wage Compliance Requirements Under Sugar Act	190

Weed Control

VOLUME 42

Recommendations For Control Of Johnson Grass Seedlings And Johnson Grass In Louisiana Sugarcane, 1964	118

VOLUME 43

Recommendations For Weed And Grass Control Including Johnson Grass Seedlings And Johnson Grass In Sugarcane Louisiana 1965	126
Summer Weed Control In Louisiana Sugar Cane For 1965	256
Recommendations For Control Of Johnson Grass Seedlings And Annual Weeds In Plant Sugarcane In Louisiana 1965	302

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